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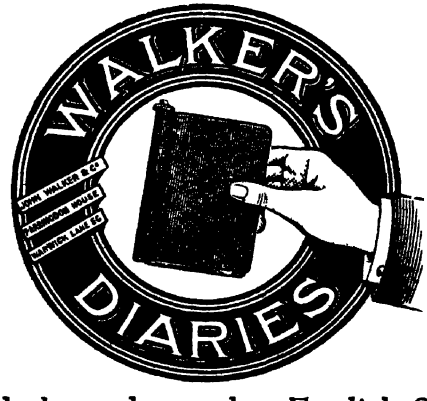

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From the first the business was progressively successful The just enough of type for one day's work which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day so as to release the type for further service was very speedily multiplied His single press and one journeyman printer as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business

Before very long larger premises in Northumberland Court Charing Cross were taken The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray Longmans and the Religious Tract Society for which the firm still print to this day

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Times* office in 1814 William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam driven machines for book and general printing This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Blackfriars—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street Stamford Street he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulready envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in four monthly and monthly parts) Dickens visited and spent long days at the Duke Street printing works correcting his stories in proof

When the Great Exhibition of 1851 was being organised Messrs Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter The task was a tremendous one involving as it did the printing of volumes of no fewer than 5 000 pages It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to day

Besides the Great Exhibition Messrs Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions

When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports and Mr George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons was consulted When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10 000 The offer was accepted and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme Perhaps however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue which took twenty seven years to do and was full of foreign type

As long ago as 1873 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets), that a branch works was established at Beccles Suffolk Equipped with the latest type of electrically driven machinery this now constitutes one of the largest book printing establishments in Great Britain

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary and increasing business necessitated, in 1897 the renting of additional land at Duke Street where another building was erected On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed

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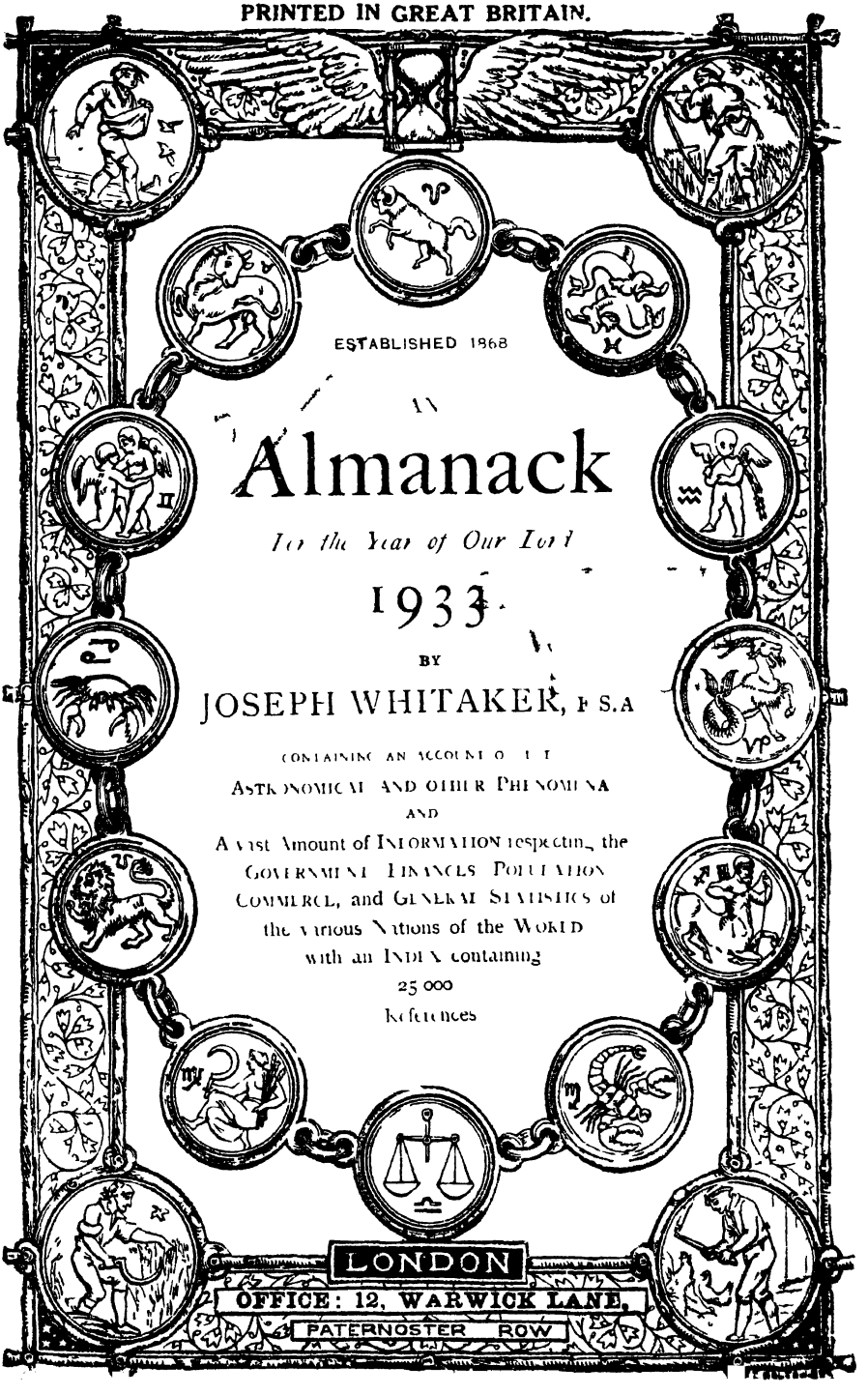

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PREFACE TO THE 65TH ANNUAL VOLUME.
(1933)

"WHITAKER" is published early in December in order that it may be available for transmission overseas before the end of the year. The 1933 edition is revised to the latest possible date, and contains all its usual features and many additional tables relating to Vital Statistics, Armaments, Social Services, Trade, Tariffs, Food Imports and World Production

Interesting articles deal with the Hebrew and Muhammadan Calendars, and it is hoped next year to provide a similar explanation of the Complex Chinese Calendar

Annual Summaries deal with The Year's Weather, Storms and Floods, Science and Invention, Literature, Art, The Drama, Films, Broadcasting, Gliding and other matters

In order that the varied contents may be available for instant reference, the Index has again been enlarged and now consists of upwards of 150 columns, containing more than 25 000 references

Many suggestions made by correspondents have been adopted, and the Editor in Chief is deeply grateful for his collaborators for their valuable assistance during the past year and hopes the result of their co-operation will encourage them to continue the work of preserving and increasing the usefulness of a book which has become so familiar to all who read or speak the language in which it is printed.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the *first* day of October as the *last* day for suggestions to reach the Office, at the address given below

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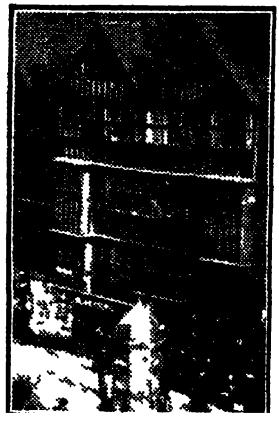

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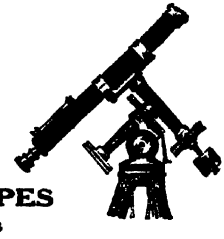

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WORLD ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording)

Wheat 1932	549 000 000 qrs	British Empire share	112 000 000
Rye	183 000 000		nil
Oats	421 000 000		59 000 000
Barley	177 000 000		28 000 000
Maize	480 000 000 ,,		19 500 000

Wheat

Country	Latest Quarters (480lb) Actual 1931	Millions of (480lb) Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	111 120	say 95
U.S.A.	111	90
India	43	42
Canada	38	54
France	34	42
Italy	31	32
Argentina	(a) 28	(f) 35
Australia & N.Z.	(a) 24	(f) 24
Germany	19	24
Spain	17	21
Rumania	17	9
N. Africa & Egypt	15	17
Yugoslavia	12	8
Poland	10	10
Hungary	9	7
Bulgaria	7	7
Czechoslovakia	5	6
U.K. & I.F. States	5	6
Japan & Korea	5	5
Total (1931-32) / Estimated 1932-33		

The total world's production of Wheat (1932) may be reckoned as 560 million quarters

Rye

Country	Latest Quarters Actual 1931	Millions of (480lb) Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	100	say 90
Germany	31	38
Poland	26	30
Czechoslovakia	6	9
U.S.A.	4	5
France	4	say 4
Japan	4	4
Lithuania	2	3
Hungary	2	3
Austria	2	2
Spain	2	2
Belgium	2	2
Rumania	2	2

The total world's production of Rye (1932) may be reckoned as 190 million quarters

Oats

Country	Latest Quarters (320lb) Actual 1931	Millions of (320lb) Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	111 110	say 105
U.S.A.	111	126
Germany	43	46
Canada	35	44
France	34	say 35
U.K. and I.F. States	19	18
Poland	16	16
Czechoslovakia	8	11
Sweden	7	8
Argentina	7	7
Denmark	6	6
Rumania	5	5
Spain	4	5

The total world's production of Oats (1932) may be reckoned as 450 million quarters

Barley

Country	Latest Quarters (400lb) Actual 1931	Millions of (400lb) Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	116 35	say 30
U.S.A.	24	37
Germany	17	18
India	14	12
Japan and Korea	14	14
N. Africa & Egypt	12	10
Spain	11	15
Canada	8	11
Rumania	8	10
Italy	8	8
Czechoslovakia	6	8
Persia	6	7
Denmark	5	6
U.K. & I.F. States	5	5
Hungary	3	4

The total world's production of Barley (1932) may be reckoned as 195 million quarters

Maize

Country	Latest Quarters (480lb) Actual 1931	Millions of (480lb) Estimated 1932
U.S.A.	798	333
Argentina (1931-32)	44	
Italy	28	25
U.S.S.R.	prob 20	say 20
Brazil	18	
Yugoslavia	15	24
United India	10	10
Italy	9	11
South East States	9	
Mexico	9	5
Egypt	8	
Manchuria	8	
Union of S. Africa	7	8
Hungary	7	11
Bulgaria	5	4

The maize crop of the current season of Argentina & Brazil cannot yet be estimated. The total world yield during (1932) of Maize will probably equal at 520 million quarters

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS

In Million Quarters (480lb of Wheat Rye and Maize 400lb of Barley 320lb of Oats

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932*
Wheat	525	572	520	569	549	560
Rye	205	196	204	202	183	190
Together	730	768	724	771	732	750
Barley	185	220	218	209	177	195
Oats	415	495	469	461	421	450
Maize	480	460	473	405	480	520
Together	1 080	1 175	1 160	1 075	1 078	1 165
All five together	1 810	1 043	1 884	1 846	1 810	1 915

* Estimated

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording)
In some cases only *Exports* are recorded

Potatoes

U S S R	51 000 000 tons
Germany	44 000 000 ,,
Poland	31 000 000 ,,
France	16 000 000 ,,
U S A	10 000 000 ,,
U K	3 860 000 ,,
I F State	1 963 000 ,,
The World, about	200 000 000 tons

Rice (rough).

India	51 000 000 tons
China (est)	45 000 000 ,,
Japan and Korea	15 500 000 ,,
Indo China	5 800 000 ,,
Neth E Indies	5 100 000 ,,
Siam	4 800 000 ,,
The World, about	130 000 000 tons

Sugar from Beet

U S S R	1 800 000 tons
Germany	1 600 000 ,,
U S A	1 100 000 ,,
France	850 000 ,,
Czechoslovakia	800 000 ,,
Poland	490 000
The World about	8 750 000 tons

Sugar from Cane

Brit India	3 900 000 tons
Cuba	2 750 000 ,,
Neth E Indies	2 450 000 ,,
Brazil	980 000
Formosa	920 000 ,,
Hawaii	860 000 ,,
Porto Rico	860 000 ,,
Philippines	860 000 ,,
The World, about	17 600 000 tons

Tea

China 1931	400 000 tons
India	177 000
Ceylon	110 000 ,,
Neth E Indies	72 000 ,,
Japan	38 000 ,,
The World, about	810 000 tons

Coffee

Brazil	790 000 tons
Colombia	185 000
Salvador	75 000 ,,
Neth E Indies	75 000
Venezuela	60 000 ,,
Guatemala	44 000
The World, about	1 500 000 tons

Cocoa (raw)

Gold Coast	220 000 tons
Brazil	65 000 ,,
Nigeria	51 000 ,,
Ivory Coast	25 000 ,,
Dominican Rep	21 000 ,,
Ecuador	20 000 ,,
The World, about	520,000 tons

Linseed

Argentina	2 150 000 tons
U S S R	725 000 ,,
India	380 000 ,,
U S A	280 000 ,,
Uruguay	140 000 ,,
The World about	3 900 000 tons

Raw Silk

Japan and Korea	44 000 tons
China	6 100 ,,
Italy	3 000 ,,
The World about	56 000 tons

Artificial Silk

U S A	65 000 tons
Italy	34 000 ,,
Germany	27 000 ,,
U K	24 000 ,,
France	20 000 ,,
The World, about	215 000 tons

Jute

Brit India	1 000 000 tons
The World about	1 020 000 tons

Cotton (ginned)

U S A	3 600 000 tons
China (prob)	900 000 ,,
India	720 000 ,,
U S S R	330 000 ,,
Egypt	280 000 ,,
The World about	5 900 000 tons

Wool

Australia	400 000 tons
U S A	190 000 ,,
Argentina	150 000 ,,
U S S R	135 000 ,,
Union of S Africa	130 000 ,,
The World about	1 600 000 tons

Rubber (Export)

Malaya	455 000 tons
Neth E Indies	260 000
Ceylon	60 000
The World about	800 000 tons

Soya Beans

Manchuria	5 200 000 tons
Korea	600 000 ,,
Japan	400 000 ,,
U S A	400 000 ,,
The World, about	7,000 000 tons

Tobacco

U S A	730,000 tons
Brit India	630 000 ,,
U S S R	235 000 ,,
Neth E Indies	85 000 ,,
Japan	70 000 ,,
Greece	42 000 ,,
The World about	2 300 000 tons

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Oil (Petroleum).

U.S.A.	115,000,000 tons
U.S.S.R.	22,000,000
Venezuela	17,600,000
Rumania	6,600,000
Persia	5,800,000
Mexico	4,900,000
Neth. E. Indies	4,700,000
The World, about	190,000,000 tons

Electricity.

U.S.A.	120,000,000,000 kwh.
Germany	30,600,000,000 ,,
U.K.	17,150,000,000 ,,
Canada	16,380,000,000 ,,
France	15,300,000,000 ,,
Japan	14,000,000,000 ,,
The World, about	265,000,000,000 kwh.

Gold (pure).

Union of S. Africa	10,866,700 fine oz.
Canada	2,692,000 ,,
U.S.A.	2,363,000 ,,
U.S.S.R.	1,671,000 ,,
Australia & N.Z.	659,000 ,,
Mexico	620,000 ,,
Rhodesia	540,000 ,,
The World, about	22,000,000 fine oz.

Silver.

Mexico	86,000,000 fine oz.
U.S.A.	32,000,000 ,,
Canada	20,500,000
Australia & N.Z.	10,500,000
Peru	9,000,000
India	5,900,000
Germany	5,500,000
Japan	5,250,000
The World, about	195,000,000 fine oz.

Copper.

U.S.A.	620,000 tons
Chile	220,000 ,,
Canada	133,000 ,,
Congo	120,000 ,,
Japan	76,000 ,,
Spain	59,000 ,,
Mexico	55,000 ,,
U.S.S.R.	48,000 ,,
The World, about	1,430,000 tons

Lead.

U.S.A.	360,000 tons
Mexico	210,000 ,,
Australia	155,000 ,,
Canada	125,000 ,,
Spain	105,000 ,,
Germany	100 000 ,,
U.K.	10,500 ,,
The World, about	1,400,000 tons

Tin (restricted).

Malaya	51,000 tons
Bolivia	30,800 ,,
Neth. E. Indies	30,000 ,,
Siam	12,000 ,,
Nigeria	7,300 ,,
U.K.	598 ,,
The World, about	145,000 tons

Zinc.

U.S.A.	270,000 tons
Poland	137 500 ,,
Belgium	135,000 ,,
Canada	105,000 ,,
France	60,000 ,,
The World, about	1,000,000 tons

Platinum Metals.

U.S.S.R	120,000 oz.
Canada	91,000 ,,
Un. of S. Africa	48.000 ,,
Colombia	42,000 ,,
The World, about	300,000 oz.

Nickel.

Canada	29,000 tons
New Caledonia (French)	4.900 ,,
The World, about	36,000 tons

Iron (Pig Iron).

U.S.A.	18.500,000 tons
France (inc. Saar)	9,700,000 ,,
Germany	6,000,000 ,,
U.S.S.R.	4,800,000 ,,
U.K.	3.750,000 ,,
Belgium	3,200,000 ,,
Luxemburg	2,000,000 ,,
The World, about	55,000,000 tons

Steel (Ingots and Castings).

U.S.A.	25,500,000 tons
France (incl. Saar)	9,300,000 ,,
Germany	8,250,000 ,,
U.S.S.R.	5,250,000 ,,
U.K.	5,200,000 ,,
Belgium	3,000,000 ,,
Luxemburg	2,000,000 ,,
The World, about	69,000,000 tons

Manganese (Ore).

U.S.S.R	1,550,000 tons
India	825,000 ,,
Gold Coast	415,000 ,,
Brazil	155 000 ,,
Un. of S. Africa	145,000 ,,
Egypt	120,000 ,,
The World, about	3,200,000 tons

Superphosphates of Lime.

U.S.A.	2,300,000 tons
France	1,950,000 ,,
Italy	1,350,000 ,,
Australia & N.Z.	1,125,000 ,,
Spain	1,000,000 ,,
Japan	860,000 ,,
Germany	850,000 ,,
U.K.	550,000 ,,
The World, about	1,200,000 tons

Potash.

Germany	1,200,000 tons
France	380,000 ,,
	55,000 ,,
Poland	52,500
The World, about	1,800,000 tons

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Coal.

U.S.A.	390,000,000	tons
U.K.	219,000,000	,,
Germany	116,000,000	,,
U.S.S.R.	55,000,000	,,
France	49,000,000	,,
Poland	37,000,000	,,
Belgium	27,000,000	,,
Japan	26,000,000	,,
Brit. India	21,000,000	,,
Manchuria	14,000,000	,,
The World, about	1,050,000,000	tons

Salt.

U.S.A.	7,000,000	tons
China (prob.)	4,000,000	
U.S.S.R.	3,100,000	
Germany	2,900,000	
France	2,100,000	
U.K.	2,050,000	
Brit. India	1,700,000	
The World, about	26,000,000	tons

Diamonds.

Congo	2,400,000	metric carats
Union of S. Africa	2,120,000	,, ,,
Gold Coast	660,000	,, ,,
S.-West Africa	300,000	,, ,,
The World, about	6,000,000	metric carats

Horses of Various Countries.

U.S.S.R.	31,100,000
U.S.A.	13,165,000
Argentina	9,850,000
Brazil	5,250,000
Poland	4,100.000
Germany	3,520,000
Canada	3,295.000
France	2,920,000
Eng., Wales & N. Ireland	1,019,000
I.F. State	446,000
Scotland	150,200

Cattle.

Brit. India (incl. 39,000,000 Buffaloes)	123,000,000
U.S.A.	61,000,000
U.S.S.R.	52,500,000
Argentine & Uruguay	39,300,000
Brazil	34,000,000
Germany	18 400,000
France	15,400,000
Australia	11,200,000
Un. of S. Africa	10,500,000
Poland	9,700,000
Eng., Wales & N. Ireland	7,016,000
I.F. State	4,025,000
Scotland	1,221,000

Sheep.

Australia	106,000,000
U.S.S.R.	90,000,000
Argentine & Uruguay	65,000,000
U.S.A.	53,000,000
Un. of S. Africa	48,500,000
N. Zealand	30,800,000
Brit. India	25,500,000
Eng , Wales & N. Ireland	19,270,000
Scotland	7,846,000
I.F. State	3,461,000

Goats.

Brit. India	36,000,000
Turkey	8,400,000
Un. of S. Africa	8,000,000
Nigeria	5,725,000
Argentina	5,650,000
Mexico	5,000,000
Brazil	5,000,000

Pigs.

U.S.A.	60,900,000
Germany	23,400,000
U.S.S.R.	12,000,000
Manchuria	7,500,000
Poland	7,300,000
France	6,300,000
Eng., Wales & N. Ireland	3,466,000
I.F. State	1,108,000
Scotland	163,200

Fowls

(on Farms and Allotments).

U.S.A.	469,000,000
U.S.S.R.	140,000,000
Germany	88,000,000
Canada	61,500,000
Spain	52,000,000
Japan	48,000,000
England, Wales & N. Ireland	60,866,000
I.F. State	18,050.000
Scotland	6,317,000

Estimated number of Automobiles and Motor Cycles registered at end of 1930.

U.S.A.	26,800,000
U.K.	2,290,000
France	1,985,000
Germany	1,507,000
Canada	1,232,000
Australia and N.Z.	875,000
The World, about	38,800,000

BRITISH IMPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco (unmanufactured)—From

	lb.	lb.	lb.
Nyasaland	10,671,895	12,810,101	11,116,420
British India	9,180,662	13,040,807	9,346,999
Canada	5,024,604	4,040,625	6,272,866
South Rhodesia	4,023,634	3,625,673	5,909,189
U.S.A.	205,376,067	197,764,709	157,218,425
Other Countries	5,749,245	5,745,942	4,182,277
Total.	240,026,107	237,027,857	194,046,176

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS,
Calendar year 1931

WHEAT Millns Qrs of 480lb

	Production	Exports (including wheat flour)	Imports (including wheat flour)	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K. & I.F.S.	5 0		31 3	36 3
Canada	38 0	27 5		10 5
Australia	23 4	20 1		3 3
India	43 4	0 4		44 1
N. Zealand	0 9		0 1	
Un. S. Africa	1 4		0 4	
Cyprus and Malta	0 3		0 4	0 7
Total	112 4	41 0	33 3	97 7

Surplus over requirement 14 700 000 qrs

BARLEY Millns Qrs of 400lb

	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K. and I.F.S.	5 4		4 3	9 7
Canada	8 0	2 9		5 -
Australia	1 0	0 3		0 7
N. Zealand	0 1			0 1
India	13 5			13 4
Un. S. Africa	0 2			0 2
Total	28 2	3 3	4 3	29 2

Deficiency within the Empire 1 000 000 qrs

OATS Millns Qrs of 400lb

Dominion.	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K. and I.F.S.	19 1		3 0	22 1
Canada	38 0			36 9
Australia	1 2			1 2
N. Zealand	0 5			0 5
Un. S. Africa	0 8			0 8
Total	59 6		3 0	61 5

Deficiency within the Empire 1 900 000 qrs

MAIZE Millns Qrs of 480lb

Dominion	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K. and I.F.S.			12 4	12 4
Canada	0 6		1 2	1 8
Australia	0 9			0 9
India	10 0			10 0
Un. S. Africa	7 1	0 6		6 5
Rhodesia S. and N.	0 6	0 3		0 3
Kenya	0 3	0 2		0 1
Total	19 5		13 6	

Deficiency within the Empire 12 500,000 qrs

COMPARATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO GRAIN GROWING, 1930-31 IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES

Dominion	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	1 200	35	1 140	2 966	
Irish Free State	27	3	120	650	
Canada	26 000	1 460	5 500	13 330	160
Australia	18 200	5	450	1 130	300
Brit. India	32 000		7 000		6 600
Un. of S. Africa	1 135	110	70	530	4 400
U.S.A.	55 000	3 500	12 650	40 000	101 750
Argentina	17 250	630	920	3 500	11 400
U.S.S.R.	92 000	68 000	16 800	42 500	9 700
France	12 800	1 960	1 855	8 500	800
Germany	5 350	10 800	3 750	8 600	
Poland	4 500	14 250	3 060	5 450	235
Italy	11 900	300	580	1 265	3 750
Spain	11 250	1 500	4 575	1 950	1 100
Rumania	8 500	1 070	4 930	2 710	11 000

COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF AREAS DEVOTED TO GRAIN GROWING PER ENGLISH ACRE 1930-31

Dominion	Wheat bush. 60 lbs.	Rye bush. 60 lbs.	Barley bush. 50 lbs.	Oats bush. 40 lbs.	Maize bush. 60 lbs.
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	35	23	33	46	
Irish Free State	41	37	44	54	
Canada	16	12	24	27	34
Australia	11	14	16	15	25
Brit. India	12		14		14
Un. of S. Africa	10		14	9	12
U.S.A.	11	12	23	25	24
Argentina	12	8	14	12	20
U.S.S.R.	12	11	19	21	15
France	20	14	22	27	26
Germany	29	26	33	36	
Poland	19	18	21	24	13
Italy	21	19	18	24	29
Spain	12	13	22	20	24
Rumania	16	16	21	23	15

HARVEST MONTHS

Wheat Harvest Months of the World

January —New Zealand Chile
February —India Upper Egypt
March —India Upper Egypt
April —India Lower Egypt, Syria, Persia Asia Minor
May —China Japan, Central Asia Algeria, Morocco
June —U.S.A. (Southern States) Italy Spain, South France
July —U.S.A. (Middle States) South Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Germany
August —U.S.A. (Northern States) Manitoba, Central Russia, Poland England
September —North Russia Scotland
October —Sweden, Norway
November —South Africa Manchuria, Santa Fe
December —Australia Argentina

THREE (CALENDAR) YEARS FOOD IMPORTS

(Into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Sources of Origin)

From	1929 (Tons)	1930 (Tons)	1931 (Tons)
Wheat—			
Canada	1 359 542	1 309 816	1 354 878
Australia	639 870	636 074	1 164 980
Brit India	7 058	167 119	24 083
U S S R		935 863	1 446 547
Argentina	2 268 924	760 259	1 036 690
U S A	1 113 297	1 053 815	562 083
Other Countries	199 678	387 395	381 668
Total	5 588 370	5 250 343	5 970 929
Wheat Meal and Flour—			
Canada	186 198	224 611	194 731
Australia	66 622	85 655	127 917
U S A	126 825	158 905	103 879
France	28 880	59 205	50 648
Argentina	37 939	29 336	35 856
Other Countries	38 709	29 213	24 323
Total	485 173	586 925	537 354
Barley—			
Canada	68 913	17 358	51 173
Australia	9 888	3 318	16 377
U S S R		294 618	280 703
U S A	217 595	180 890	162 864
Persia	26 288	16 795	111 571
Rumania	74 021	111 099	51 987
Chile	23 668	28 238	12 614
Other Countries	178 940	111 089	83 777
Total	599 313	763 405	771 156
Oats—			
Canada	45 350	10 307	64 756
Irish Free State	32 562	19 086	6 712
Argentina	93 773	111 868	183 227
U S S R	1 156	137 866	139 141
Chile	30 054	28 750	26 598
Germany	124 428	152 771	1 320
Other Countries	19 172	22 339	15 905
Total	346 495	482 987	437 659
Maize—			
Kenya	25 935	40 388	52 540
S Rhodesia	29 566	26 028	46 879
British S Africa	207 739	237 965	41 016
Argentina	1 210 005	1 115 731	2 411 652
U S S R		6 177	32 995
Rumania	8 234	224 069	28 581
U S A	182 130	437	505
Other Countries	81 821	57 439	48 899
Total	1 745 430	1 708 234	2 663 067
Rice—			
Brit India	37 569	48 596	44 299
Spain	18,237	24 642	23 837
U S A	22 378	13 891	16 085
French Indo China	24	14 061	12 450
Other Countries	40 832	13 268	23 304
Total	119 040	114 458	119 975
Beef Chilled—			
Argentina	408 740	385 784	395 559
Uruguay	39 773	43,334	38 922
Brazil	16 633	25 349	29 933
Total	465 146	454 467	464 414

From	1929 (Tons)	1930 (Tons)	1931 (Tons)
Beef Frozen and Chilled—			
Australia	43 626	37 168	52 673
New Zealand	5 760	15 017	18 454
Argentina	20 578	15 025	11 443
Uruguay	4 294	10 461	9 353
Other Countries	6 707	10 012	6 523
Total	80 965	87 683	98 446
Veal (not including Tongues)			
Argentina	34 448	40 292	63 083
Other Countries	12 738	19 126	30 399
Total	47 186	59 418	93 482
Mutton—			
Total	633 257	640 395	656 786

The total home production in England and Wales of Beef and Veal together has been estimated at 432 000 tons annually

Mutton and Lamb—			
New Zealand	137 304	164 671	174 579
Australia	29 674	40 563	77 353
Argentina	77 258	72 621	79 598
Uruguay	18 338	21 133	14 698
Other Countries	18 971	20 326	18 552
Total	281 545	319 314	364 780

The home production of Mutton and Lamb in England and Wales has been put at 153 000 tons

Bacon—			
Irish Free State	24 857	16 534	14 842
Canada	9 925	4 956	2 475
Denmark	248 851	305 893	366 960
Poland and Danzig	15 273	24 165	53 830
Netherlands	45 074	42 142	49 995
Sweden	18 993	27 535	28 846
Other Countries	50 033	38 262	39 736
Total	413 906	459 487	556 684
Ham—			
Canada	4 913	4 250	3 624
U S A	42 083	41 058	30 032
Other Countries	4 443	4 976	7 901
Total	51 439	50 284	41 557
Pork—			
I F State (fresh)	14 811	14 465	19 145
N Z (fresh)	8 474	6 847	6,090
Australia (frozen)		1 131	4 297
Argentina (frozen)	3 485	3 705	4 061
U S A (frozen)	2 368	5 423	3 114
Other Countries	539	489	718
Total	29 677	32 060	37 425

An estimate of the total home production in England and Wales of Pork Bacon and Hams together stands at 250 000 tons

Rabbits—			
I F State (fresh)	1 375	896	686
Belgium (fresh)	1 942	1 565	1 281
Australia (frozen)	7 862	10 489	15 766
N Z (frozen)	501	946	1,563
Other Countries	494	586	330
Total	12 174	14 482	19 626
Live Poultry—	(Num.)	(Num.)	(Num.)
Irish Free State	1 072 820	971 065	1 054 576
Other Countries	137 327	121 168	90 011

Butter From	1929 lb	1930 lb	1931 lb
New Zealand	146 024 816	175 850 864	215 668 432
Australia	86 0 5 376	106 573 824	174 490 624
Irish Free State	63 411 824	58 437 680	42 675 136
Denmark	240 851 024	259 674 900	276 199 840
U S S R	32 515 168	18 530 512	45 289 328
Argentina	33 922 784	46 384 800	47,880 608
Finland	26 162 416	26 153 120	28 455 952
Sweden	27 803 712	31 341 968	23 714 096
Estonia	12 346 096	10 789 856	14 043 008
Netherlands	14 539 392	9 978 528	10 765 104
France	5 005 728	790 048	120 288
Other Countries	21 869 456	19 515 440	29 425 200
Total	716 493 792	764 021 440	902 727 616

The home production in England Wales Scotland and N Ireland (on farms and allotments) is probably about 100 000 000 lb so that the total consumption is about 20 lb per head of population per annum

Margarine— *From*	lb	1930 lb	
Irish Free State	2 385 712	2 147 824	1 935 360
Netherlands	102 831 792	91 893 648	74 047 456
Other Countries	1 191 904	720 944	1 627 696
Total	106 409 408	94 762 416	77 610 512

Cheese— *From*		lb	lb
New Zealand	201 733 168	219 620 912	194 053 440
Canada	81 030 544	75 949 664	79 153 200
Australia	5 564 048	5 361 440	7 620 032
Union of South Africa		1 775 872	1 713 864
Netherlands	21 925 792	20 504 512	18 840 528
Italy	14 786 352	16 200 800	14 750 696
Switzerland	4 219 824	4 224 080	3 579 184
Other Countries	6 072 528	4 942 112	3 483 984
Total	335 332 256	348 579 392	323 208 928

The home production of Cheese in England and Wales on farms and allotments was recently reckoned at 75 million lb and in Scotland at 22 million lb (almost none in Northern Ireland) this with the imports makes an annual consumption of about 420 000 000 lb in the United Kingdom or nearly 10 lb per head of population per annum

We produce only 23 per cent of our home consumption of cheese
U S A produces 87 , of hers (home consumption 484 000 000 lb about 4 lb per head)
France , 80 , , 385 000 000 10
Germany ,, 72 ,, ,, , 440 000 000 7

Eggs— *From*	1929 Number	1930 Number	1931 Number
Irish Free State	601 808 640	573 743 760	549 012 840
Australia	45 018 240	67 926 360	110 184 720
Union of South Africa	47 278 920	56 094 600	70 662 240
Canada	9 498 840	1 803 000	5 578 320
Denmark	668 715 480	807 405 960	905 8 9 320
Netherlands	380 319 600	441 683 520	460 709 760
Poland including Danzig	286 168 920	433 507 680	322 448 280
Belgium	355 97 280	280 038 720	248 752 440
China	191 890 440	205 746 000	179 662 080
Germany	32 009 640	46 932 120	60 960 480
Sweden	74 292 600	58 540 160	40 680 360
U S S R	72 979 320	10 181 040	31 493 280
Egypt	68 696 640	54 177 480	26 512 440
France	104 135 880	79 047 720	11 601 600
Italy	3 717 920	7 789 440	3 100 440
Other Countries	50 798 800	62,292 120	83 825 520
Total	2 995 727,160	3 187 309 680	3 111 024 120

The estimated home production of Eggs of England and Wales alone on farms and allotments in 1930 was 1 964,000 000, to which is added one third for the production of private poultry keepers, say, 2,600,000,000 in all

			1931
Grape Fruit—From			
Union of South Africa	2 954 672	5 236 336	7 312 368
Palestine	333 536	1 144 304	3 978 016
British West Indies	4 606 000	2 810 080	3 956 960
U S A	47 070 240	43 864 912	63 852 096
Other Countries	5 832 176	9 251 424	21 279 104
Total	60 796 624	62 307 056	100 378 544
Banana—From	bunches say 34 lb ea	bunches say 34 lb each	bunches say 34 lb each
British West Indies	4 014 602	5 923 877	6 970 810
Honduras (not British)	2 916 070	984 801	2 700 091
Colombia	3 748 178	3 352 002	1 675 275
Costa Rica	1 668 712	2 189 103	1 620 734
Canary Islands	223 905	967 149	892 382
Other Countries	1 365 252	1 572 632	2 302 608
Total	14 936 719	14 989 564	16 161 900
Apples—From	lb	lb	lb
Canada	191 210 656	233 669 072	198 576 000
Australia	39 413 696	151 204 416	115 696 000
New Zealand	28 904 400	42 583 520	37 744 000
Other British Countries	938 112	633 136	1 568 000
U S A	345 986 256	250 292 784	395 696 000
France	10 640 000	7 280 000	72 584 000
Other Foreign Countries	27 751 472	5 457 760	28 448 000
Total	644 844 592	691 210 688	851 312 000

The production of Apples (Dessert and Cooking) in England and Wales in 1931 was reckoned as 171 000 000 lb and of Cider Apples 96 000 000 lb Estimated total consumption 22 lb per head per annum

Pears—From	lb	lb	lb
Australia	5 348 672	14 521 130	16 240 000
Canada	3 344 096	7 117 264	5 152 000
Union of South Africa	2 688 560	12 047 952	4 480 000
New Zealand	1 636 768	2 173 808	2 240 000
Other British Countries	378 448	155 680	112 000
U S A	24 322 032	48 594 000	55 104 000
Belgium	60 762 128	25 837 728	39 088 000
France	16 288 272	2 160 256	16 352 000
Other Foreign Countries	5 992 112	2 681 280	
Total	120 761 088	115 289 104	138 768 000

The production of Pears in England and Wales in 1931 was stated to be at 15 lb per tree 29 000 000 lb Estimated total consumption 3 4 lb per head per annum

Oranges—From	lb	lb	lb
Palestine	88 540 704	148 207 360	144 144 000
Union of South Africa	72 214 352	121 246 272	108 528 000
Other British Countries	5 313 504	2 387 840	1 232 000
Spain	699 204 352	807 032 688	663 152 000
Brazil	28 000 000	39 312 000	125 328 000
U S A	109 637 024	4 207 616	94 864 000
Other Foreign Countries	34 654 480	20 808 592	26 016 000
Total	1 037 564 416	1 143 202 368	1 163 264 000
Grapes—From			
Union of South Africa	5 477 360	5 419 568	6 625 808
Channel Islands	1 729 616	3 010 160	2 336 096
Australia	749 504	453 824	630 000
Spain	66 136 672	46 103 232	63 643 552
Other Countries	22 647 632	22 886 640	32 521 540
Total	96 740 784	77 873 824	105 756 996
Tea—From			
British India	306 734 835	290 183 244	276 963 469
Ceylon	153 095 061	152 397 341	158 913 137
Nyasaland	1 809 260	1 863 595	1 781 486
Java &c	85 404 476	84 599 547	79 193 531
China	9 195 026	8 734 979	8 547 647
Other Countries	2 929 100	3 259 620	10 046 642
Total	559 167 758	541 038 326	535 445 912

Consumption say 11 lb per head of population per annum

Coffee—	1930 lb	1930 lb	1931 lb
British East Africa	19 887 280	36 461,824	32 446 400
British India	2 634 240	9 924 370	5 105 968
British West Indies	352 352	564 256	321 888
Costa Rica	29 025 248	34 213 312	32 575 424
Nicaragua	1 319 024	1 628 037	3 362 240
Colombia	3 066 448	2 760 576	2 889 040
Brazil	801 024	830 368	947 408
Other Countries	5 552 848	4 858 112	6 448 848
Total	62 638 464	91 240 800	84 097 216
Consumption nearly 2 lb per head of population per annum			
British West Africa	153 341 888	112 893 312	126 834 624
British West Indies	9 108 736	9 482 032	11 676 336
Venezuela	2,190 160	1 773 072	2 319 744
Brazil	1 677 318	1 633 184	1 819 216
Ecuador	1 993 040	2 575 888	1 415 792
Other Countries	4 401 370	4 758 768	2 957 920
Total	172 712,512	133 116 256	147 023 632
Consumption about 3¼ lb per head of population per annum			
Sugar (unrefined)—	*Ir*		
Australia	474 792 976	414 892 576	535 682 326
Mauritius &c	616 068 096	304 801 616	346 747 184
Union of South Africa	216 732 096	236 796 224	279 401 024
British West Indies &c	207 007 360	180 315 072	150 855 440
Cuba	1 559 373 312	1 659 29 616	1 072 975 456
Peru	278 246 304	266 008 512	390 589 248
St Domingo	413 176 064	531 863 584	338 738 960
Poland including Danzig	128 109 408	03 254 816	312 352 880
Germany	74 504 752	129 534 720	308 034 272
Other Countries	617 335 264	334 419 120	245 906 752
Total	4 585 345 632	4 161 215 856	3 981 263 552

England in 1930 31 season produced some 423 000 tons of Sugar or 950 000 000 lb In 1931 32 the production is estimated at 250 000 tons or 560 000 000 lb

Milk Condensed—From	cwts	wts	wt
All Countries	405 387	402 967	483 579
This is the equivalent of 16 000 000 gallons of Milk (1 cwt = 34 galls)			
Milk Dried Iron	vts	t	t
All Countries	263 048	250 400	352 652
This is the equivalent of 35 000 000 gallons of Milk (1 cwt = 100 galls)			

The total home production of Milk not fed to stock in England and Wales alone has been estimated at 1 137 000 000 gallons

Potatoes—From			
Channel Islands	1 285 439	1 033 263	910 854
Irish Free State	370 302	213 920	780 455
Germany	3 840	268 355	4 602 157
Netherlands	430 385	910 722	3 508 974
France	2 510 528	2 208 140	2 142 411
Spain	1 040 587	938 828	1 546 350
Other Countries	228 105	208 346	3 162 009
Total	5 869 186	5 781 574	16 653 210

The home production of Potatoes in England Wales Scotland and Northern Ireland on farms and allotments was returned as 4 459 000 tons in 1930 If we add 830 000 tons imported in the calendar year 1931 it points to a consumption of over 250 lb per head per annum (private horticulture besides)

Onions—From	cwts	cwt	wts
All countries Spain &c	10 685 605	10 783 703	10 170 550
Tomatoes—From	cwts	cwts	cwts
Channel Islands	740 505	863 161	768 383
Canary Islands	1 218 040	1 393 997	1 295 266
Netherlands	610 545	665 071	730 533
Other Countries	182 383	129 872	142 254
Total	2 751,473	3 052 101	2 936 436

A

A1 First class
AA Automobile Association
AAIPA *Associate* of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers
AcA — of Inst of Chartered Accountants
ACIS — of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
AIA of the Institute of Actuaries
AIAC of Company Accountants
AIC D of Chemistry
AICS — Do Chartered Shipbrokers
ACRA — of Corporation of Accountants
AInstP Do Physics
AIOB Do Builders
AISA — Do Secretaries Association
AKC — of King's College
ALA — of the Library Association
ARA — of Royal Academy
ARAM — of Royal Academy of Music
ARCM — of Royal College of Music
ARCO — Do Organists
ARCS — Do Science
ARIBA — of Royal Institute of British Architects
ARIC — of Royal Red Cr
ARSM — of the Royal School of Mines
ARSanI — of the Royal Sanitary Institute
ARWS — of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours
ASAA — of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors
AMICE *Associate Member* Institute of Civil Engrs
AMIChemE — Do Chemical Engineers
AMIEE — Do Electrical Engineers
AMIMechE — Do Mechanical
Ab Able bodied seaman
AC (*Ante Christ*) = B C
AD (*Anno Domin*) In the year of our Lord
ADC Aide de Camp ADC Can ditto General
ad lib (*ad libitum*) At pleasure
AEC Army Educational Corps
AFC Air Force Cross
AH (*Anno Hegiræ*) In the year of the Hegira
AM (*Ante meridiem*) Before noon
AM (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world
AMC, Art Masters Certificate
AMDG (*Ad majorem Dei gloriam*), To the greater glory of God
AMS Army Medical Service or Staff
AS (*Anno Salutatis* or *Salutis*) In the year of Salvation
AUC (*Anno urbis conditæ*) In the year from the Foundation of Rome

B

BA (*Baccalaureus*) of Arts
BAO of Obstetrics
BArch — of Architecture
BCL — of Civil Law
BCh (or ChB) — of Surgery
BCom — of Commerce
BDS (or BChD) — of Dental Surgery
BD of Divinity
Bed — of Education
BEng — of Engineering
BLitt — of Literature
BPhil — of Philosophy
BSc — of Science
BSc Tech — of Technical Science
BTC British Broadcasting Corporation
BC Before Christ
BMA British Medical Association
BNC Brasenose College Oxford
BVM Blessed Virgin Mary

C

CA Chartered Accountant
C Conservative
c & b Caught and bowled
Camb Cambridge
Cap (Chapter) Number of Act of Parliament
CB Companion of the Bath
CBE Commander of Order of British Empire
CC Common or County Council
CDA College Diploma in Agriculture
CDH Do in Horticulture
CE Civil Engineer
cf (*confer*) Compare
CF Chaplain to the Forces
CGM Conspicuous Gallantry Medal
CGS Centimetre gramme second
CH *Companion* of Honour
CIE Order of Indian Empire
CMG St Michael and St George
CSI Star of India
Ch Ch Christ Church
CI Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India
CID, Criminal Investigation Department
CIF, Cost, Insurance and Freight
C in C Commander in Chief
CLB, Church Lads Brigade
CM (*Chirurgiæ Magister*), Master of Surgery
CMS, Church Missionary Society
COD Cash on delivery
Con (contra) Against
COPEC Conference on Politics Economics and Christianity
COS Charity Organisation Society
CSC Conspicuous Service Cross
CTC Cyclist Touring Club
CVO Commander of Royal Victorian Order

D

d (*denarius*) penny
DBE Dame of Order of British Empire
DC District of Columbi
DCL *Doctor* of Civil Law
DD of Divinity
Dr Hy — of Hygiene
DLitt —of Celtic Literature
DLitt of Literature
DSc — of Science
DCLI Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
DCM Distinguished Conduct Medal
del (*delineavit*) He (she) drew it
DFC Distinguished Flying Cross
DG (*Dei gratia*) By the Grace of God
DIC *Diploma* of the Imperial College
DMRE — in Medical Radiology and Electrology
DOE — in Economics
DOMS — in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery
DPH — Public Health
DTM — in Tropical Medicine
DVSM — in Veterinary State Medicine
DL Deputy Lieutenant
DNB Dictionary of National Biography
Do (ditto) The same
DORA Defence of the Realm Act
DSC, Distinguished Service Cross
DSM, Do Medal
DSO Companion of Distinguished Service Order
DV (*Deo volente*) God willing
dwt, Pennyweight

E

E and OE Errors and omissions excepted
e g (*exempli gratia*) for example
Ebor, York
EC East Central District
ECU English Church Union
Emb, Embassy

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Other Countries	5 552 848	4 858,112	6 448 848
Total	62 638 464	91 240 800	84 097 216

Consumption nearly 2 lb per head of population per annum

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Peru	278 246 304	266 008 512	390 589 248
St Domingo	413 176 064	531 863 584	338 738 960
Poland including Danzig	128 109 408	103 254 816	312 352 880
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Other Countries	617 335 264	334 419 120	245 906 752
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England in 1930 31 season produced some 423 000 tons of Sugar or 950 000,000 lb In 1931 32 the production has been put at 250 000 tons or 560 000 000 lb

Milk Condensed—From	cwts	cwts	wt
All Countries	405 387	402 967	483 579

This is the equivalent of 16 000 000 gallons of Milk (1 cwt = 34 galls)

Milk Powder—From	wts	cwts	wt
All Countries	263 048	250 400	352 652

This is the equivalent of 35 000 000 gallons of Milk (1 cwt = 100 galls)

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Potatoes—From	wts	cwts	cwts
Channel Islands	1 285 439	1 033,263	910 854
Irish Free State	370 302	213 920	780 455
Germany	3 840	268,355	4,602 157
Netherlands	430 385	910 722	3 508 974
France	2 510 528	2 208 140	2 142 411
Spain	1 040 587		1 546 350
Other Countries	228 105	208 346	3 162 009
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Onions—From	cwts	cwts	cwts
All countries, Spain, &c	10 685 605	10 783 703	10 170 550

Tomatoes—From	cwts	cwts	cwts
Channel Islands	740 505	863,161	768 383
Canary Islands	1 218 040	1 393 997	1 295 266
Netherlands	610 545	665,071	730 533
Other Countries	182 383	129,872	142 254
Total	2,751,473	3 052 101	2,936 436

A

A 1 First class
A A Automobile Association
A A L P A, *Associate* of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers
A C A — of Inst of Chartered Accountants
A C I S — of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
A I A — of the Institute of Actuaries
A I A C — of Company Accountants
A I C — Do of Chemistry
A I C S — Do Chartered Ship brokers
A C R A of Corporation of Accountants
A Inst P — Do Physics
A I O B — Do Builders
A I S A — Do Secretaries Association
A K C — of King's College
A L A — of the Library Association
A R A — of Royal Academy
A P A M — of Royal Academy of Music
A R C M — of Royal College of Music
A R C O — Do Organists
A R C S — Do Science
A R I B A — of Royal Institute of British Architects
A R R C — of Royal Red Cross
A R S M — of the Royal School of Mines
A R San I — of the Royal Sanitary Institute
A R W S — of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours
A S A A — of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors
A M I C E *Associate Member* Institute of Civil Engrs
A M I Chem E — Do Chemical Engineers
A M I E E — Do Electrical Engineers
A M I Mech E — Do Mechanical
A B Able bodied seaman
A C (*Ante Christum*) = B C
A D (*Anno Domini*) In the year of our Lord
A D C, Aide de Camp A D C Gen ditto, General
Ad lib (*ad libitum*) At pleasure
A E C, Army Educational Corps
A F C, Air Force Cross
A H (*Anno Hegiræ*) In the year of the Hegira
A M (*Ante meridiem*) Before noon
A M (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world
A M C, Art Masters Certificate
A M D G (*Ad majorem Dei gloriam*), To the greater glory of God
A M S, Army Medical Service or Staff
A S (*Anno Salvatoris* or *Salutis*), In the year of Salvation
A U C (*Anno urbis conditae*) In the year from the foundation of Rome

B

B A *Bachelor* of Arts
B A O — of Obstetrics
B Arch — of Architecture
B C L — of Civil Law
B Ch (or Ch B) — of Surgery
B Com — of Commerce
B D S (or B Ch D) — of Dental Surgery
B D — of Divinity
B Ed — of Education
B Eng — of Engineering
B Litt — of Literature
B Phil — of Philosophy
B Sc — of Science
B Sc Tech — of Technical Science
B B C British Broadcasting Corporation
B C, Before Christ
B M A British Medical Association
B N C Brasenose College Oxford
B V M Blessed Virgin Mary

C

C A Chartered Accountant
C Conservative
c & b Caught and bowled
Cantab Cambridge
Cap (Chapter) Number of Act of Parliament
C B Companion of the Bath
C B E Commander of Order of British Empire
C C Common or County Council
C D A College Diploma in Agriculture
C D H Do in Horticulture
C E Civil Engineer
cf (*confer*), Compare
C F Chaplain to the Forces
C G M Conspicuous Gallantry Medal
C G S Centimetre gramme second
C H *Companion* of Honour
C I E Order of Indian Empire
C M G, St Michael and St George
C S I Star of India
Ch Ch Christ Church
C I, Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India
C I D, Criminal Investigation Department
C I F, Cost, Insurance and Freight
C in C, Commander in Chief
C L B, Church Lads Brigade
C M (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery
C M S, Church Missionary Society
C O D, Cash on delivery
Con (contra), Against
C O P E C, Conference on Politics Economics and Christianity
C O S Charity Organisation Society
C S C Conspicuous Service Cross
C T C, Cyclist Touring Club
C V O, Commander of Royal Victorian Order

D

d (*denarius*) penny
D B E Dame of Order of British Empire
D C District of Columbia
D C L *Doctor* of Civil Law
D D — of Divinity
Dr Hy — of Hygiene
D Litt C — of Celtic Literature
D Litt — of Literature
D Sc — of Science
D C L I Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
D C M Distinguished Conduct Medal
del (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it
D F C Distinguished Flying Cross
D G (*Dei gratia*) By the Grace of God
D I C *Diploma* of the Imperial College
D M R E — in Medical Radiology and Electrology
D O E — in Economics
D O M S — in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery
D P H — Public Health
D T M — in Tropical Medicine
D V S M — in Veterinary State Medicine
D L, Deputy Lieutenant
D N B Dictionary of National Biography
Do (ditto) The same
D O R A, Defence of the Realm Act
D S C, Distinguished Service Cross
D S M, Do Medal
D S O Companion of Distinguished Service Order
D V (*Deo volente*), God willing
dwt, Pennyweight

E

E and O E, Errors and omissions excepted
e g (*exempli gratia*), for example
Ebor, York
E C, East Central District
E C U, English Church Union
Emb, Embassy

et al (*et alibi*) And elsewhere
etc (*et cetera*), And the other things
et seq (*et sequentia*), And the following

F A I, *Fellow* of Auctioneer Institute
F A L P A — of Incorporate Society of Auctioneers &c
F B A —of the British Academy
F B O A — of British Optical Association
F C A — of Institute of Chartered Accountants
F C I B — of Corporn of Insurance Brokers
F C I I — of the Chartered Insurance Institute
F C I S — of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
F C R A —of the Corporation of Accountants
F C S — of the Chemical Society
F C W A — of Inst of Cost and Works Accountants
F E I S — of Educational Institute of Scotland
F G S — of the Geological Society
F I A — of the Institute of Actuaries
F I A A — Architect Member of Inc Assoc of Architects
F I A C —of the Inst of Company Accountants
F I A S —Surveyor Member Do
F I Arb — of the Institute of Aribtrators
F I C — of the Institute of Chemistry
F I C S —Chartered Shipbrokers
F I H —Hygiene
F Inst P — of the Institute of Physics
F I O B —Builders
F.I.S A — of Incorporated Secretaries Association
F L A — of Library Association
F L A A — of London Association of Accountants
F L A S — of Land Agents Society
F I S — of the Linnean Society
F.R.A.I — of Royal Anthropological Institute
F R A M — of Royal Academy of Music
F.R.A S — of the Royal Astronomical Society
F.R.C M — of the Royal College of Music
F R C P, F R C P Ed., and F.R.C P I — of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively
F R C S.—of Royal College of Surgeons
F R.C S Ed, ditto of Edinburgh, F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland
F R C V S, *Fellow* of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
F R.F P S G — of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow
F R G S — of the Royal Geographical Society
F R H S — of the Royal Horticultural Society
F R Hist Soc ditto Historical
F R I B A — of the Royal Institute of British Architects
F R M S, ditto Microscopical
F R Met Soc — of Royal Meterological Society
F R S — of the Royal Society
F R S Ed, ditto of Edinburgh
F R S A — of the Royal Society of Arts
F R S L —Do Literature
F R San I —Do Sanitary Inst
F S A — of the Society of Antiquaries
F S A A —Do Accountants and Auditors
F S I of Surveyors Institution
F S S, Do Statistical Society
F Z S —of the Zoological Society
fcp, Foolscap
F D (*Fidei Defensor*) Defender of the Faith
fec (*fecit*) He did it
F H Fire Hydrant
F M S, Federated Malay States
F O B, Free on board

G B E, Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire
G C B Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
G C I E Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire
G C M G, Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St George
G C S I, Knight Grand Commander of Star of India
G C V O, Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order
G H Q, General Headquarters
G M T, Greenwich Mean Time
G O C General Officer Commanding
G P O, General Post Office
G R (*Georgius Rex*) King George
G R C M, Graduate of the Royal College of Music
G S O, General Staff Officer Gr, Grade (1st, and, 3rd)

H

H A C, Honble Artillery Company
H E, His Excellency
H G D H, His [Her] Grand Ducal Highness
H H, His [Her] Highness
H I H, His [Her] Imperial Highness
H I M, His [Her] Imperial Majesty
H J S (*Hic jacet sepultus*) Here lies buried *cf* H S E
H L I Highland Light Infantry
H M, His, or Her, Majesty
H M S His Majesty's Ship
h p, Half pay
hp horse power
H R H, His [Her] Royal Highness
H S E (*Hic sepul us est*) Here lies buried *cf* H J S
H S H, His [Her] Serene Highness

I

I A, Indian Army
I A R O Indian Army Reserve of Officers
Ib (*ibidem*) In the same place
I C S Indian Civil Service
Id (*idem*) The same
I D B Illicit diamond buyer
I e (*id est*) That is
I F S Irish Free State
I H S (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*) Jesus the Saviour of Mankind originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHΣ
I L P Independent Labour Party
I M S, Indian Medical Service
Incog (*incognito*), Unknown
In loc (*in loco*) In its place
I N R I (*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*) Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews
Inst (instant), current month
I O O F, Independent Order of Odd Fellows
I S C, Indian Staff Corps (now Ind Army)
I S O Imperial Service Order
I W Isle of Wight

J Judge
J P, Justice of the Peace

K B E, Knight Commander of British Empire
K C B Do the Bath
K C I E Do Indian Empire
K C M G Do of St Michael and St George
K C S I, Do the Star of India
K C V O Do Royal Victorian Order
K C, King's Counsel
K G, Knight of the Garter
K H C, King's Honorary Chaplain K H P, ditto Physician, K H S, ditto Surgeon
K O S B, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K O Y L I, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry
K P, Knight of St Patrick

K R R C, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
K S L I King's Shropshire Light Infantry
K T Knight of the Thistle
Kt Knight Bachelor

L

L Liberal
Lab Labour
L A H *Licentiate* of Apothecaries Hall Dublin
L C P Do of College of Preceptors
L D S Do in Dental Surgery
L M Do in Midwifery
L M S S A Do in Medicine and Surgery, Soc of Apothecaries
L R C P D of the Roy Coll of Physicians
L R C P I ditto Ireland
L R F P S G Do of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow
L S A Do of Society of Apothecaries
L T M Do of Tropical Medicine
Lat Latitude
lb (*libra*) Pound weight
l b w Leg before wicket
l c Lower case a small letter
L C C London County Council
L C J Lord Chief Justice
Lit Literally
L J Lord Justice
LL B Bachelor of Laws
LL D Doctor of Laws
LL M Master of ditto
loc cit (*loco citato*) In the place cited
Long Longitude
Lrs, Lancers
L S (*loco sigilli*) Place of the Seal
L s d (*Librae solidi denarii*) Pounds shillings pence
Ltd, Limited Liability
L U, Liberal Unionist

M

Maj Major
M, Monsieur
M (in Peerage) Minor
M A, *Master* of Arts
M Ch — of Surgery
M Ch D — of Dental Surgery
M Ch Orth — of Orthopædic Surgery
M Hy — of Hygiene
M S — of Surgery
mar, married
M B Bachelor of Medicine
M D, Doctor of ditto
M B E *Member* of British Empire Order
M E C — of Executive Council
M Inst C E *Member* of Institute of Civil Engineers
M I E E, M I Mar E M I Mech E ditto Electrical Marine and Mechanical Engineers
M I Min E — of Institute of Mining Engineers
M Inst M M — of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
M Inst Met ditto of Metals
M L A — of Legislative Assembly
M L C ditto Council
M P — of Parliament
M P S *Member* of Pharmaceutical Society
M R A S — of Royal Asiatic Society
M R C P — of Royal College of Physicians
M R C S — of Royal College of Surgeons
M R C V S — of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
M R I A — of Royal Irish Academy
M R S I — of the Royal Society of Teachers
M R San I — of the Royal Sanitary Institute
M S A — of Society of Architects
M V O — of Royal Victorian Order
M C Military Cross
M C C Marylebone Cricket Club
M C S Malayan Civil Service
Mdlle Mademoiselle
Mem (*memento*) Remember
M F H Master of Fox Hounds
M G Corps Machine Gun Corps
Mgr Monsignor
Mil Military Militia
Min Plenip Minister Plenipotentiary
Mme Madame
M O H Medical Officer of Health
m p h Miles per hour
MSS Manuscripts
Mus D [B] Doctor [Bachelor] of Music
M V Motor Vessel
M W B Metropolitan Water Bd

N

N North
Nat Nationalist
Nav Naval
N B (*Nota bene*) Note well
N C O Non commissioned Officer
n d no date
Nem con (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting
N I, Northern Ireland
N L, National Liberal
No (*Numero*) Number
Non seq (*non sequitur*) It does not follow
N S Nova Scotia.
N S W New South Wales
N U R National Union of Railwaymen
N W P [T], North West Provinces [Territory]
N Z New Zealand

O

O B E Officer of British Empire Order
ob or *obit* died
O E D Oxford English Dictionary
O H M S, On His Majesty's Service
O K All correct
O M Order of Merit
O P Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre) Out of Print (of books) Old Prices (Club)
O S Old Style
O S B Order of St Benedict
O T C Officers Training Corps
O U D S Oxford University Dramatic Society
Oxon Oxford
Oz Ounce

P

P (in P R S &c) *President*—see F R S R A &c
P & O Peninsular & Oriental
P A S I Professional Associate of the Surveyors Institution
P C Privy Councillor
P C —— Police constable ——
Ph C — Pharmaceutical Chemist
Ph D Doctor of Philosophy
P I A Port of London Authority
P M (*post meridiem*) After noon
P M G Postmaster General
P M O Principal Medical Officer
P P C (*Pour prendre congé*), To take leave
Pro tem (*pro tempore*) For the time being
Prox (*proximo*) Next month
P S (*Post scriptum*) Post script
P S A Pleasant Sunday Afternoon
p s a Graduate of Royal Air Force Staff College
p s c Graduate of Military (or Naval) Staff College
P T O Please turn over
P W D Public Works Dept

Q

Q A L A S, Qualified Associate Land Agents Society
Q C, Queen's Counsel

q e d (*quod erat demonstrandum*) which was to be proved
Q M G Quartermaster General
Q S, Quarter Sessions
Qmr Quartermaster
q v (*quod vide*) which see
Qy (*query*), Query

R

R A, *Royal* Artillery or Royal Academy
R A C Automobile Club
R A F Air Force
R A M Academy of Music
R A M C Army Medical Corps
R A N Australian Navy
R C N — Canadian ditto
R A O C Army Ordnance Corps
R A S C — Army Service Corps
R A V C — Army Veterinary Corps
R B A Society of British Artists
R D Naval Reserve Decoration or Royal Dean
R E — Engineers
R F A Royal Field Artillery
R G A Garrison Artillery
R H A Horse Artillery or — Hibernian Academy
R I A Irish Academy
R I M — Indian Marine
R M — Marines
R M A — Military Academy
R M S Mail Steamer
R N Navy R N R ditto Reserve R N V R ditto Volunteer Reserve
R O I — Institute of Oil Painters
R S A — Scottish Academician
R U Rif, *Royal* Ulster Rifles
R W S, — Water Colour Society
R Y S — Yacht Squadron
R C Roman Catholic
R I P (*Requiescat in pace*) May he rest in peace
R M Resident Magistrate
R (*recto*) On the right hand page
R S O Reserve of Officers
R R C Lady of Royal Red Cross
R S V P (*Répondez s'il vous plaît*) Answer if you please
R T S Religious Tract Society
Rt Hon Right Honourable

S

Sc (*scilicet*) Namely
S S Sunday School
S J (Society of Jesus) Jesuit
S O S (Save Our Souls) Distress Signal
s p (*sine prole*) Without issue
s p l Without legitimate issue
S P C A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
S P C K Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge
S P G Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
S P Q R (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*) The Senate and People of Rome
S S C Solicitor of the Supreme Court Scotland
Stet Let it stand

T

T A Territorial Army T D ditto Decoration
Toc H, Talbot House
T U C, Trades Union Council

U

Ult (*ultimo*), in the preceding month
U D C, Urban District Council

V

v (*Versus*) Against
V A Victoria and Albert Order
V A D Voluntary Aid Detachment
V C Victoria Cross
V D Vol Officers Decoration
Ven, Venerable
Verb sap (*Verbum sapienti satis est*) A word to the wise is enough
Viz (*videlicet*) Namely
Vo (*verso*) Left hand page

W

W C West Central
W P Weather permitting
W S Writer to the Signet

Y

Y M C A Young Men's Christian Association
Y W C A, Young Women's Christian Association

BOY SCOUTS (Incorporated)

FOUNDED in 1908 as a result of an experimental camp held by the Chief Scout the previous summer at Brownsea Island Dorsetshire, the movement was organised by Lord Baden Powell G C M G G C V O K C B Chief Scout to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation obedience and self reliance inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves and promoting their physical development and hygiene

The Movement (whose membership exceeds 2,000 000) has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country in the world.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S W 1

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

A movement founded by Lord Baden Powell C C M G G C V O, K C B Chief Scout on the lines of the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Charter in 1915 while in the year 1923 H M the King granted the Movement a Royal Charter Its aim is to develop good citizenship amongst girls by forming their character training them in habits of observation obedience, and self reliance inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves It also seeks to promote their physical development making them capable of keeping good homes and of bringing up good children Its desire is to co operate with educational and other bodies working to this end The membership of the Movement now numbers over 1 000,000 all over the world, that of the British Isles alone being over 586,000 *Imperial Headquarters*, 17–19 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S W 1

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952											Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795			*															
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
						1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946											
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1822	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890		3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
						1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947											
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
						1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950											
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												
LEAP YEARS 1756 TO 1952												29										.
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888		1928				7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932				5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772		1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936				3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776		1816	1844	1872		1912	1940				1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780		1820	1848	1876		1916	1944				6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880		1920	1948				4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884		1924	1952				2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example*—To know on what day of the week Aug 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914 and in a parallel line under Aug., is fig 6 which directs to col 6 in which it will be seen that Aug 4 fell on Tuesday

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan 1 to Sept 2. From Sept 14 to Dec 31 same as 1780 (Sept 3–13 were omitted)

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday* 4	Wednesd 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

or Tables for finding the day of the week for any date A.D.

(Copyright by A. F. L. Wilkinson.)

To USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures), and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the Day of the Week.

(1)

Century.					Index No.
001–099	700– 799	1400–1499	1752‡–1799	2100–2199, &c.	5
100–199	800– 899	1500–1599	. .	.	4
200–299	900– 999	1600–1699	1800 –1899	2200–2299, &c.	3
300–399	1000–1099	1700–1752†	...	.	2
400–499	1100–1199	.	1900 –1999	2300–2399, &c.	1
500–599	1200–1299	...	2000 –2099	2400–2499, &c.	0
600–699	1300–1399	..	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive. ‡ From September 14th inclusive. (*See* footnote.)

(2)

Year (last two figures).				Index No. §	
				A	B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

§ Use column A for January and February, and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, &c.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, &c.

(3)

Month.	Index No.	Month.	Index No.
January ...	0	July.....	6
February	3	August ...	2
March.....	3	September	5
April	6	October ...	0
May.....	1	November	3
June	4	December	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers.							Day.
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples.

1914, *August 4th.*	*Index No.*	1815, *June 19th.*	*Index No.*
Table 1..... 1900–1999	1	Table 1..... 1800–1899	0
Table 2..... .. 14 (B)	3	Table 2..... 15 (B)	4
Table 3..... August	2	Table 3..... June	4
4th	4	19th	19
Sum	10	Sum	27
Table 4 ... 10 = Tuesday.		Table 4 ... 27 = Friday.	

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1923. (*See* p. 161.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; *e.g.*, 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1933.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 23 AND 24 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	XV	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	3	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Solar Cycle (Year of)		Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Roman Indiction (Year of) ...		*Whit Sunday*	4
Dominical Letter	A	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 11
Julian Period (Year of) ...	6646	*Corpus Christi* ..	,, 15
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,427,974	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
New Year's Day (Sunday) ...	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Foundation Day, Australia ...	,, 26	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Septuagesima Sunday ...	Feb. 12	Jewish New Year (5694)	Sept. 21
Ash Wednesday	March 1	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Good Friday	April 14	Sundays after Trinity	24
— —	,, 16	*St. Andrew's Day*	Nov. 30
St. George's Day	—	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 3
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY—(Monday)	,, 25
Ascension Day	,, 25		

The Tropical Year 1933–1934.

Spring Equinox (1933)	Sun enters Sign	Aries	March	21	*d.*	2	*h.*
Summer Solstice	,,	,,	,,	Cancer	June	21	22
Autumn Equinox	,,	,,	,,	Libra	Sept.	23	12
Winter Solstice				Capricornus	Dec.	22	7
Spring Equinox (1934)				Aries	March	21	7

Phases of the Moon, 1933.

January.				*May.*				*September.*			
First Quarter	3	*d.*	16	*h.*	24 *m.*	First Quarter	2	*d.*	22	*h.*	39 *m.*	Full Moon	4	*d.*	5	*h.*	4 *m.*
Full Moon	11		20		36	Full Moon ..					4	Last Quarter	11		21		30
Last Quarter	19		6		15	Last Quarter	16		12		50	New Moon	19		18		21
New Moon	25		23		20	New Moon	24		10		7	First Quarter	26		15		36
February.				*June.*				*October.*			
First Quarter	2	*d.*	13	*h.*	16 *m.*	First Quarter	1	*d.*	11	*h.*	53 *m.*	Full Moon	3	*d.*	17	*h.*	8 *m.*
Full Moon	10		13		0	Full Moon ...						Last Quarter	11		16		45
Last Quarter	17		14		8	Last Quarter	14		23		25	New Moon	1		5		45
New Moon	24		12		44	New Moon ...	23		1		22	First Quarter	25		22		21
March.						First Quarter	30		21		40	*November.*					
First Quarter	4	*d.*	10	*h.*	23 *m.*	*July.*						Full Moon	2	*d.*	7	*h.*	59 *m.*
Full Moon	12		2		46	Full Moon ...	7	*d.*	11	*h.*	51 *m.*	Last Quarter	10		12		18
Last Quarter	18		21		5	Last Quarter						New Moon	17		16		24
New Moon	26		3		20	w Moon	22		16			First Quarter	24		7		38
April.						First Quarter						*December.*					
First Quarter	3	*d.*	5	*h.*	56 *m.*	*August.*						Full Moon	2	*d.*	1	*h.*	31 *m.*
Full Moon	10		13		38	Full Moon	5	*d.*	19	*h.*	32 *m.*	Last Quarter	10		6		24
Last Quarter	17		4		17	Last Quarter	13		3		49	New Moon	17		2		53
New Moon	24		12		38	New Moon	21		5		48	First Quarter	23		20		9
						First Quarter	28		10		13	Full Moon	31		20		54

Calendar for the Year 1933.

January.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

February.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	—
Th.	2	9	16	23	—
F.	3	10	17	24	—
S.	4	11	18	25	—

March.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	3	10	17	24	31
S.	4	11	18	25	—

April.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	—
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

May.

Su.	—	7	14	21	28
M.	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30
W.	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	4	11	18	25	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—

June.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	—

July.

Su.	2	9	16	23	30
M.	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	4	11	18	25	—
W.	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	6	13	20	27	—
F.	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29

August.

Su.	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29
W.	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	3	10	17	24	31
F.	4	11	18	25	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—

September.

Su.	—	3	10	17	24
M.	—	4	11	18	25
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26
W.	—	6	13	20	27
Th.	—	7	14	21	28
F.	1	8	15	22	29
S.	2	9	16	23	30

October.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

November.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	3	10	17	24	—
S.	4	11	18	25	—

December.

Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—

Fasts and Festivals
Remarkable Days —Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300 ♐ 20d 12h

DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1		S	**1st Sunday after Christmas Circumcision** NEW	8 8	15 59	1	364
2		M	A. W. Kinglake (Eothen) died, 1891 [YEAR'S DAY.	8 8	16 0	2	363
3		Tu	General Monk d. 1670 W H Ainsworth d. 1882.	8 8	16 2	3	362
4		W	Maréchal Joffre, O M, born, 1852, died, 1931.	8 7	16 3	4	361
5		Th	Sir Ernest Shackleton died, 1922.	8 7	16 4	5	360
6		F	**Epiphany** Twelfth Day. Madame d'Arblay d 1840	8 7	16 5	6	359
7		S	Channel crossed in balloon, 1785 Thames floods, 1928	8 6	16 6	7	358
8		S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany** Hawley Smart d. 1893	8 6	16 8	8	357
9		M	Plow Monday Napoleon III. died, 1873	8 6	16 9	9	356
10		Tu	Metropolitan Railway opened, 1863	8 5	16 11	10	355
11		W	HILARY LAW S BEGIN France occupied Ruhr, 1923	8 4	16 12	11	354
12		Th	Edmund Burke born, 1729, died, July 9, 1797	8 4	16 13	12	353
13		F	Prince Arthur of Connaught born, 1883. [1923.	8 3	16 15	13	352
14		S	Halley, astronomer, d 1742 Frederic Harrison, d	8 2	16 16	14	351
15		S	**2nd Sun after Epiphany.** Fanny Kemble d 1893	8 1	16 18	15	350
16		M	Edward Gibbon died, 1794 Coruña, 1809.	8 1	16 19	16	349
17		Tu	D Lloyd George born, 1863. Earl Beatty born, 1871	8 0	16 21	17	348
18		W	Sir H.F Dickens, K C, b. 1849 Lord Lytton, d. 1873	7 59	16 23	18	347
19		Th	William Congreve died, 1729 Isaac Disraeli died, 1848	7 58	16 24	19	346
20		F	Treaty of Versailles, 1783. John Ruskin died, 1900	7 57	16 26	20	345
21		S	Lenin died, 1924 Lytton Strachey died, 1932	7 56	16 28	21	344
22		S	**3rd Sunday after Epiphany** Max Nordau d 1923	7 55	16 29	22	343
23		M	Gustave Doré died, 1883, born, January 6, 1832	7 53	16 31	23	342
24		Tu	Dogger Bank, 1915 U S troops left Cologne, 1923	7 52	16 33	24	341
25		W	**Conversion of St Paul** Robert Burns born, 1759	7 51	16 35	25	340
26		Th	AUSTRALIA DAY Jenner (vaccination) died, 1823	7 50	16 36	26	339
27		F	Lewis Carroll born, 1832, died, January 14, 1898.	7 48	16 38	27	338
28		S	Henry VIII died, 1547. Bodley (Library) died, 1612.	7 47	16 40	28	337
29		S	**4th Sunday after Epiphany** Earl Haig died, 1928	7 45	16 42	29	336
30		M	W. S Landor born, 1775, died, September 17, 1864	7 44	16 43	30	335
31		Tu	Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1849	7 42	16 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON

☽	First Quarter	3d	16h	23 6m.
○	Full Moon	11	20	25 6
☾	Last Quarter	19	6	15 4
●	New Moon.	25	23	19 7

Apogee 7d 1 6h 251,900 miles
Perigee 23d 2 8h 227,100 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc Node January 1, 340° 54'

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH in January, 1932, on 11 days total fall 1 56 inches, *below* the average by 0 13 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES

Jan 1 Dog and establishment licences renewable King's taxes due

— Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec 25 last

2 Holiday on Stock Exchange, Bank Holiday in Scotland

5. Dividends on Consols, &c, due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var of R. A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 36	1·19	18 46 20	11·04	23 1·4 S	0·20	18 42 45	17 16 24
2	4 4	1·17	18 50 45	11·03	22 56·2	0·22	18 46 41	17 12 28
3	4 32	1·15	18 55 10	11·01	22 50·7	0·24	18 50 38	17 8 32
4	4 59	1·14	18 59 34	10·99	22 44·6	0·26	18 54 34	17 4 36
5	5 27	1·12	19 3 57	10·98	22 38·2	0·28	18 58 31	17 0 40
6	5 53	1·10	19 8 20	10·96	22 31·2	0·30	19 2 27	16 56 44
7	6 19	1·08	19 12 43	10·94	22 23·9	0·32	19 6 24	16 52 48
8	6 45	1·06	19 17 5	10·91	22 16·1	0·34	19 10 20	16 48 52
9	7 10	1·04	19 21 27	10·89	22 7·8	0·35	19 14 17	16 44 56
10	7 35	1·01	19 25 48	10·87	21 59·1	0·37	19 18 14	16 41 0
11	7 59	0·99	19 30 9	10·84	21 50·0	0·39	19 22 10	16 37 4
12	8 22	0·96	19 34 29	10·82	21 40·5	0·41	19 26 7	16 33 8
13	8 45	0·94	19 38 48	10·79	21 30·5	0·42	19 30 3	16 29 13
14	9 7	0·91	19 43 7	10·77	21 20·2	0·44	19 34 0	16 25 17
15	9 29	0·88	19 47 25	10·74	21 9·4	0·46	19 37 56	16 21 21
16	9 49	0·86	19 51 42	10·71	20 58·2	0·47	19 41 53	16 17 25
17	10 10	0·83	19 55 59	10·68	20 46·6	0·49	19 45 49	16 13 29
18	10 29	0·80	20 0 15	10·66	20 34·7	0·51	19 49 46	16 9 33
19	10 48	0·77	20 4 31	10·63	20 22·3	0·52	19 53 43	16 5 37
20	11 6	0·74	20 8 45	10·60	20 9·5	0·54	19 57 39	16 1 41
21	11 23	0·71	20 12 59	10·56	19 56·4	0·56	20 1 36	15 57 45
22	11 40	0·65	20 17 12	10·53	19 42·9	0·57	20 5 32	15 53 49
23	11 56	0·64	20 21 25	10·50	19 29·0	0·59	20 9 29	15 49 53
24	12 11	0·61	20 25 36	10·47	19 14·8	0·60	20 13 25	15 45 58
25	12 25	0·58	20 29 47	10·44	19 0·2	0·62	20 17 22	15 42 2
26	12 39	0·55	20 33 57	10·40	18 45·2	0·63	20 21 19	15 38 6
27	12 52	0·51	20 38 7	10·37	18 30·0	0·64	20 25 15	15 34 10
28	13 4	0·48	20 42 15	10·33	18 14·4	0·66	20 29 12	15 30 14
29	13 15	0·44	20 46 23	10·30	17 58·4	0·67	20 33 8	15 26 18
30	13 25	0·41	20 50 29	10·27	17 42·2	0·68	20 37 5	15 22 22
31	13 34	0·37	20 54 35	10·23	17 25·6 S	0·70	20 41 1	15 18 26

Note.—The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

1. S.
2.
3.
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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1932.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot):	Directn.	RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch	hours
1	50·2	20·7	38·6	29·862	2·8	SSW	·03	...
2	54·4	50·2	·4	·813	4·2	WSW	·03	...
3	55·9	52·1	·3	·912	6·1	WSW	...	...
4	52·1	48·2	·3	·995	6·9	SW	...	...
5	51·6	45·9	·2	·798	7·0	SW	·04	...
6	55·9	45·8	·1	·067	25·8	SW	·56	...
7	47·4	38·8	38·0	·280	1·7	SW	·02	1·1
8	41·1	28·5	37·9	·422	0·1	Calm	...	0·8
9	48·5	27·1	·9	·526	8·6	SSW	...	4·0
10	49·0	43·9	·9	·129	18·4	SSW	·56	...
11	50·6	39·6	·9	·285	2·1	SSW	·14	2·7
12	48·8	34·9	37·9	·710	3·9	SSW	...	4·5
13	54·5	42·7	38·0	·563	9·1	SSW	·06	2·3
14	49·9	35·8	·0	·976	5·2	SSW	...	4·9
15	52·9	45·4	·1	·988	9·1	SSW	·02	6·3
16	52·5	48·8	·3	29·966	9·0	SSW	...	...
17	53·0	45·5	·5	30·066	13·0	WSW	·09	1·5
18	52·7	49·0	·6	·294	3·5	SW	...	...
19	53·7	46·7	·7	·339	0·5	SW	...	...
20	52·0	34·9	·8	·305	0·0	Calm	...	0·1
21	50·5	29·8	·8	·245	0·4	S	...	5·3
22	48·3	34·0	·8	·318	0·3	SW	·01	...
23	49·2	36·9	·9	·536	0·1	SSE	...	...
24	39·3	29·2	·9	·429	0·7	SSE	...	0·3
25	42·6	28·1	38·9	·602	0·2	Calm	...	...
26	47·3	28·1	39·3	·765	0·8	NE	...	2·2
27	40·5	25·8	·5	·706	0·8	E	...	0·2
28	35·9	31·8	·6	·508	0·4	SW	...	...
29	40·5	34·2	·7	·462	0·3	SW	...	...
30	46·8	32·8	·7	·525	0·2	N	...	...
31	47·2	30·8	39·7	30·660	0·1	NE	...	0·7
Mn.	48·9	36·3	38·6	30·034	—	—	1·56	36·9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	0·0	3·6 S	25·4
15	4·8 W	4·7	244·7
25	9·4 W	5·8 S	123·0

[See Note, below.] THE MOON.

Date of ☽	Pisces	☽ of this.	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h 45m (See p 116)
	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	″	″	D h	W
	10 51	16 31	22 26		3	2 8 38	56 10 15 18	5 13	3○214
	11 3	17 13	23 40	0 13 10	3 46 8n	55 25 15 6	6 13	31○42	
	11 13	17 54	0 52	0 56 48	9 25 3	54 50 14 57	13	42○31	
	11 24	18 35	2 4	1 41 -	14 37 7	54 25 14 50	13	421○3	
	11 37	19 18	3 17	2 26 44	19 14 6	54 10 14 46	9 13	4○123	
	11 53	20 3	4 30	3 14 39	23 5 6	54	14 44 10 13	○23	
	12 15	20 50	5 41	4 5 6	25 59 9	54	14 45 11 13	4231○	
	12 45	21 41	6 46	4 57 57	27 46 1	54 20 14 48	12 13	43○1●	
	13 27	22 33	7 38	5 52 29	28 15 0	54 38 14 53	13 13	431○2	
	14 23	23 26	8 19	6 47 34	27 21 4	54 59 14 59	14 13	423○1	
	15 31	0 18	8 49	- 6 1		55 25 15 6	15 13	21○43	
	16 48	1 9	9 11	8 34 37	21 35 9	55 52 15 13	16 13	○1243	
	18 7	1 57	9 27	9 25 17	-	56 20 15 21	17 13	○ -	
	19 26	2 43	9 40	10 14 4	11 38 2	56 50 15 29	18 13	☾23○	
	20 46	3 28	9 52	11 1 38	5 39 1n	57 19 15 37	19 13	●3○14	
	22 5	4 13	10 4	11 48 56	0 40 1S	57 49 15 45	20 13	31○24	
	23 26	4 59	10 16	12 37 6	7 3 5	58 19 15 53	21 13	●2○14	
				13 27 23	13 5 5	58 48 16 1	22 13	21○34	
	0 50	5 47	10 31	14 20 58	18 49 8	59 15 16 9	23 13	○123	
	2 18	6 40	10 50	15 18 45	23 28 7	59 37 16 15	24 13	4○23	
	3 48	7 37	11 17	16 20 50	26 44 6	59 53 16 19	25 13	423○☿	
	5 16	8 39	11 58	17 26 5	28 14 8	60 0 16 21	26 13	432○1	
	6 30	9 44	12 59	18 32 8	27 47 2	59 56 16 20	27 13	431○2	
	7 25	10 48	14 17	19 36 13	25 25 3	59 38 16 15	28 13	432○1	
		11 49	15 46	20 36 19	21 27 8	59 10 16 7	0	421○3	
	8 26	12 45	17 16	21 31 44	16 21 0	58 31 15 57	-	4○213	
	8 44	13 36	18 41	22 50	10 32 3	57 45 15 44	2	●1○23	
	8 57	14 22	20 3	23 10 37	4 24·8S	56 58 15 31	3	☾2○14	
	9 9	15 6	21 19	23 56 13	1 42 9n	56 11 15 19	4	32○4●	
	9 19	15 48	22 33	0 40 49	7 36 6	55 30 15 7	5	31○24	
	9 30	16 30	23 47	1 25 29	13 5 0n	54 55 14 58	6	3○14☿	

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

January 1 Day breaks 6*h* 2*m* Civil twilight ends 16*h* 52*m* Night begins 18*h* 5*m* The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h* 51*m*

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18° below

Jan 3 Earth at least distance from the Sun Perihelion 91,346,000 miles

Jan 4, 9*h* Uranus in conjunction with ☽ ♅ 4° S

Jan 8 Jupiter stationary

Jan 11, *aft* Occultation of κ Geminorum, mag 3 6 See p 139

Jan 16, 14*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽ ♂ 5 N

Jan 16 18*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ ♃ 3° N

Jan 22 Mars stationary

Jan 24, 8*h* Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 4° N

Jan 25, 6*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 2° N

Jan 26, 1*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 2° N

Jan 27 Eclipse of Jupiter's satellite IV See p 138

Jan 27 Saturn in conjunction

In this month the Mornings increase 26*m*, the Afternoons 46*m*

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY R A	☿ MERCURY Dec S	♀ VENUS R A	♀ VENUS Dec	♂ MARS R A	♂ MARS Dec N	♃ JUPITER R A	♃ JUPITER Dec N	♄ SATURN R A	♄ SATURN Dec S
	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′
	17 18 15	22 13 6	16 50 42	21 24 0	11 21 1	7 29 8	11 37 1	3 51 4	20 16 12	19 45 1
	17 47 58	23 13 4	17 17 20	22 12 1	11 24 43	7 25 8	11 37 18	3 51 1	20 28 34	19 37 2
	18 19 32	23 47 9	17 44 14	22 43 9	11 27 32	7 7 7	11 37 17	3 52 7	20 30 58	19 29 0
	18 52 23	23 52 9	18 11 19	22 58 6	11 29 20	7 6 1	11 36 58	3 56 3	20 33 23	19 20 6
	19 26 7	23 35 4	18 38 27	22 55 9	11 30 2	7 11 4	11 36 22	4 1 7	20 35 50	19 12 1
	0 27	1 23 4	19 5 31	22 35 6	11 29 35	7 24 0	11 35 28	4 8 9	20 38 17	19 3 4
31	20 35 9	20 45 4	19 32 24	21 58 1	11 27 53	7 43 8	11 34 18	4 17 8	20 40 44	18 54 6

THE SUN AND PLANETS

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	′	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″	″	″
	7 1	6 0	9 0	1 8	0 8	16 18 2 7	5 7 4 8	18·5	6 9	
95	6 6	5 8	9 8	1 8	0 8	16 17 2 5	5 6 5 2	19 0	6 8	
1·94	6 3	5 7	10 7	1 9	0 8	16 16 2 4	5 4 5 7	19 5	6 8	

Jan 16 Sun's semidiam in Transit, 1*m* 9 78*s* of Mean Time

D	♅ URANUS R A h m	♅ URANUS Dec N ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE R A h m	♆ NEPTUNE Dec N ° ′
10	1 13 0	7 5	10 47 3	8 37
20	1 13 5	7 9	10 46 6	8 41

Jan 16 Uranus *rises* 10*h* 52*m* *sets* 0*h* 9*m* Neptune *rises* 10*h* 19*m*., *sets* 9*h* 48*m*

Notes on Time Numeration: Tables of the Moon, &c.—According to the practice of recent years, the day as treated in this Almanack is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 23, the hour following the midnight which begins the day being called 0 This system, formerly known as G C T, was adopted for astronomical purposes in 1925 and is now indicated by the initials G M T, U T (*Universal Time*), or W Z (*Weltzeit*), according to choice, *but in the Tables of High Water on pages 85, 89, etc., the older system is followed*, midnight and noon both being 0*h*.

The attempt has been made by astronomers to have the 24 hour system used in railway timetables, but the authorities will not agree unless the system is adopted nationally

On page 3 of each month the position of the Moon and other details relating thereto, are given for the *midnight which ends the day specified in the first column*. The second column gives the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge Morn	London Bridge After	Liverpool Morn	Liverpool After	Bristol King Road (Avonmouth) Morn	Bristol King Road (Avonmouth) After	Hull (Immingham) Morn	Hull (Immingham) After	Greenock Morn	Greenock After	Leith Morn	Leith After	Dublin Bar (Kingstown.) G M I Morn	Dublin Bar (Kingstown.) G M I After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	4 46	5 31	2 29	2 47	10 39	10 58	9 24	9 16	3 47	3 46	6 06	6 13	2 37	2 53
2	5 28	6 17	3 15	3 24	11 21	11 40	10 6	9 59	4 31	4 35	6 48	6 58	3 24	3 42
3	6 12	7 3	4 0	4 15		0 1	10 55	10 46	5 7	5 19	7 37	7 49	4 16	4 35
4	6 58	7 50	4 51	5 10	0 22	0 46	11 49	11 45	5 52	6 5	8 24	8 41	5 12	5 34
5	7 45	8 44	5 51	6 15	1 11	1 40		0 50	6 39	7 0	9 15	9 41	6 13	6 37
6	8 50	9 45	7 0	7 22	2 9	2 47	0 54	1 55	7 45	8 17	10 18	10 48	7 13	7 38
7	10 7	10 50	8 1	8 25	3 18	3 56	2 6	2 54	8 53	9 38	11 20	11 52	8 10	8 35
8	11 12	11 48	9 0	9 21	4 24	4 59	3 10	3 44	10 0	10 43		0 24	9 2	9 27
9		0 11	9 49	10 9	5 25	5 53	4 5	4 29	10 43	11 28	0 53	1 19	9 49	10 13
10	0 38	0 59	10 31	10 50	6 15	6 40	4 51	5 10	11 29		1 43	2 6	10 31	10 56
11	1 20	1 41	11 10	11 29	6 57	7 20	5 35	5 45	0 2	0 4	2 28	2 50	11 11	11 35
12	1 59	2 20	11 45		7 35	7 55	6 15	6 20	0 41	0 39	3 07	3 28	11 48	
13	2 34	2 57	0 7	0 19	8 8	8 32	6 50	6 54	1 20	1 14	3 47	4 0	0 13	0 23
14	3 5	3 35	0 42	0 52	8 44	9 6	7 29	7 27	1 56	1 49	4 22	4 34	0 47	0 57
15	3 41	4 11	1 17	1 24	9 20	9 44	8 3	8 1	2 38	2 24	5 0	5 10	1 21	1 31
16	4 15	4 49	1 53	1 59	9 57	10 19	8 39	8 39	3 16	3 1	5 33	5 43	1 56	2 07
17	4 50	5 27	2 30	2 39	10 30	10 56	9 18	9 20	3 53	3 45	6 9	6 18	2 33	2 46
18	5 26	6 6	3 13	3 23	11 9	11 36	10 0	10 9	4 35	4 32	6 52	7 7	3 17	3 33
19	6 5	6 50	4 1	4 15	11 53		10 52	11 5	5 15	5 14	7 38	8 5	4 11	4 35
20	6 57	7 46	5 1	5 25	0 27	0 50	11 55		5 55	6 7	8 29	9 5	5 22	5 57
21	8 5	9 2	6 15	6 49	1 37	2 12	0 20	1 15	7 5	7 17	9 32	10 17	6 45	7 22
22	9 39	10 30	7 35	8 15	3 2	3 44	1 49	2 35	8 17	8 55	10 47	11 37	8 0	8 36
23	11 8	11 44	8 50	9 26	4 29	5 8	3 11	3 44	9 48	10 25		0 7	9 5	9 37
24		0 20	9 53	10 26	5 45	6 14	4 20	4 40	11 2	11 28	0 56	1 17	10 0	10 31
25	0 50	1 22	10 44	11 19	6 44	7 11	5 19	5 30	11 52		1 57	2 14	10 50	11 20
26	1 44	2 14	11 32		7 35	8 0	6 10	6 15	0 26	0 47	2 45	3 6	11 37	
27	*2 28	*2 59	0 3	0 16	8 20	8 40	6 55	6 56	1 11	1 25	3 32	3 45	0 5	0 20
28	3 8	3 44	0 45	0 57	9 1	9 20	7 39	7 36	1 52	2 9	4 17	4 26	d 47	1 1
29	3 48	4 24	1 24	1 32	9 38	9 55	8 18	8 15	2 35	2 47	4 55	5 7	1 27	1 40
30	4 26	5 2	2 2	2 12	10 13	10 31	8 55	8 50	3 13	3 25	5 34	5 40	2 05	2 20
31	5 0	5 35	2 38	2 48	10 46	11 1	9 29	9 25	3 46	3 57	6 08	6 16	2 43	2 58
Rise—	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in	ft in
Springs	22 4	28 8	42 4	21 2	10 4	18 0	11 8							
Neaps	18 7	22 10	31 8	16 6	8 5	14 4	9 10							

Rising Souphing and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

Mercury ☿

D	Rises h m.	Souths h m	Sets h m
1	6 34	10 35	14 37
8	6 57	10 50	14 42
15	7 18	11 8	14 58
22	7 33	11 27	15 22
29	7 42	11 48	15 55

Venus ♀

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
1	6 1	10 8	14 15
8	6 18	10 18	14 17
15	6 31	10 28	14 24
22	6 41	10 38	14 35
29	6 48	10 49	14 50

Mars ♂

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
1	21 55	4 36	11 17
8	21 34	4 13	10 53
15	21 10	3 49	10 28
22	20 43	3 22	10 1
29	20 12	2 53	9 34

Jupiter ♃

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
1	22 29	4 51	11 14
8	22 2	4 24	10 46
15	21 34	3 56	10 19
22	21 5	3 28	9 51
29	20 35	2 59	9 23

Saturn ♄

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
1	9 27	13 43	18 0
8	9 1	13 19	17 37
15	8 36	12 55	17 14
22	8 11	12 31	16 51
29	7 45	12 7	16 28

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury is a morning star low in the south east at a quarter past 7 in the first week of January but its visibility is doubtful.

♀ Venus is a morning star and may be seen in the south east about 7 o clock early in the month

☌ ♃ Mars and Jupiter are neighbours in the constellation Leo during the first half of the year and it will be of interest to note the changes in their relative position At the beginning of this month Mars is approaching Jupiter and is between 3 and 4 degrees from it on the 22nd when it reverses its direction of motion but there is little change of distance up to the 31st The planets now rise in the late evening Magnitudes Mars +0.3 to −0.4 Jupiter −1.7 to −2.0.

♄ Saturn is above the horizon for an hour or more after sunset in the early part of the month but it is doubtful whether it will be seen

time of the rising which happens during that day and the figures in the two following columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising* These sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day and in such cases the figures are in heavy type, so that it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line* A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets (See pages 85 89, 93 &c.) In the ephemerides of the planets on page 3 of each month italic figures are occasionally used (pages 108, 112 116) to indicate the change of sign of the declination noted in the heading

Feasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19d. 8h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.	Feasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M	H. M		
1		W	Cruickshank died, 1878.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2		Th	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 39	16 49	33	332
3		F	Disastrous earthquake in New Zealand, 1931.	7 38	16 51	34	331
4		S	Liverpool overhead electric railway opened, 1893.	7 36	16 52	35	330
5		S	**5th Sunday after Epiphany.** Carlyle died, 1881.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6		M	Charles II. died, 1685; born, May 29, 1630.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7		Tu	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, June 9, 1870.	7 31	16 58	38	327
8		W	Half Quarter Day. Edna Lyall died, 1903.	7 30	17 0	39	326
9		Th	Lord Carson born, 1854.	7 28	17 2	40	325
10		F	Charles Lamb born, 1775; died, December 27, 1834.	7 26	17 3	41	324
11		S	Coal 49 shillings a ton, 1873. Röntgen (Rays) d. 1923.	7 24	17 5	42	323
12		S	**Septuagesima.** Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.	7 22	17 7	43	322
13		M	Spain a Republic, 1873. Wagner died, 1883.	7 20	17 9	44	321
14		Tu	St. Valentine's Day. Capt. James Cook killed, 1779.	7 19	17 11	45	320
15		W	Quaker admitted to Parliament, 1833.	7 17	17 13	46	319
16		Th	Tutankhamen tomb opened, 1923.	7 15	17 14	47	318
17		F	Meeanee; conquest of Scinde, 1843.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18		S	Cameroons captured from Germans, 1916.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19		S	**Sexagesima.** Garrick b. 1717; died, Jan. 15, 1779.	7 9	17 20	50	315
20		M	Joseph Hume died, 1855; born, January 22, 1777.	7 7	17 22	51	314
21		Tu	Kate Vaughan died, 1903. M. Delcassé died, 1923.	7 5	17 24	52	313
22		W	George Washington born, 1732.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23		Th	Pepys born, 1632; died, May 26, 1703.	7 1	17 27	54	311
24		F	**St. Matthias.** Sir S. Hoare, Bt., born, 1880.	6 59	17 29	55	310
25		S	Sir C. Wren died, 1723. Princess Alice born, 1883.	6 57	17 31	56	309
26		S	**Quinquagesima.** Shrove Sun. Victor Hugo b. 1802.	6 54	17 33	57	308
27		M	Sir A. B. Walker (Liverpool Art Gallery) died, 1893.	6 52	17 34	58	307
28		Tu	Shrove Tu. Vis. Hailsham b. 1872. Sir J. Simon b. 1873.	6 50	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter...	3d.	13h.	16·3m.
○ Full Moon ...	10	13	0·5
☾ Last Quarter...	17	14	8·4
● New Moon.....	24	12	43·9

Apogee 3d. 21·2h. 251,400 miles.
Perigee 18d. 10 7h. 229,900 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, February 1, 339° 16'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN FEB., 1932, on 7 days; total fall 0·29 inch; *below* the average by 1·28 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends. — 7 to 10. Buchan's "1st Cold Period."

QUARTER DAYS are — March 25, June 24, Sept. 29 and Dec. 25.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1933.

	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	10	11	11	10
Wolverhampton ...W.	11	12	12	11
Birmingham . ....Th.	12	13	13	12
Stourbridge .....F.	13	14	14	13
Dudley ....S.	14	15	15	14

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Equation of Time. Add to App Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time	
M. S	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H M S	H M S	
13 43	0·34	20 58 41	10·20	17 8·7S	0·71	20 44 58	15 14 30	
13 50	0·30	21 2 45	10·16	16 51·5	0·72	20 48 54	15 10 34	
13 57	0·27	21 6 48	10·13	16 34·0	0·73	20 52 51	15 6 38	
14 3	0·23	21 10 51	10·09	16 16·3	0·75	20 56 47	15 2 42	
14 9	0·20	21 14 53	10·06	15 58·2	0·76	21 0 44	14 58 47	
14 13	0 17	21 18 54	10·02	15 39·9	0·77	21 4 41	14 54 51	
14 17	0·13	21 22 54	9·99	15 21·3	0·78	21 8 37	14 50 55	
14 19	0·10	21 26 53	9·96	15 2·5	0·79	21 12 34	14 46 59	
14 21	0·07	21 30 52	9·92	14 43·3	0·80	21 16 30	14 43 3	
14 22	0·03	21 34 49	9·89	14 24·0	0·81	21 20 27	14 39 7	
14 23	0.00	21 38 46	9·86	14 4·5	0·82	21 24 23	14 35 11	
14 23	0·03	21 42 43	9·83	13 44·7	0·83	21 28 20	14 31 15	
14 21	0·06	21 46 38	9 79	13 24·6	0·84	21 32 16	14 27 19	
14 20	0·09	21 50 33	9·76	13 4·4	0·85	21 36 13	14 23 23	
14 17	0·12	21 54 27	9·73	12 43·9	0·86	21 40 10	14 19 27	
14 14	0·15	21 58 20	9·70	12 23·2	0·87	21 44 6	14 15 32	
14 10	0·18	22 2 12	9·68	12 2·3	0·87	21 48 3	14 11 36	
14 5	0·21	22 6 4	9·65	11 41·3	0·88	21 51 59	14 7 40	11
14 0	0·24	22 9 56	9 62	11 20 0	0·89	21 55 56	14 3 44	
13 54	0·26	22 13 46	9·59	10 58·6	0·90	21 59 52	13 59 48	12.
13 47	0·29	22 17 36	9 57	10 36·9	0·90	3 49	13 55 52	
13 40	0·32	22 21 25	9·54	10 15·2	0·91	7 46	13 51 56	13.
13 32	0·34	22 25 14	9·51	9 53·3	0·92	22 11 42	13 48 0	
13 23	0·37	22 29 2	9·49	9 31·2	0·93	22 15 39	13 44 4	
13 14	0·39	22 32 49	9·46	9 8·9	0·93	22 19 35	13 40	
13 5	0·42	22 36 36	9·44	8 46·6	0 93	22 23 32	13 36 12	15.
12 54	0·44	22 40 23	9·42	8 24·1	0·94	22 27 28	13 32 17	16.
12 43	0·46	22 44 8	9 39	8 1 58	0·94	22 31 25	13 28 21	
								17.
								18.

MEMORANDA.

*METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1932.

TEMPERATURE			BARO					
	Mn 1841 1900		Mean inches.		(to foot) Directn		HINK hours	
44·5	27·9	39·6	30·515	0·1	WSW		...	19.
47·9	43·3	·5	·473	0·5	N		...	20.
48·1	31·9	·5	·414	0·2	WSW		4·5	21.
41·0	28·0	·5	·311	0·0	Calm		...	
45·9	39·9	·6	·224	0·5	NNE		0·1	22.
48·1	30·3	·6	·215	0·5	E		5·0	
37·0	21·8	·5	·179	0·0	Calm		0·1	23.
41·5	26·4	·3	30·030	1·0	NNW		...	24.
40·1	33·3	39·1	29·956	3·0	NNE		...	
33·3	24·6	38·9	30·178	9·0	NE		0·3	25.
33·8	26·9	·8	·210	5·0	NE		0·7	
35·8	29·2	38·8	·194	4·8	NE		3·7	26.
38·9	29·6	39·0	·101	0·3	NNE		...	
44·9	35·5	·3	·250	·2	NE		4·3	27.
46·2	37·0	·4	·410	·5	N		0·1	
44·6	36·2	·5	·485	7	NNE		...	28.
44·7	35·4	·6	·502	·1	NE			
46·3	29·7	·5	·506	·0	ENE		6·6	
40·3	31·0	·5	·458		NNE			
41·4	36·2	·5	·580		NNE		...	
42·7	32·2	·6	·510		N		2.1	
48·1	39·0	·7	·325		NNW			
47·5	43·0	39·9	30·147	·4	NNW			
48·7	39·2	40·0	29·877	3·1	NNE		1·6	
41·1	38·9	·1	30·143	3·0	NE		...	
44·3	37 0	·2	·110	0·9	NE		...	
47·0	36·7	·3	·123	5·6	NE		5·6	
37·2	29·9	·3	·143	9 5	ENE		7·7	
35·7	31·3	40·3	30·068	9·0	ENE			
42·6	33·1	39·6	30·263			·29		

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon Day	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	13·9 W	6·4 S	328·2
15	17·6	6·9	196·5
25	20 6 W	7·2 S	64 8

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 12h. 15m (See p. 116.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	9 43	17 12	1 1	2 11 10	17 58·2n	54 36	14 51	7 1	21○34
2	9 57	17 57	2 15	2 58 38	22 6·4	54 16	14 47	8 1	○2134
3	10 17	18 43	3 26	3 48 22	25 19·6	54 12	14 46	9 1	1○234
4	10 43	19 33	4 34	4 40 25	27 27·6	54 18	14 48	10 1	2○314
5	11 20	20 24	5 32	5 34 22	28 21·0	54 34	14 58	11 1	312○4
6	12 11	21 17	6 16	6 29 18	27 53·3	54 57	15 8	12 1	34○♃
7	13 15	22 10	6 50	7 24 5	26 2·7	55 27	15 6	13 1	43○12
8	14 28	23 1	7 14	8 17 43	22 53·1	56 0	15 16	14 1	421○3
9	15 48	23 51	7 33	9 9 37	18 33·3	56 35	15 25	15 1	4○13●
10	17 10	0 39	7 48	9 59 43	13 16·3	57 9	15 34	16 1	41○23
11	18 31	1 25	8 0	10 48 29	7 17·3	57 41	15 43	17 1	42○31
12	19 51	2 10	8 12	11 36 41	0 53·0n	58 8	15 50	18 1	4321○
13	21 13	2 57	8 24	12 25 21	5 38·5 s	58 31	15 57	19 1	31○42
14	22 37	3 45	8 38	13 15 35	11 58·2	58 49	16 2	20 1	3○24●
15	...	...	...	14 8 29	17 45·2	59 2	16 5	21 1	21○34
16	0 4	4 36	8 55	15 4 53	22 37·3	59 11	16 7	22 1	●○1234
17	1 35	5 31	9 19	16 5 1	26 11·3	59 15	16 9	23 1	1○234
18	3 1	6 31	9 55	17 8 7	28 7·2	59 15	16 9	24 1	2○134
19	4 20	7 33	10 45	18 12 22	28 12·4	59 9	16 7	25 1	231○4
20	5 20	8 36	11 56	19 15 26	26 27·1	58 58	16 4	26 1	3○124
21	6 1	9 37	13 20	20 15 24	23 3·9	58 40	15 59	27 1	●3○42
22	6 29	10 33	14 48	21 11 20	18 24·1	58 16	15 52	28 1	●241○
23	6 48	11 25	16 15	22 3 17	12 51·8	57 45	15 44	29 1	42○13
24	7 3	12 13	17 37	22 51 59	6 50·0	57 10	15 35	0 11	41○23
25	7 15	12 57	18 55	23 38 26	0 38·7 s	56 32	15 24	1 11	42○13
26	7 26	13 40	20 12	0 23 41	5 25·7n	55 55	15 14	2 11	4213○
27	7 37	14 23	21 27	1 8 45	11 9·4	55 20	15 5	3 11	43○12
28	7 48	15 5	22 41	1 54 32	16 20·6n	54 51	14 57	4 11	431○2

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 44*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 36*m.* Night begins at 18*h.* 45*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 6*m.*

Feb. 7. Mercury in superior conjunction.

Feb. 12, 13*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 6° N.

Feb. 12, *aft.* Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 138.

Feb. 12, 21*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° N.

Feb. 14, 21 *h.* Venus and Saturn in conjunction. ♀ 0·2° S.

Feb. 22, 15*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 2° N.

Feb. 23, 9*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 0·6° N.

Feb. 24. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 138.

Feb. 25, 18*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 2° S.

Feb. 27. Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth 2,711,460,000 miles.

Feb. 28, 5*h.* Uranus in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 5° S.

In this month the Mornings increase 51*m.*; the Afternoons 49*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.		♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.	
	R.A.	DEC. S.	R.A.	DEC. S.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. S.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	21 10 4	18 30·5	19 58 39	21 4·1	11 24 57	8 10·8	11 32 52	4 28·3	20 43 10	18 45·7
5	21 45 2	15 38·4	20 25 11	19 54·4	11 20 48	8 44·0	11 31 12	4 40·2	20 45 35	18 36·8
9	22 19 49	12 10 5	20 50 58	18 30·0	11 15 31	9 22·3	11 29 19	4 53·3	20 47 58	18 28·0
13	22 53 54	8 11·9	21 16 16	16 52·4	11 9 16	10 ·4	11 27 15	5 7·4	20 50 19	18 19·1
17	23 26 3	3 55·0	21 41 6	15 2·8	11 2 15	·2	11 25 3	5 22·3	20 52 37	18 10·4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.			ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.				D.	♅ URANUS.		♆ NEPTUNE.	
☉			☉	☿				R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.
								H. M.	° ′	H. M.	° ′
8·93		11·7	16 15	2·4		20·4		15·6	7 22	10 44·8	8 52
8·91		12·5	16 13	2·5		20·6		17·1	7 31	10 43·8	8 59
8·89	7·5	5·3 13·0									

Feb. 15, Sun's semidiam in Transit, 1*m.* 6·49*s.* of Mean Time.

Feb. 15. Uranus *rises* 8*h.* 55*m.*, *sets* 22*h.* 16*m.* Neptune *rises* 18*h.* 14*m.*, *sets* 7*h.* 50*m.*

Double High-Water.—Among the Tidal-Constants on pages 132 and 133 it will be seen that for Southampton and some other places near the Isle of Wight two times of High Water are indicated, differing by two or three hours. This is the result of observation, but an explanation sometimes advanced that it is the effect of the combination of two tides, one of which passes round the Island, the other arriving normally, is believed to be erroneous. In shallow water the main tidal oscillation generates a secondary oscillation of small range and half the period of the main oscillation, and normally in an estuary this tends to accelerate high water and to retard low water. In the neighbourhood of the Isle of Wight the normal relationship of primary and secondary oscillation is disturbed and the four maxima of the secondary tide become prominent at Southampton, and the four minima at Portland, so that at the former place there are double high waters and at the latter there are double low waters.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol, King Road (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham).		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin Bar (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H M.
1	5 34	6 9	3 14	3 26	11 17	11 31	10 5	10 5	4 18	4 31	6 44	7 2	3 23	3 42
2	6 7	6 43	3 51	4 10	11 47	..	10 45	10 51	4 47	5 2	7 31	7 49	4 8	4 34
3	6 48	7 26	4 41	5 6	0 4	0 26	11 35	11 51	5 21	5 42	8 20	8 46	5 5	5 40
4	7 42	8 26	5 45	6 21	0 49	1 23	...	0 41	6 15	6 49	9 18	9 56	6 17	6 55
5	8 58	9 49	7 8	7 45	1 56	2 46	1 12	2 0	7 32	8 40	10 34	11 16	7 30	8 4
6	10 32	11 12	8 25	8 56	3 24	4 16	2 35	3 10	9 5	10 17	11 51	...	8 32	9 2
7	11 45	...	9 25	9 50	4 48	5 29	3 40	4 2	10 17	11 13	0 33	0 53	9 25	9 51
8	0 14	0 41	10 14	10 35	5 52	6 24	4 33	4 46	11 5	11 55	1 29	1 43	10 10	10 35
9	1 5	1 26	10 53	11 13	6 42	7 5	5 16	5 25	11 45	...	2 11	2 22	10 50	11 13
10	1 42	2 4	11 28	11 49	7 21	7 41	5 55	6 1	0 28	0 21	2 45	3 2	11 27	11 50
11	2 13	2 42	...	0 0	7 57	8 16	6 32	6 36	1 4	0 56	3 24	3 40	...	0 2
12	2 47	3 15	0 23	0 34	8 28	8 53	7 9	7 10	1 37	1 33	4 1	4 15	0 24	0 35
13	3 21	3 51	0 57	1 6	9 6	9 29	7 41	7 45	2 14	2 12	4 37	4 51	0 58	1 9
14	3 56	4 26	1 29	1 40	9 40	10 3	8 17	8 24	2 53	2 52	5 12	5 26	1 32	1 45
15	4 31	5 3	2 6	2 18	10 14	10 36	8 53	9 2	3 31	3 28	5 47	6 2	2 8	2 23
16	5 4	5 39	2 48	3 0	10 49	11 12	9 35	9 49	4 7	4 6	6 25	6 43	2 49	3 7
17	5 44	6 19	3 34	3 54	11 27	11 55	10 20	10 44	4 39	4 44	7 12	7 40	3 40	4 5
18	6 35	7 16	4 31	5 1	...	0 22	11 20	11 59	5 22	5 36	8 6	8 43	4 51	5 33
19	7 50	8 34	5 50	6 39	1 1	1 46	...	0 41	6 26	7 10	9 15	10 13	6 25	7 11
20	9 32	10 16	7 25	8 16	2 42	3 38	1 40	2 20	8 5	9 5	10 45	11 49	7 48	8 28
21	11 8	11 41	8 48	9 30	4 28	5 9	3 15	3 36	9 42	10 25	...	0 9	8 55	9 29
22	...	0 21	9 49	10 24	5 44	6 15	4 21	4 33	10 51	11 27	0 59	1 14	9 50	10 20
23	0 44	1 19	10 38	11 10	6 39	7 3	5 15	5 20	11 43	...	1 56	2 7	10 37	11 5
24	1 35	2 5	11 21	11 48	7 24	7 43	6 0	6 1	0 14	0 29	2 41	2 47	11 20	11 46
25	2 13	2 44	11 58	...	8 3	8 21	6 40	6 40	0 57	1 8	3 19	3 25	11 59	...
26	2 50	3 20	0 24	0 34	8 37	8 54	7 15	7 15	1 24	1 46	3 53	3 59	0 23	0 37
27	3 24	3 53	0 58	1 7	9 13	9 26	7 49	7 49	2 3	2 22	4 23	4 34	0 58	1 12
28	3 56	4 21	1 29	1 39	9 43	9 53	8 20	8 21	2 39	2 52	4 59	5 6	1 32	1 46

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames may cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

Mercury ☿

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h m.
5	7 45	12 9	16 35
12	7 42	12 31	17 21
19	7 34	12 51	18 11
26	7 21	13 9	18 59

Venus ♀

D.	Rises h. m	Souths h. m	Sets h m
5	6 50	10 58	15 7
12	6 48	11 7	15 27
19	6 43	11 15	15 48
26	6 36	11 23	16 10

Mars ♂

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	19 37	2 21	9 6
12	18 59	1 48	8 36
19	18 19	1 12	8 6
26	17 36	0 34	7 34

Jupiter ♃

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	20 4	2 29	8 55
12	19 33	2 0	8 26
19	19 1	1 29	7 58
26	18 29	0 59	7 29

Saturn ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	7 20	11 42	16 5
12	6 54	11 18	15 42
19	6 29	10 54	15 19
26	6 3	10 30	14 56

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury being at Superior Conjunction on the 7th is an Evening Star after that date, but is scarcely likely to be seen until the last few days of the month (*v.* March note).

♀ Venus rises less than an hour before the Sun. This planet is little visible until the end of the year.

♂ ♃ Mars and Jupiter are evening stars, rising about 8 o'clock, or earlier as the month goes on. Since they are approaching Opposition, both are still retrograding or moving from left to right, Mars the more rapidly, so that it is leaving its brighter neighbour. Magnitudes, Mars −0·4 to −1·0, Jupiter −2·0.

♄ Saturn rises in the late dawn, and is not likely to be seen.

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Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° ♈ 21*d.* 2*h.*

DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	▮	W	**Ash Wednesday.** ST. DAVID'S DAY.	6 48	17 38	60	305
2	▮	Th	John Wesley, founder of Methodism, died, 1791.	6 46	17 40	61	304
3	▮	F	Edmund Waller b. 1605. Copley Fielding d. 1855.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	▮	S	J. H. Shorthouse (John Inglesant) died, 1903.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5	▮	S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent.** H. Taine d. 1893.	6 39	17 45	64	301
6	▮	M	E. B. Browning born, 1809; died, June 30, 1861.	6 37	17 47	65	300
7	▮	Tu	J. R. Green, historian, died, 1883.	6 35	17 48	66	299
8	▮	W	William III. died, *1702*; born November 4, *1650*.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	▮	Th	Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862.	6 31	17 52	68	297
10	▮	F	Guildhall Library and Museum opened, 1873.	6 28	17 54	69	296
11	▮	S	Gen. Sir J. Outram d. 1863. Baghdad captured, 1917.	6 26	17 55	70	295
12	▮	S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** Russian revolution, 1917.	6 24	17 57	71	294
13	▮	M	Karl Marx died, 1883.	6 21	17 59	72	293
14	▮	Tu	Admiral Byng shot, 1757. Milwall Docks opened, 1868.	6 19	18 0	73	292
15	▮	W	Dame Madge Kendal born, 1849.	6 17	18 2	74	291
16	▮	Th	Boileau born, 1635. Gustavus III. assassinated, 1792	6 15	18 4	75	290
17	▮	F	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Massinger died, 1640.	6 12	18 6	76	289
18	▮	S	Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain born, 1869.	6 10	18 7	77	288
19	▮	S	**3rd Sunday in Lent** Sir R. Burton born, 1821.	6 8	18 9	78	287
20	▮	M	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727. Maréchal Foch d. 1929.	6 6	18 11	79	286
21	▮	Tu	Cranmer burnt, 1556. Sir George Jessel died, 1883.	6 3	18 12	80	285
22	▮	W	Colonial Stamp Act passed, 1765.	6 1	18 14	81	284
23	▮	Th	Viscount Milner born, 1854; died, May 13, 1925.	5 59	18 16	82	283
24	▮	F	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25	▮	S	**Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 54	18 19	84	281
26	▮	S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** Sarah Bernhardt died, 1923.	5 52	18 21	85	280
27	▮	M	Arnold Bennett died, 1931.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	▮	Tu	Crimean War opened, 1854. Gen. Manoury d. 1923.	5 47	18 24	87	278
29	▮	W	Capt. Coram, Foundling Hospital, died, 1751.	5 45	18 26	88	277
30	▮	Th	Constable died, 1837; born, June 11, 1766.	5 43	18 27	89	276
31	▮	F	Duke of Gloucester born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	4*d.*	10*h*	23·3*m.*	
○ Full Moon	12	2	45·7	
☾ Last Quarter	18	21	4 8	
● New Moon	26	3	20 3	

Apogee 3*d.* 18·1*h.* 251,350 miles.
Perigee 15*d.* 17·5*h.* 228,200 ,,
Apogee 31*d.* 13·2*h.* 251,650 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, March 1, 337° 47′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAR., 1932, on 10 days; total fall, 1·44 inches; *below* the average by 0·29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Lent begins (ends midnight April 15). Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

31. Financial Year 1932-33 ends for Treasury purposes.

THE SUN (Mean Noon)

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h 8d ereal T me
	M S	S	H M S	S	°		H M S	H M S
1	12 32	0 48	22 47 53	9 37	7 38 7 S	0 95	22 35 21	13 24 25
2	12 20	0 51	22 51 38	9 35	7 15 9	0 95	22 39 18	13 20 29
3	12 8	0 53	22 55 22	9 33	6 53 0	0 96	22 43 14	13 16 33
4	11 55	0 55	22 59 6	9 31	6 29 9	0 96	22 47 11	13 12 37
5	11 41	0 57	23 2 49	9 29	6 6 8	0 97	22 51 8	13 8 41
6	11 28	0 59	23 6 32	9 27	5 43 6	0 97	22 55 4	13 4 45
7	11 13	0 60	23 10 14	9 25	5 20 3	0 97	22 59 1	13 0 49
8	10 59	0 62	23 13 56	9 24	4 57 0	0 97	23 2 57	12 56 53
9	10 44	0 64	23 17 38	9 22	4 33 6	0 98	23 6 54	12 52 57
10	10 28	0 65	23 21 19	9 21	4 10 1	0 98	23 10 50	12 49 2
11	10 13	0 66	23 24 59	9 19	3 46 6	0 98	23 14 47	12 45 6
12	9 56	0 68	23 28 40	9 18	3 23 0	0 98	23 18 43	12 41 10
13	9 40	0 69	23 32 20	9 17	2 59 4	0 98	23 22 40	12 37 14
14	9 23	0 70	23 36 0	9 16	2 35 8	0 98	23 26 37	12 33 18
15	9 7	0 71	23 39 40	9 15	2 12 1	0 99	23 30 33	12 29 22
16	8 49	0 72	23 43 19	9 14	1 48 4	0 99	23 34 30	12 25 26
17	8 32	0 73	23 46 58	9 13	1 24 7	0 99	23 38 26	12 21 30
18	8 15	0 73	23 50 37	9 12	1 1 0	0 99	23 42 23	12 17 34
19	7 57	0 74	23 54 16	9 12	0 37 3	0 99	23 46 19	12 13 38
20	7 39	0 74	23 57 55	9 11	0 13 6 S	0 99	23 50 16	12 9 43
21	7 21	0 75	0 1 34	9 11	0 10 1 N	0 99	23 54 12	12 5 47
22	7 3	0 75	0 5 12	9 10	0 33 8	0 99	23 58 9	12 1 51
23	6 45	0 76	0 8 51	9 10	0 57 5	0 99	0 2 6	11 57 55
24	6 27	0 76	0 12 29	9 10	1 21 2	0 98	0 6 2	11 53 59
25	6 9	0 76	0 16 7	9 10	1 44 8	0 98	0 9 59	11 50 3
26	5 50	0 76	0 19 46	9 10	2 8 4	0 98	0 13 55	11 46 7
27	5 32	0 76	0 23 24	9 09	2 31 9	0 98	0 17 52	11 42 11
28	5 14	0 76	0 27 2	9 10	2 55 4	0 98	0 21 48	11 38 15
29	4 56	0 76	0 30 40	9 10	3 18 8	0 97	0 25 45	11 34 19
30	4 37	0 76	0 34 19	9 10	3 42 1	0 97	0 29 41	11 30 23
31	4 19	0 75	0 37 57	9 10	4 5 4 N	0 97	0 33 38	11 26 28

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MARCH 1933

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	M	M 184 190	BAROM Mean	WIND (Tens of lbs to the foot)		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches	Due to		inch	hours
1	41 9	31 0	40 4	29 847	7 4	ENE		7 7
2	48 7	25 0	4	703	0 3	E		7 5
3	47 9	23 0	5	757	0 4	NE		1 6
4	42 1	32 9	7	827	0 9	N		
5	46 8	29 3	40 9	659	1 2	SW	01	1 7
6	49 1	33 9	41 0	528	3 2	WSW		5 9
7	51 4	32 9	0	704	4 0	WSW	02	5 4
8	46 9	37 8	1	649	3 6	WSW	20	
9	44 8	30 1	41 0	773	0 7	NNE		4 3
10	44 9	23 9	40 9	757	1 7	WSW		1 3
11	45 2	28 8	41 0	29 879	1 9	N		4 9
12	39 0	25 0	1	30 083	1 0	NE		7 7
13	48 8	21 0	3	30 030	0 1	Calm		6 4
14	52 3	24 5	5	29 973	0 6	E		7 1
15	47 6	32 2	7	30 106	1 5	E		2 2
16	51 6	31 5	41 9	29 921	1 2	ENE		6 8
17	46 9	30 0	42 0	29 886	1 8	NE		0 3
18	46 7	32 7	42 0	30 062	0 9	N		0 5
19	53 8	25 7	41 9	116	0 5	W		4 2
20	54 9	36 7	9	141	0 3	WSW		2 5
21	54 9	37 2	41 9	30 100	0 3	WSW		
22	48 7	40 3	42 0	29 989	0 8	S	35	
23	52 7	33 6	2	935	0 6	NW		2 9
24	52 5	34 7	4	912	0 2	ESE		8 3
25	52 3	31 4	42 7	876	2 1	SE		10 0
26	50 3	35 8	43 0	528	1 7	ESE	05	2 6
27	52 9	42 2	3	479	7 3	SSW	18	
28	54 9	41 0	43 7	354	14 2	SW	20	4 5
29	53 4	41 9	44 1	420	4 8	SW	10	3 3
30	56 8	43 5	5	188	13 8	SSW	23	5 0
31	58 6	41 1	44 9	29 328	1 4	SW	10	2 9
Mn	49 7	32 6	41 9	29 771	—	—	1 44	127 5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc Lat.	Centre of Disc Long
	°	°	°
5	25 6 W	7 3 S	319 4
15	24 6	7 2	287 7
25	23 8 W	6 8 S	255 8

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

At Greenwich Midnight

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h. 0m. (See p. 116)
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H	W. E.
1	8 2	15 49	23 56	2 41 47	20 48·5N	54 29	14 51	5 11	243○1
2	8 20	16 35	1 9	3 30 59	24 23·0	54 16	14 47	6 11	2○143
3	8 42	17 24	2 19	4 22 18	26 54·3	54 14	14 46	7 11	1○243
4	9 15	18 14	3 20	5 15 27	28 13·7	54 21	14 49	8 11	○134 ♃
5	9 59	19 6	4 10	6 9 43	28 14·6	54 40	14 54	9 11	213○4
6	10 57	19 59	4 49	7 4 10	26 54·1	55 8	15 1	10 11	3○214
7	12 6	20 50	5 17	7 57 51	24 14·0	55 43	15 11	11 11	31○24
8	13 24	21 41	5 38	8 50 10	20 20·1	56 25	15 22	12 11	23○14
9	14 44	22 29	5 54	9 40 58	15 22·5	57 9	15 34	13 11	●2○34
10	16 6	23 16	6 7	10 30 35	9 34·1	57 53	15 46	14 11	1○23 ♃
11	17 28	0 3	6 19	11 19 41	3 10·7N	58 33	15 57	15 11	4○213
12	18 52	0 50	6 32	12 9 11	3 29·4S	59 5	16 6	16 11	42130
13	20 17	1 39	6 45	13 0 10	10 5·3	59 28	16 12	17 11	43○1●
14	21 46	2 30	7 2	13 53 40	16 13·8	59 40	16 16	18 11	431○2
15	23 17	3 26	7 24	14 50 27	21 29·7	59 43	16 16	19 11	432○1
16	...	...	...	15 50 46	25 28·4	59 36	16 14	20 11	421○3
17	0 49	4 25	7 55	16 53 50	27 49·0	59 22	16 11	21 11	4○23 ♃
18	2 11	5 27	8 42	17 57 55	28 19·4	59 4	16 6	22 11	4○123
19	3 15	6 30	9 46	19 0 47	26 59·7	58 41	15 59	23 11	21○4 ♃
20	4 8	7 30	11 4	20 0 34	24 2·0	58 17	15 53	24 11	●3○14
21	4 33	8 27	12 31	20 56 22	19 45·9	57 50	15 46	25 11	31○24
22	4 54	9 19	13 56	21 48 15	14 33·6	57 22	15 38	26 11	32○14
23	5 11	10 7	15 18	22 36 53	8 46·1	56 53	15 30	27 11	21○34
24	5 23	10 52	16 37	23 23 15	2 42·0S	56 23	15 22	28 11	○234 ♃
25	5 34	11 35	17 53	0 8 23	3 22·3N	55 53	15 14	29 11	○1234
26	5 44	12 17	19 7	0 53 17	9 12·5	55 24	15 6	0 21	21○34
27	5 56	13 0	20 23	1 38 49	14 35·8	54 58	14 59	1 21	342○1
28	6 9	13 43	21 37	2 25 43	19 20·0	54 35	14 52	2 21	341○2
29	6 24	14 29	22 51	3 14 29	23 13·9	54 19	14 48	3 21	432○1
30	6 46	15 16	0 4	4 5 14	26 6·9	54 10	14 45	4 21	421○3
31	7 14	16 6	1 9	4 57 46	27 50·2	54 9	14 45	5 21	4○123

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 55*m.* Civil twilight ends 18*h.* 24*m.* Night begins 19*h.* 30*m.* The length of the Day is 10*h.* 50*m.*

Mar. 1. Mars in Opposition. Least distance from Earth (Mar. 4) 62,678,000 miles.

Mar. 6. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 18° E.

Mar. 9. Jupiter in Opposition. Least distance from earth (Mar. 10) 41,902,000 miles.

Mar. 11, 5*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. δ 4 N.

Mar. 11, 23*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° N.

Mar. 21, 2*h.* The Sun enters the Sign Aries (*Equinox*). Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 22, 3*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 2° N.

Mar. 23. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Mar. 25, 16*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 4° S.

Mar. 25, 17*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 0·9° N.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the latter half of this month.

In this month the Mornings increase 67*m.*; the Afternoons 51*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. N	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. S	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
2	23 53 49	0 14·6	22 0 37	13 27·7	10 54 48	11 31·5	11 22 44	5 37·7	20 54 51	18 1·8
7	0 13 38	3 39·3	22 29 23	10 54 2	10 47 16	12 11·8	11 20 21	5 53·3	20 57 2	17 53·4
12	0 22 9	5 39·7	22 52 55	8 38 2	10 40 0	12 47·3	11 17 57	6 8·9	20 59 7	17 45·3
17	0 18 23	5 49·9	23 16 8	6 16·4	10 33 20	13 16·6	11 15 34	6 24·0	21 1 8	17 37·4
22	0 5 42	4 15·0	23 39 6	3 50·3	10 27 31	13 38·7	11 13 14	6 38·6	21 3 3	17 29·9
27	23 51 15	1 42·4	0 1 55	1 21·6	10 22 46	13 53·1	11 11 1	6 52 3	21 4 52	17 22·8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·87	9 1	5·3	13·0	2·0	0·8	16 9 3·4	5·1	6·9	20·7	6·9	
15	8·84	12·3	5·2	12·8	2·0	0·8	16 6 4·7	5·0	6·8	20·7	7·0	
25	8·82	14·7	5·2	12·2	2·0	0·8	16 4 5·6	4·9	6·5	20·6	7·1	

Mar. 16, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 4·42*s.* of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A. H M	DEC. N ° ′
10	1 20·2	7 50
20	1 22·2	8 2

♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M.	DEC. N. ° ′
10 41·9	9 10
10 40·9	9 16

Mar. 17. Uranus *rises* 7*h.* 0*m.*, *sets* 20*h.* 26*m.* Neptune *rises* 16*h.* 11*m.*, *sets* 5*h.* 51*m.*

Mars and Jupiter.—Because of the nearness of the dates of opposition shown above, these two planets are neighbours in the sky for an unusually long period this year. Mars and Jupiter are in heliocentric conjunction, or in the same straight line drawn from the Sun every 800 days (about), and since the Earth is usually not in that line, the general case is that Mars is seen to approach Jupiter from the west and pass it, remaining near it for only a month or two. But when an exterior planet is in and near Opposition, it *retrogrades* or apparently moves from east to west because the movement of the Earth is greater than that of the planet. Consequently, in the circumstances of this year these two planets perform a backward and forward movement which lengthens the period of their companionship. At the beginning of this year Mars moving eastward

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol King Road (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham)		Greenock		Leith		Dublin Bar Kingstown) G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	4 27	4 55	1 59	2 10	10 9	10 19	8 49	8 55	3 13	3 21	5 31	5 43	2 4	2 20
2	4 55	5 21	2 30	2 45	10 31	10 42	9 20	9 30	3 40	3 48	6 2	6 18	2 37	2 56
3	5 28	5 50	3 1	3 21	10 56	11 9	9 50	10 10	4 6	4 17	6 47	7 8	3 12	3 40
4	6 4	6 30	3 41	4 10	11 28	11 47	10 31	11 2	4 36	5 0	7 34	8 2	4 0	4 41
5	6 56	7 25	4 39	5 21		0 15	11 27		5 18	6 2	8 33	9 12	5 15	6 10
6	8 9	8 47	6 6	7 0	0 46	1 36	0 20	0 51	6 23	7 59	9 50	10 37	6 47	7 30
7	9 48	10 31	7 44	8 24	2 22	3 28	1 55	2 24	8 12	9 41	11 7	11 57	8 0	8 32
8	11 17	11 47	8 54	9 21	4 7	4 54	3 12	3 29	9 42	10 50		0 21	8 55	9 23
9		0 15	9 44	10 6	5 22	5 55	4 5	4 16	10 34	11 32	0 56	1 19	9 42	10 7
10	0 37	1 0	10 24	10 44	6 14	6 39	4 49	4 57	11 18		1 41	1 57	10 23	10 45
11	1 17	1 37	10 59	11 21	6 54	7 17	5 28	5 35	0 7	11 55	2 17	2 28	11 0	11 22
12	1 49	2 12	11 33	11 57	7 30	7 53	6 5	6 11	0 41	0 33	2 49	3 4	11 35	11 57
13	2 20	2 47		0 7	8 7	8 29	6 40	6 49	1 12	1 13	3 25	3 41		0 10
14	2 57	3 25	0 31	0 42	8 41	9 5	7 17	7 25	1 45	1 47	4 4	4 23	0 32	0 46
15	3 36	4 3	1 7	1 21	9 19	9 40	7 51	8 5	2 31	2 24	4 41	5 4	1 8	1 24
16	4 13	4 40	1 44	2 2	9 55	10 16	8 30	8 47	3 8	3 1	5 20	5 45	1 47	2 3
17	4 50	5 17	2 28	2 44	10 31	10 52	9 11	9 35	3 43	3 42	6 3	6 33	2 30	2 51
18	5 34	6 0	3 15	3 40	11 12	11 37	9 57	10 32	4 19	4 39	6 57	7 33	3 23	3 55
19	6 31	6 59	4 15	4 55		0 10	10 55	11 54	5 5	5 41	8 4	8 46	4 38	5 27
20	7 50	8 26	5 37	6 40	0 47	1 43		0 20	6 9	7 49	9 28	10 18	6 13	7 2
21	9 35	10 9	7 19	8 15	2 39	3 40	1 45	2 5	7 55	9 27	10 46	11 49	7 35	8 15
22	11 10	11 36	8 37	9 20	4 26	5 2	3 14	3 24	9 35	10 29		0 11	8 38	9 13
23		0 18	9 35	10 10	5 32	6 1	4 14	4 16	10 34	11 14	0 54	1 8	9 31	10 1
24	0 35	1 9	10 20	10 49	6 22	6 43	5 0	5 0	11 22	11 53	1 42	1 54	10 16	10 43
25	1 20	1 48	10 59	11 24	7 3	7 20	5 39	5 40		0 2	2 21	2 27	10 57	11 22
26	1 52	2 20	11 33	11 57	7 38	7 52	6 13	6 15	0 30	0 42	2 55	3 4	11 34	11 57
27	2 25	2 52		0 8	8 11	8 22	6 45	6 50	0 57	1 18	3 29	3 35		0 8
28	2 56	3 20	0 28	0 38	8 41	8 52	7 15	7 21	1 29	1 47	3 55	4 6	0 30	0 42
29	3 27	3 51	0 56	1 9	9 8	9 18	7 45	7 55	2 3	2 17	4 25	4 41	1 0	1 15
30	3 56	4 17	1 24	1 39	9 33	9 41	8 14	8 27	2 31	2 52	4 57	5 16	1 30	1 48
31	4 26	4 43	1 55	2 11	9 54	10 4	8 40	9 1	3 0	3 22	5 36	5 54	2 0	2 23

Rising Southing and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

Mercury ☿

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
5	7 1	13 16	19 33
12	6 32	13 3	19 35
19	5 58	12 28	18 57
26	5 26	11 40	17 53

Venus ♀

Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
6 26	11 29	16 32
6 15	11 34	16 55
6 3	11 39	17 17
5 50	11 43	17 38

Mars ♂

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
5	16 52	23 56	7 1
12	16 10	23 19	6 28
19	15 30	22 42	5 56
26	14 53	22 8	5 23

Jupiter ♃

Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
17 56	0 28	7 0
17 24	23 57	6 31
16 51	23 26	6 2
16 18	22 55	5 33

Saturn ♄

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
5	5 38	10 5	14 33
12	5 12	9 41	14 9
19	4 46	9 16	13 46
26	4 20	8 51	13 22

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury at greatest eastern elongation on March 6 is an evening star at the beginning of the month and there will be an opportunity of seeing it with the unaided eye It may have been visible in February At half past 6 on March 1 it will be at a low altitude, 10 degrees south of the west point and may be seen for a short period about that time The altitude is greater and the interval longer, but the planet becomes less bright as the days go on

♀ Venus is above the horizon wholly in daylight hours

♂ Mars will be in Opposition on March 1, Jupiter on March 9 their magnitudes being respectively −1·0 and −2·0 They are now separated by a considerable distance which increases during the month Mars will be near Regulus at the end of the month

♄ Saturn rises after daybreak in the east south-east, and is not likely to be conspicuous Magnitude 1·0

was approaching Jupiter but did not reach it reversing its direction of motion on January 22 The distance between the objects then increases until the beginning of April On the 13th of that month Mars begins to approach Jupiter again and conjunction will happen on June 4 If the dates of Opposition had been somewhat closer there would have been three conjunctions in the space of a few months which is a rare occurrence that happened last in 1836–7 The next occasion will be in 1980

The magnitude of Mars this month is −1·0, which is nearly the smallest possible Opposition brightness

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20d. 13h.

DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				h m	h m		
1	▮	S	All Fools' Day. Edmond Rostand born, 1869.	5 38	18 31	91	274
2	▮	S	5th Sunday in Lent. Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 36	18 32	92	273
3	▮	M	First "Jack the Ripper" murder, 1883.	5 34	18 34	93	272
4	▮	Tu	Grinling Gibbons born, 1648; died, August 3, 1720.	5 32	18 36	94	271
5	▮	W	Earl of Carnarvon, Egyptologist, died, 1923.	5 29	18 37	95	270
6	▮	Th	Stow, chronicler of London, died, 1605.	5 27	18 39	96	269
7	▮	F	Wordsworth born, 1770; died, April 23, 1850.	5 25	18 41	97	268
8	▮	S	King of the Belgians born, 1875. Atbara, 1898.	5 23	18 42	98	267
9	▮	S	Palm Sun. Bacon d., 1626. *Summer Time begins.**	5 20	18 44	99	266
10	▮	M	Hazlitt born, 1778; died, September 18, 1830.	5 18	18 46	100	265
11	▮	Tu	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713; Brigham Young died, 1903	5 16	18 47	101	264
12	▮	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Mrs. F. A. Steel d. 1929.	5 14	18 49	102	263
13	▮	Th	Roman Catholic Disabilities Act passed, 1829.	5 12	18 51	103	262
14	▮	F	Good Friday. Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 9	18 52	104	261
15	▮	S	*Titanic* sunk, 1912; 1,503 lives lost.	5 7	18 54	105	260
16	▮	S	Easter Day.	5 5	18 56	106	259
17	▮	M	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.	5 3	18 57	107	258
18	▮	Tu	Easter Tuesday. Liebig died, 1873.	5 1	18 59	108	257
19	▮	W	Primrose Day (1881). J. A. Symonds died, 1893.	4 59	19 1	109	256
20	▮	Th	Cromwell dissolved Parliament, 1653.	4 57	19 2	110	255
21	▮	F	Charlotte Bronte born, 1816; died, March 31, 1855.	4 55	19 4	111	254
22	▮	S	Fielding born, 1707; died, October 8, 1754.	4 53	19 6	112	253
23	▮	S	1st S. after Easter. ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Zeebrugge,	4 50	19 7	113	252
24	▮	M	Keble College Chapel opened, 1876. [1918	4 48	19 9	114	251
25	▮	Tu	St. Mark. EASTER LAW S. BEGIN. ANZAC DAY (1915).	4 46	19 11	115	250
26	▮	W	Jeremy Collier died, 1726. Defoe died, 1731.	4 44	19 12	116	249
27	▮	Th	W. C. Macready, tragedian, d. 1873, b. March 3, 1793.	4 42	19 14	117	248
28	▮	F	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789 Rosetti born, 1828.	4 40	19 16	118	247
29	▮	S	Shirley Brooks born, 1816; died, February 23, 1874.	4 39	19 17	119	246
30	▮	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.	4 37	19 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	3d.	5h.	56·4m.
○ Full Moon	10	13	37·6
☾ Last Quarter	17	4	17·4
● New Moon	24	18	38·3

Perigee 12d. 11 sh. 224,850 miles
Apogee 28d. 4 oh. 252,230 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, April 1, 336° 8'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN APR., 1932, on 13 days; total fall, 2·45 inches; *above* the average by 0·98 inch.

* No change is made in these pages Greenwich Time (G.M.T., see p 84) is used throughout.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 2 Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.—Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following March 25 last.
7 Fire Insurances must be paid.
11. Jewish Passover begins.
11 to 14. Buchan's "and Cold Period."
14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.
26. Muhammadan New Year, 1352.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 1	0·75	0 41 36	9·10	4 28·6 N	0·97	0 37 35	11 22 32
2	3 43	0·75	0 45 14	9·11	4 51·7	0·96	0 41 31	11 18 36
3	3 25	0·74	0 48 53	9·11	5 14·8	0·96	0 45 28	11 14 40
4	3 8	0·74	0 52 32	9·12	5 37·7	0·95	0 49 24	11 10 44
5	2 50	0·73	0 56 11	9·13	6 0·6	0·95	0 53 21	11 6 48
6	2 32	0·72	0 59 50	9·13	6 23·3	0·94	0 57 17	11 2 52
7	2 15	0·72	1 3 29	9·14	6 45·9	0·94	1 1 14	10 58 56
8	1 58	0·71	1 7 9	9·15	7 8·4	0·94	1 5 10	10 55 0
9	1 41	0·70	1 10 48	9·16	7 30·8	0·93	1 9 7	10 51 4
10	1 25	0·69	1 14 28	9·17	7 53·1	0·92	1 13 4	10 47 8
11	1 8	0·67	1 18 8	9·18	8 15·2	0·92	1 17 0	10 43 13
12	0 52	0·66	1 21 49	9·19	8 37·2	0·91	1 20 57	10 39 17
13	0 37	0·65	1 25 30	9·21	8 59·0	0·91	1 24 53	10 35 21
14	0 21	0·63	1 29 11	9·22	9 20·7	0·90	1 28 50	10 31 25
15	*Subt.*	0·62	1 32 52	9·24	9 42·3	0·89	1 32 46	10 27 29
16	0 9	0·60	1 36 34	9·25	10 3·7	0·89	1 36 43	10 23 33
17	0 23	0·59	1 40 17	9·27	10 24·9	0·88	1 40 39	10 19 37
18	0 37	0·57	1 43 59	9·29	10 45·9	0·87	1 44 36	10 15 41
19	0 50	0·55	1 47 42	9·30	11 6·8	0·87	1 48 33	10 11 45
20	1 3	0·54	1 51 26	9·32	11 27·5	0·86	1 52 29	10 7 49
21	1 16	0·52	1 55 10	9·34	11 48·0	0·85	1 56 26	10 3 53
22	1 28	0·50	1 58 54	9·36	12 8·3	0·84	2 0 22	9 59 58
23	1 40	0·48	2 2 39	9·38	12 28·5	0·83	2 4 19	9 56 2
24	1 51	0·46	2 6 24	9·40	13 48·4	0·83	2 8 15	9 52 6
25	2 2	0·44	2 10 10	9·42	13 8·1	0·82	2 12 12	9 48 10
26	2 12	0·42	2 13 56	9·44	13 27·6	0·81	2 16 8	9 44 14
27	2 22	0·40	2 17 43	9·46	13 46·8	0·80	2 20 5	9 40 18
28	2 31	0·38	2 21 30	9·48	14 5·9	0·79	2 24 2	9 36 22
29	2 40	0·36	2 25 18	9·50	14 24·7	0·78	2 27 58	9 32 26
30	2 48	0·34	2 29 6	9·52	14 43·2 N	0·77	2 31 55	9 28 30

MEMORANDA.

1.
2. ☉
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23. ☽
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30. ☉

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1932.

Day.	Temperature Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905.	Barom Mean.	Wind (Pressure lbs. to feet.)	Directn.	Rain Fall.	Sun-shine.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	50·9	38·2	45·3	29·359	3·2	SSW	·07	1·1
2	50·3	37·4	45·7	28·978	2·6	SW	·08	4·2
3	52·6	36·9	46·0	29·019	0·9	S	·26	0·3
4	55·4	39·1	·2	·301	1·0	SW	·02	2·6
5	53·8	39·2	·3	·617	1·6	N	...	5·7
6	54·7	41·5	·3	·511	8·1	WSW	·01	...
7	53·6	40·0	·3	·305	14·3	WSW	·33	7·9
8	53·5	37·7	·1	·803	8·6	NW	·07	5·3
9	58·9	33·9	46·0	·711	7·8	SW	·02	1·0
10	52·1	39·7	45·9	·297	9·2	SW	·25	...
11	46·6	36·2	·8	29·509	5·5	W	·06	1·5
12	50·2	34·9	45·9	30·062	3·6	NNW	·02	8·3
13	53·7	31·5	46·1	30·241	1·4	W	·01	8·0
14	51·3	37·6	·4	29·702	4·6	SSW	·45	1·1
15	52·7	36·0	46·8	·601	5·4	E	...	3·1
16	43·0	38·3	47·2	·680	3·0	NE	·22	...
17	42·7	38·4	47·6	·729	3·0	NE	·04	...
18	50·2	35·4	48·0	·827	2·4	NE	...	5·4
19	49·1	38·3	·3	·769	0·6	NNW	...	0·6
20	54·7	39·6	·5	·455	3·7	SW	·16	1·7
21	57·7	38·0	·7	·483	5·9	SW	·08	8·7
22	60·4	33·6	·7	·636	0·7	WSW	...	9·8
23	58·7	40·2	·6	·605	2·8	W	·11	5·8
24	55·3	40·0	·6	·764	1·6	NNW	...	5·4
25	57·4	38·2	·6	·837	0·9	NW	...	4·1
26	61·6	39·4	·6	·660	1·7	WSW	·04	6·3
27	57·9	43·4	·7	·647	0·6	SSW	·03	2·2
28	62·6	46·6	48·8	·392	2·1	S	·05	2·0
29	64·6	42·0	49·0	·445	1·2	S	·01	2·2
30	66·2	43·0	49·1	29·589	4·2	SSE	·06	7·0
Mn	54·4	38·5	47·3	29·580	—	—	2·45	111·3

Heliographic Elements.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Dis. Lat.	Centre of Dis. Long.
	°	°	°
5	26·4 W	6·3 S	270·7
15	26·2	5·5	138·7
25	25·2 W	4·7 S	6·6

te, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h. 0m. (See p. 116.)
H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
16 57	2 4	5 51 24	28 17·2N	54 18	14 48	6 21	4 2 1 ○ 3
8 45	17 49	2 46	6 45 14	27 25·1	54 38	14 53	7 21	4 3 2 ○ 1
9 48	18 40	3 16	7 38 25	25 15·0	55 7	15 1	8 21	3 1 ○ 2 ●
11 1	19 30	3 41	8 30 20	21 51·7	55 46	15 12	9 21	3 ○ 1 4 ♃
12 19	20 18	3 58	9 20 51	17 22·9	56 33	15 24	10 21	2 1 ○ 4 ●
13 39	21 5	4 12	10 10 13	11 58·7	57 24	15 39	11 21	○ 2 1 3 4
15 0	21 52	4 25	10 59 7	5 51·6N	58 17	15 53	12 21	1 ○ 2 3 4
16 22	22 39	4 37	11 48 27	0 43·0S	59 7	16 6	13 21	4 2 ○ 3 4
17 47	23 27	4 50	12 39 19	7 26·2	59 49	16 18	14 21	3 2 ○ 1 4
19 17	0 19	5 5	13 32 50	13 54·5	60 19	16 26	15 21	3 1 ○ 2 4
20 49	1 14	5 26	14 29 57	19 40·5	60 34	16 30	16 21	3 ○ 2 4 1
22 23	2 14	5 54	15 31 1	24 14·9	60 34	16 30	17 21	2 4 1 3 ○
23 53	3 17	6 36	16 35 24	27 11·6	60 19	16 26	18 21	4 ○ 1 3 ●
...	...	...	17 41 12	28 13·7	59 53	16 19	19 21	4 1 ○ 2 3
1 7	4 22	7 36	18 45 52	27 19·3	59 19	16 10	20 21	4 2 ○ 1 3
2 1	5 24	8 54	19 47 12	24 41·1	58 40	15 59	21 21	4 2 3 ○ ●
2 36	6 23	10 18	20 44 4	20 40·6	58 1	15 48	22 21	4 3 1 ○ 2
3 0	7 17	11 44	21 36 32	15 41·5	57 22	15 38	23 21	4 3 ○ 2 1
3 18	8 5	13 6	22 25 20	10 5·3	56 46	15 28	24 21	2 4 1 3 ○
3 31	8 51	14 25	23 11 33	4 10·3S	56 13	15 19	25 21	○ 1 3 ● ●
3 43	9 33	15 40	23 56 19	1 48·5N	55 42	15 11	26 21	1 ○ 2 4 3
3 53	10 15	16 54	0 40 42	7 37·6	55 15	15 3	27 21	2 ○ 1 3 4
4 4	10 57	18 8	1 25 37	13 4·8	54 52	14 57	28 21	● 2 3 ○ 4
4 16	11 40	19 21	2 11 52	17 58·0	54 32	14 51	0 5	3 1 ○ 2 4
4 31	12 24	20 36	2 59 59	22 5·4	54 16	14 47	1 5	3 ○ 1 2 4
4 51	13 11	21 49	3 50 11	25 15·5	54 5	14 44	2 5	2 1 3 ○ 4
5 15	14 0	22 56	4 42 15	27 18·4	54 1	14 48	3 5	2 ○ 1 3 4
5 51	14 51	23 55	5 35 30	28 6·8	54 3	14 43	4 5	1 4 ○ 2 3
6 37	15 42	0 42	6 29 2	27 37·4	54 14	14 47	5 5	4 2 ○ 1 3
7 37	16 33							

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 38*m.* Civil twilight ends 19*h.* 18*m.* Night begins 20*h.* 32*m.* The length of the Day is 12*h.* 53*m.*

Apr. 4, *morn.* Eclipse of Jupiter's satellite IV. See p. 138.

Apr. 6, *aft.* Occultation of Regulus, mag. 1·3, by ☽. See p. 139.

Apr. 7, 3*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° N.

Apr. 8, 4*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 2° N.

Apr. 13. Mars at a stationary point.

Apr. 18, 12*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 2° N.

Apr. 20. Mercury at greatest elongation. 27° W.

Apr. 20, *aft.* Eclipse of Jupiter's satellite IV. See p. 138.

Apr. 21. Venus in superior conjunction.

Apr. 22, 14*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 6° S.

Apr. 25, 1*d.* Venus in conjunction with ♀ 6° S.

In this month the Mornings increase 61*m.*; the Afternoons 48*m.*

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h.*: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.
23 41 52	4 1·8	0 24 38	1 8·4	10 19 12	13 59·8	8 57	7 5·0	21 6 34	17 16·1
23 40 31	14·4	0 47 22	3 38·0	10 16 54	13 59·0	7 3	7 16·3	21 8 10	17 9·8
23 46 59	43·3	1 10 11	5 5·9	10 15 51	13 51·2	5 21	7 26·2	21 9 38	17 44·1
23 59 47	13·3	1 33 10	6 30·4	10 15 59	13 37·0	3 53	7 34·6	21 10 58	16 58·9
0 17 27	53·4	1 56 25	8 50·2	10 17 14	13 17·0	2 40	7 41·2	21 12 10	16 54·3
0 38 57	7·8	2 19 59	10 3·7	10 19 31	12 51·6	1 43	7 46·2	21 13 14	16 50·3

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
8·79	13·5	5·1	11·3	1·9	0·8	16 1	5·1	4·9	6·0	80·2	7·2
8·77	11·4	5·1	10·4	1·9	0·9	15 58	4·3	4·8	5·6	10·8	7·3
8·74	9·5	5·1	9·6	1·9	0·9	15 55	3·6	4·9	5·1	10·4	7·4

April 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 4·76*s.* of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec. N.
	1 26·6	8 29	10 39·1	9 27
	1 28·7	8 41	10 38·5	9 31

April 16. Uranus *rises* 5*h.* 5*m.*, *sets* 18*h.* 38*m.* Neptune *rises* 14*h.* 9*m.*, *sets* 3*h.* 52*m.*

The Date of Easter. Easter Sunday was on April 16 as it is this year, in 1911 and in 1922; the next occasion if the present system of fixing the date continues will be in the year 1995, 62 years hence. This date is one of the three most frequent at the period of time now current. In the list of dates from 1583 to 2200, March 31, April 11 and April 16 each occur 26 times.

Some Curiosities of the Calendar.—It will be seen in a Table on page 130 that there will not be a Full Moon in February of next year, 1934. This is sometimes spoken of as being a very rare occurrence, but actually it happens 32 times in the 728 years between 1582 and 2309 inclusive, or on the average once in every 22 or 23 years. This is a somewhat less rare event than the occurrence of five Sundays in February, which happens when the dominical letters of the year are D.C., 63 times in four centuries, and occurs 23 times in the period above specified. A rarer event than

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol, King Road. (Avonmouth).		Hull (Immingham).		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin Bar (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 1	5 16	2 24	2 45	10 18	10 29	9 10	9 40	3 31	3 51	6 15	6 41	2 32	3 2
2	5 40	5 54	3 1	3 33	10 49	11 4	9 47	10 28	4 7	4 31	7 4	7 34	3 18	3 54
3	6 31	6 49	3 51	4 39	11 33	11 59	10 35	11 35	4 47	5 36	7 58	8 36	4 14	5 18
4	7 40	8 0	5 8	6 8	...	0 48	11 47	...	5 39	7 24	9 10	9 55	5 53	6 48
5	9 6	9 34	6 45	7 35	1 28	2 39	1 10	1 24	7 12	9 14	10 27	11 13	7 16	7 53
6	10 36	11 0	8 1	8 38	3 16	4 10	2 30	2 40	8 52	10 18	11 38	...	8 27	8 47
7	11 40	11 59	8 59	9 26	4 36	5 15	3 28	3 35	9 54	10 56	0 12	0 33	9 7	9 32
8	...	0 27	9 44	10 8	5 33	6 2	4 12	4 20	10 41	11 34	0 58	1 19	9 50	10 13
9	0 41	1 6	10 23	10 47	6 21	6 44	5 54	5 2	11 21	...	1 37	1 49	10 29	10 58
10	1 17	1 48	11 2	11 25	7 2	7 24	5 32	5 44	0 10	0 3	2 10	2 26	11 8	11 30
11	1 55	2 20	11 38	...	7 40	8 3	6 11	6 25	0 47	0 42	2 46	3 3	11 47	...
12	2 36	3 3	0 3	0 21	8 19	8 40	6 50	7 9	1 21	1 19	3 25	3 51	0 8	0 27
13	*3 19	*3 45	0 43	1 3	9 0	9 21	7 30	7 51	2 4	2 5	4 6	4 36	0 49	1 8
14	4 4	4 25	1 28	1 49	9 38	10 0	8 11	8 40	2 44	2 55	4 53	5 25	1 32	1 54
15	4 47	5 7	2 13	2 40	10 21	10 44	8 55	9 32	3 27	3 41	5 43	6 24	2 20	2 47
16	5 38	5 56	3 5	3 41	11 13	11 39	9 45	10 37	4 14	4 34	6 48	7 27	3 19	3 57
17	6 41	7 0	4 9	5 0	...	0 17	10 45	...	5 4	5 53	7 53	8 44	4 34	5 23
18	8 4	8 22	5 30	6 35	0 53	1 45	0 2	0 10	6 3	7 40	9 9	10 11	5 58	6 45
19	9 37	10 1	6 59	7 53	2 32	3 23	1 40	1 45	7 48	9 7	10 28	11 30	7 13	7 53
20	11 0	11 19	8 10	8 51	4 3	4 36	2 55	2 55	9 13	9 58	11 40	...	8 13	8 48
21	...	0 1	9 6	9 40	5 5	5 28	3 48	3 50	10 10	10 42	0 26	0 33	9 5	9 34
22	0 15	0 43	9 50	10 18	5 53	6 11	4 30	4 31	10 53	11 21	1 11	1 17	9 49	10 16
23	0 55	1 21	10 29	10 53	6 33	6 46	5 7	5 10	11 32	11 58	1 49	1 54	10 30	10 53
24	1 29	1 53	11 5	11 25	7 7	7 18	5 40	5 46	...	0 6	2 20	2 29	11 7	11 28
25	1 59	2 21	11 39	11 56	7 37	7 49	6 12	6 22	0 29	0 40	2 55	3 3	11 42	...
26	2 32	2 52	...	0 11	8 8	8 17	6 44	6 59	0 59	1 15	3 25	3 37	0 1	0 17
27	3 5	3 20	0 27	0 43	8 37	8 43	7 14	7 32	1 29	1 51	3 53	4 10	0 33	0 50
28	3 36	3 49	0 56	1 15	9 3	9 11	7 41	8 5	1 57	2 30	4 29	4 50	1 3	1 25
29	4 6	4 18	1 29	1 50	9 28	9 35	8 10	8 40	2 28	3 3	5 5	5 28	1 34	1 58
30	4 43	4 50	2 1	2 29	9 55	10 7	8 41	9 20	3 8	3 35	5 44	6 9	2 7	2 38

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	5 2	11 0	16 56	5 36	11 48	18 0
9	4 43	10 35	16 26	5 23	11 52	18 22
16	4 31	10 23	16 15	5 10	11 56	18 45
23	4 19	10 21	16 25	4 57	12 1	19 7
30	4 8	10 27	16 47	4 46	12 7	19 30

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	14 20	21 35	4 51	15 46	22 25	5 4
9	13 50	21 5	4 21	15 15	21 55	4 35
16	13 24	20 38	3 52	14 44	21 25	4 7
23	13 2	20 12	3 23	14 14	20 56	3 39
30	12 42	19 49	2 56	13 45	20 28	3 10

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	3 54	8 26	12 58
9	3 28	8 1	12 33
16	3 3	7 35	12 8
23	2 38	7 9	11 43
30	2 9	6 43	11 17

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury passed through inferior conjunction on March 23, and is therefore west of the Sun and a morning star, but though it is at greatest elongation on April 20, it rises about half-an-hour only before the Sun and will not be seen.

♀ Venus, being at superior conjunction on April 21, rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month.

♂ ♃ Mars and Jupiter are striking objects in the southern evening sky, whilst the brilliant stars of the winter group make a splendid display farther west. Their positions change little during the month. Mars is near Regulus. Magnitudes, Mars −0·5 to +0·2, Jupiter −2·0 to −1·8.

♄ Saturn is coming into view as a morning star.

either of these is the occurrence of February without a Full Moon in a leap year, which happened in 1608 and may not again until 3096, though it is difficult to speak with certainty. A coincidence that may be considered the rarest event in the calendar seems to be the occurrence of five Sundays in February in a year when Easter falls on its latest date, April 25. In the Julian Calendar this conjunction of events occurs once in each Easter cycle of 532 years, and it did so in 1736. In the Gregorian Calendar it has not yet occurred, and will not until 2764. Between then and 5120 it will happen eight times in the 1336 years, after which there is a gap of 4168 years before 9288, when it is again due. (S. B. Gaythorpe in the *Brit. Ast. Assoc. Journal*, July, 1932.)

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° 11 21*d.* 13*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1		M	**St. Philip and St. James.** Duke of Connaught b. 1850	4 35	19 20	121	244
2		Tu	William Camden, antiquary, b. 1551; d. Nov. 9, 1623.	4 33	19 22	122	243
3		W	Tom Hood died, 1845; born, May 23, 1799.	4 31	19 24	123	242
4		Th	Huxley born, 1825. Dr. Livingstone died, 1873.	4 29	19 25	124	241
5		F	Napoleon died, 1821; born, August 15, 1769.	4 27	19 27	125	240
6		S	KING'S ACCESSION (1910). Epping Forest open., 1882.	4 26	19 29	126	239
7		S	**3rd Sunday after Easter.** Brougham died, 1868.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8		M	Charles II. proclaimed King, 1660.	4 22	19 32	128	237
9		Tu	Half Quarter Day. John Stuart Mill died, 1873.	4 20	19 33	129	236
10		W	Imperial Institute opened, 1893.	4 19	19 35	130	235
11		Th	Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812. [1926	4 17	19 36	131	234
12		F	Florence Nightingale b. 1820. Great Strike ended,	4 16	19 38	132	233
13		S	Sullivan b. 1842. Marquess of Londonderry b. 1878.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14		S	**4th Sunday after Easter.**	4 12	19 41	134	231
15		M	J. Whitaker, F.S.A., died, 1895; born, May 4, 1820.	4 11	19 42	135	230
16		Tu	Albuhera, 1811. Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.	4 9	19 44	136	229
17		W	Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 8	19 45	137	228
18		Th	George Meredith died, 1909; born February 12, 1828.	4 7	19 47	138	227
19		F	La Hogue, 1692. Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 5	19 48	139	226
20		S	Dr. William Chambers died, 1883.	4 4	19 50	140	225
21		S	**Rogation Sunday.** "Summer Time" adopted, 1916	4 3	19 51	141	224
22		M	Earl of Ypres died, 1925.	4 1	19 53	142	223
23		Tu	Mark Lemon died, 1870.	4 0	19 54	143	222
24		W	EMPIRE DAY. Alexandra Palace opened, 1873	3 59	19 55	144	221
25		Th	**Ascension Day.** Paley (Evidences) died, 1805.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26		F	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867).	3 57	19 58	146	219
27		S	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28		S	**Sunday after Ascension.**	3 55	20 0	148	217
29		M	Oak Apple Day (1660). Empress Josephine died, 1814.	3 54	20 1	149	216
30		Tu	Alexander Pope died, 1744.	3 53	20 3	150	215
31		W	UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 4	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	*ad.*	*zh.*	39·1*m.*
○ Full Moon	9	22	4·4
☾ Last Quarter	16	12	50·4
● New Moon	24	10	6·9

Perigee 10*d.* 17·7*h.* 222,500 miles

Apogee 25*d.* 11·2*h.* 252,650 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, May 1, 334° 33′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAY, 1932, on 19 days, total fall, 4·06 inches, *above* the average by 2·33 inches.

The time used in these pages is that of the Greenwich meridian. To convert this into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

5. 23 George V ends. 6 24 George V. begins.

9 to 14 Buchan's "3rd Cold Period."

25 Scottish Term Day

31. Jewish Feast of Weeks. Derby Day

THE SUN (Mean Noon)

May	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at Oh Sidereal Time
	M S	h	H M S	S	° ′		H M S	H M S
1	2 56	0 31	2 32 55	9 34	15 1 5n	0 76	2 35 51	9 24 34
2	3 3	0 29	2 36 44	9 56	15 19 6	0 75	2 39 48	9 20 38
3	3 10	0 27	2 40 34	9 59	15 37 4	0 74	2 43 44	9 16 43
4	3 16	0 25	2 44 24	9 61	15 55 0	0 73	2 47 41	9 12 47
5	3 22	0 23	2 48 15	9 63	16 12 3	0 71	2 51 37	9 8 51
6	3 27	0 20	2 52 7	9 65	16 29 3	0 70	2 55 34	9 4 55
7	3 32	0 18	2 56 59	9 68	16 46 0	0 69	2 59 31	9 0 59
8	3 36	0 16	2 59 51	9 70	17 2 5	0 68	3 3 27	8 57 3
9	3 39	0 13	3 3 44	9 72	17 18 7	0 67	3 7 24	8 53 7
10	3 42	0 11	3 7 38	9 75	17 34 6	0 66	3 11 20	8 49 11
11	3 45	0 09	3 11 32	9 77	17 50 2	0 64	3 15 17	8 45 15
12	3 46	0 06	3 15 27	9 80	18 5 5	0 63	3 19 13	8 41 19
13	3 47	0 04	3 19 22	9 82	18 20 5	0 62	3 23 10	8 37 23
14	3 48	0 01	3 23 18	9 85	18 35 2	0 61	3 27 6	8 33 28
15	3 48	0 01	3 27 15	9 87	18 49 6	0 59	3 31 3	8 29 32
16	3 47	0 04	3 31 12	9 89	19 3 7	0 58	3 35 0	8 25 36
17	3 46	0 06	3 35 10	9 92	19 17 4	0 57	3 38 56	8 21 40
18	3 44	0 09	3 39 8	9 94	19 30 8	0 55	3 42 53	8 17 44
19	3 42	0 11	3 43 7	9 97	19 43 9	0 54	3 46 49	8 13 48
20	3 39	0 13	3 47 6	9 99	19 56 7	0 52	3 50 46	8 9 52
21	3 36	0 16	3 51 6	10 01	20 9 1	0 51	3 54 42	8 5 56
22	3 32	0 18	3 55 7	10 04	20 21 2	0 50	3 58 39	8 2 0
23	3 27	0 20	3 59 8	10 06	20 32 9	0 48	4 2 35	7 58 4
24	3 22	0 22	4 3 10	10 08	20 44 3	0 47	4 6 32	7 54 8
25	3 17	0 24	4 7 12	10 10	20 55 3	0 45	4 10 29	7 50 12
26	3 11	0 26	4 11 14	10 12	21 5 9	0 44	4 14 25	7 46 17
27	3 4	0 28	4 15 18	10 14	21 16 2	0 42	4 18 22	7 42 21
28	2 57	0 30	4 19 21	10 16	21 26 2	0 41	4 22 18	7 38 25
29	2 49	0 32	4 23 25	10 18	21 35 7	0 39	4 26 15	7 34 29
30	2 41	0 34	4 27 30	10 20	21 44 9	0 37	4 30 11	7 30 33
31	2 33	0 36	4 31 35	10 21	21 53 7n	0 36	4 34 8	7 26 37

MEMORANDA

1 ☽ 2 ☽ 3 4 5 6 7 ☽ 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ☽ 15 16 17 ☽ 18 19 20 21 ☽ 22 23 24 25 26 27 ☽ 28 29 30 31

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MAY, 1932

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	M 1841	BAROM Mea	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot)		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches		Directn	inch	h urs
1	63 9	45 7	49 3	29 485	0 7	E	18	3 2
2	58 0	49 0	5	542	2 7	WSW	19	0 2
3	49 5	43 4	49 8	710	5 8	NNE	21	
4	48 6	39 2	50 0	801	5 9	NNE		0 1
5	49 9	36 6	3	656	3 1	N	07	2 8
6	52 4	35 3	5	553	0 9	NNW		1 8
7	55 4	36 0	50 7	514	2 8	N	—	3 8
8	58 1	35 1	51 0	536	0 8	SSW		7 4
9	47 1	36 1	2	400	4 1	N	1 12	
10	59 4	35 4	5	788	3 1	WSW	02	7 3
11	61 9	42 7	51 8	714	1 1	SW	08	0 4
12	64 0	50 6	52 1	740	4 5	SW		3 0
13	65 5	51 3	4	666	4 8	SW	03	0 2
14	67 8	50 2	6	844	1 1	WSW		4 7
15	71 1	50 3	52 8	588	0 4	ENE	24	1 5
16	65 9	54 5	53 0	690	1 0	SW	14	0 3
17	71 9	47 3	1	965	1 0	WSW		13 2
18	70 9	43 1	3	968	2 0	S		4 6
19	74 9	56 8	5	906	2 0	SSW		10 5
20	75 3	51 4	53 8	736	2 0	SSW	01	2 3
21	75 7	54 2	54 2	500	1 2	SW	15	4 2
22	67 0	51 9	6	624	4 0	WSW	79	4 3
23	63 0	50 2	54 9	545	0 7	SW	06	2 0
24	55 3	43 3	55 3	618	2 2	NNE		1 9
25	54 1	39 9	5	682	2 2	NNW	01	2 1
26	58 3	35 7	55 8	693	2 6	NNE		5 3
27	60 7	44 4	58 0	698	0 9	NW	47	-
28	57 9	47 2	8	701	1'6	SW	24	
29	60 9	46 2	4	740	2 0	SSW	08	5 2
30	69 2	45 1	56'7	827	0 4	SSW	'03	4 4
31	72'9	49'6	57 1	29'724	0'3	SW		10 5
Mn								

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

At Noon Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	23 5 W	3 7 S	334 4
15	21 0	2'6	109'8
	18 W		

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON

At Greenwich Midnight

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h 15m (See p 116)
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	°			D H	
1	8 45	17 22	1 43	8 13 19	22 53·4n	55 3	15 0	7 5	43○a
2	10 1	18 10	2 2	9 3 11	18 51 1	55 41	15 10	8 5	43○
3	11 17	18 57	2 17	9 51 42	13 53 7	56 28	15 23	9 5	42○
4	12 35	19 42	2 30	10 39 30	8 11 4	57 22	15 38	10 5	42○
5	13 54	20 27	2 42	11 27 29	1 56 1n	58 19	15 53	11 5	41○
6	15 17	21 14	2 55	12 16 49	4 37 3S	59 16	16 9	12 5	40○
7	16 42	22 3	3 8	13 8 43	11 9 6	60 7	16 23	13 5	21○
8	18 12	22 57	3 27	14 4 24	17 15 7	60 46	16 33	14 5	3○
9	19 47	23 55	3 51	15 4 40	22 25 6	61 9	16 40	15 5	3○
10	21 23	0 59	4 27	16 9 22	26 7 4	61 14	16 41	16 5	3●
11	22 48	2 5	5 21	17 16 54	27 55 1	61 0	16 37	17 5	2○
12	23 51	3 11	6 35	18 24 26	27 38 3	60 29	16 29	18 5	1○
13				19 29 1	25 25 4	59 47	16 17	19 5	○
14	0 35	4 14	8 1	20 28 50	21 39 0	58 58	16 4	20 5	21○
15	1 4	5 11	9 29	21 23 33	16 46 7	58 6	15 50	21 5	34○
16	1 23	6 3	10 55	22 13 50	11 13 9	57 17	15 36	22 5	34○
17	1 39	6 49	12 15	23 0 51	5 20 9S	56 31	15 24	23 5	43○
18	1 51	7 33	13 30	23 45 52	0 36 4n	55 51	15 13	24 5	42○
19	2 1	8 15	14 45	0 30 4	6 25 2	55 17	15 4	25 5	41○
20	2 12	8 56	15 57	1 14 31	11 54 0	54 50	14 56	26 5	40○
21	2 24	9 38	17 10	2 0 6	16 51 9	54 28	14 50	27 5	42○
22	2 38	10 22	18 24	2 47 30	21 7 7	54 13	14 46	28 5	43○
23	2 56	11 8	19 37	3 37 2	24 30 0	54 2	14 43	29 5	41○
24	3 20	11 56	20 47	4 28 37	26 48 3	53 56	14 42	0 14	32○
25	3 51	12 46	21 48	5 21 38	27 53 9	53 57	14 42	1 14	●a○
26	4 34	13 37	22 39	6 15 9	27 42 5	54 3	14 44	2 14	1○
27	5 30	14 28	23 17	7 8 4	26 14 2	54 15	14 47	3 14	○
28	6 36	15 18	23 45	7 59 33	23 34 0	54 35	14 52	4 14	21○
29	7 48	16 6	0 6	8 49 13	19 50 0	55 3	15 0	5 14	32○
30	9 3	16 52	0 22	9 37 11	15 11 8	55 38	15 10	6 14	31○
31	10 19	17 36	0 35	10 23 59	9 49 8n	56 21	15 21	7 14	32○

CONJUNCTIONS ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

May 1 Day breaks at 2*h* 4*m* Civil twilight ends at 20*h* 12*m* Night begins 21*h* 53*m* The length of the Day is 14*h* 45*m*

May 4 17*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽ ♂ 2° N

May 5, 11*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ 2° N

May 10 Jupiter at a stationary point

May 15, 21*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 0 8° N

May 16, 20*h* Mars and Neptune in conjunction ♂ 0 8° N

May 21, 11*h* Uranus in conjunction with ☽ ♅ 5 S

May 24, 0*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 5 S

May 25 7*h* Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 5° S

May 28 Mercury in superior conjunction

A meteor shower, believed to have relation to Halley's comet, diverging from a point in Aquarius sometimes appears in the mornings from May 2 6

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m*, the Afternoons 44*m*

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes Libra

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

	☿ MERCURY		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS		♃ JUPITER		♄ SATURN	
	R A	Dec	R A	Dec N	R A	Dec N	R A	Dec S	R A	Dec
	H M S	°	H M S		H M S			°		
1	3 46	3 42 8	2 43 57	15 9 2	10 22 46	12 21 3		7 49 3	21 14 8	16 47 0
2	3 31 29	6 45 4	3 8 20	17 5 3	10 26 52	11 46 3		7 50 7	21 14 54	16 44 4
3	3 16 11	9 47 1	3 33 10	18 50 5	10 31 44	11 7 4		7 50 3	21 15 30	16 42 5
4	3 0 52	12 45 8	3 58 29	20 23 2	10 37 16	10 24 6		7 48 1	21 15 56	16 41 3
5	2 45 35	15 39 2	4 24 15	21 42 0	10 43 25	9 38 3	11	7 44 1	21 16 13	16 40 8
6	2 30 20	18 26 6	4 50 25	22 45 7	10 50 6	8 48 6	11	7 38 5	21 16 20	16 41 1
7	2 15 8	21 6 9	5 16 55	23 33 2	10 57 17	7 55 9	11	7 31 2	21 16 17	16 42 2

THE SUN AND PLANETS

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER						D
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♃	♅	♆	
	"	"											
	72	8 2	5 1	8 8	1 8	0 9	15 53	3 1	4 9	4 7	18 8	7 5	—
	70	7 2	5 1	8 8	1 8	0 9	15 51	2 7	4 9	4 4	18 3	7 7	
25	8 69	6·7	5 2	7 6	1 7	0 9	15 49	2 5	4 9	4 1	17 8	7 8	

May 15, Sun's semidiam in Transit 1*m* 6·96*s* of Mean Time

	♅ URANUS		♆ NEPTUNE	
	R A	Dec S	R A	Dec S
	3 9	9 6	10 37 7	9 35
	3 9	9 18	10 37 7	9 35

May 16 Uranus *rises* 3*h* 9*m*, *sets* 16*h* 49*m* Neptune *rises* 12*h* 10*m*., *sets* 1*h* 53*m*

The Gyro-compass.—If a heavy wheel be mounted on an axle in bearings that are free to move without any constraint from mechanical connections, and this be made to rotate rapidly, its plane and therefore the axle about which it turns will retain fixed directions *in space* In other words the plane of the rotating wheel will remain parallel to itself This which may be quoted as the gyroscopic principle is the basis of the action of an instrument brought into use for sea and air navigation comparatively recently The gyro compass appears outwardly as a card marked with the points of the compass in a binnacle but unlike the magnetic compass which it so far resembles, the north of the card points to the geographical north and not to the magnetic This results from a combination of the gyroscopic principle with the action of gravity The card is attached to a wheel turned by an electro motor set in bearings that float in mercury or are other-

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol King Road (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham)		Greenock		Leith		Dublin Bar (Kingstown) G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	5 28	5 54	3 39	3 11	10 28	10 45	9 19	10 5	3 22	4 16	6 30	7 2	2 48	3 28
2	6 18	6 26	3 26	4 10	11 17	11 37	10 4	11 6	4 22	5 12	7 22	8 3	3 43	4 37
3	7 20	7 30	4 29	5 24		0 24	11 5		5 10	6 42	8 26	9 9	5 3	5 59
4	8 30	8 42	5 45	6 41	0 54	1 55	0 24	0 26	6 28	8 12	9 33	10 13	6 27	7 8
5	9 47	10 1	7 4	7 46	2 26	3 20	1 40	1 45	7 49	9 20	10 41	11 16	7 32	8 5
6	10 52	11 5	8 5	8 41	3 44	4 24	2 42	2 50	9 3	10 7	11 38		8 26	8 54
7	11 43	11 59	8 59	9 29	4 46	5 20	3 34	3 43	9 53	10 50	0 7	0 30	9 14	9 38
8		0 30	9 45	10 14	5 39	6 8	4 20	4 31	10 40	11 35	0 51	1 10	9 59	10 23
9	0 46	1 14	10 32	10 58	6 28	6 55	5 2	5 20	11 29		1 32	1 50	10 43	11 6
10	1 31	2 0	11 18	11 42	7 15	7 39	5 45	6 6	0 13	0 13	2 11	2 32	11 26	11 49
11	2 17	2 42		0 4	8 0	8 24	6 29	6 55	0 55	0 59	2 52	3 21		0 11
12	3 7	3 29	0 28	0 54	8 45	9 9	7 12	7 45	1 37	1 54	3 41	4 16	0 35	0 57
13	3 58	4 16	1 14	1 44	9 32	9 55	7 57	8 37	2 25	2 50	4 35	5 11	1 22	1 49
14	4 49	5 5	2 5	2 40	10 22	10 44	8 45	9 33	3 13	3 44	5 29	6 10	2 13	2 45
15	5 47	5 58	3 0	3 43	11 16	11 47	9 35	10 37	4 3	4 40	6 31	7 14	3 13	3 53
16	6 47	6 58	4 1	4 51		0 18	10 35	11 50	4 54	5 51	7 35	8 22	4 21	5 6
17	8 0	8 9	5 10	6 6	0 46	1 28	11 45		5 56	7 10	8 44	9 36	5 32	6 15
18	9 19	9 27	6 25	7 16	2 4	2 45	1 10	1 5	7 14	8 21	9 58	10 41	6 39	7 18
19	10 31	10 41	7 34	8 15	3 21	3 54	2 16	2 15	8 28	9 22	10 57	11 37	7 38	8 13
20	11 27	11 38	8 30	9 1	4 23	4 48	3 11	3 11	9 35	10 4	11 52		8 30	9 1
21		0 11	9 19	9 45	5 13	5 33	3 55	3 57	10 23	10 44	0 24	0 39	9 17	9 44
22	0 22	0 49	9 59	10 23	5 56	6 12	4 32	4 40	11 2	11 25	1 9	1 14	10 0	10 24
23	1 0	1 24	10 38	10 58	6 34	6 47	5 7	5 20	11 39	11 57	1 46	1 57	10 40	11 1
24	1 35	1 59	11 14	11 32	7 9	7 20	5 40	5 59		0 12	2 21	2 37	11 18	11 57
25	2 13	2 30	11 50		7 42	7 53	6 15	6 39	0 29	0 52	2 55	3 13	11 56	
26	2 49	3 3	0 4	0 25	8 14	8 23	6 49	7 15	1 2	1 31	3 31	3 49	0 10	0 32
27	3 24	3 34	0 40	1 0	8 44	8 52	7 20	7 50	1 34	2 13	4 5	4 28	0 44	1 8
28	4 1	4 8	1 13	1 35	9 16	9 25	7 50	8 26	2 7	2 53	4 44	5 15	1 18	1 44
29	4 38	4 40	1 46	2 14	9 49	10 0	8 21	9 5	2 43	3 29	5 21	5 51	1 54	2 23
30	5 16	5 19	2 24	2 56	10 27	10 38	8 57	9 48	3 23	4 12	5 56	6 30	2 33	3 8
31	6 0	6 5	3 6	3 45	11 9	11 26	9 41	10 39	4 4	5 3	6 44	7 20	3 21	4 3

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

Mercury ☿

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
7	3 57	10 38	17 21
14	3 49	10 56	18 5
21	3 44	11 21	19 1
28	3 49	11 55	20 3

Venus ♀

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
7	4 37	12 14	19 52
14	4 30	12 21	20 14
21	4 25	12 30	20 35
28	4 24	12 39	20 54

Mars ♂

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
7	12 24	19 27	2 30
14	12 9	19 7	2 5
21	11 56	18 48	1 40
28	11 44	18 30	1 16

Jupiter ♃

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
7	13 17	20 0	2 42
14	12 50	19 32	2 15
21	12 23	19 5	1 47
28	11 58	18 39	1 20

Saturn ♄

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
7	1 42	6 16	10 51
14	1 15	5 50	10 25
21	0 48	5 23	9 58
28	0 20	4 55	9 30

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury is above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours

♀ Venus, having been in superior conjunction on April 21 is not far to the east of the Sun and sets later than that body by less than an hour even at the end of the month

♂ ♃ Mars and Jupiter, though both are becoming less bright, are still prominent in the evening sky Mars is approaching Jupiter rather rapidly Magnitude, Mars +0·2 to +0·7 Jupiter −1·8 to −1·6

♄ Saturn rises an hour or two after midnight in the south east below Aquila and Vega

wise supported so that they have the utmost freedom of motion Let it be supposed that this wheel be set rotating with its plane vertical and in the north and south direction It would retain this direction, but the Earth turning from west to east displaces the horizon plane beneath it and tends to set the axle of the wheel out of level, gravity at the same time tends to restore it to level, and the conflict of these two forces sets up what is known as a precessional motion that rotates the axle in a horizontal plane. This Precessional motion may be illustrated by simple experiment with a gyroscopic top If the original plane of the wheel had been east and west instead of north and south, the rotation of the earth would not tend to put the axle out of level, and it is to this position that precession rotates the apparatus

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 21*d* 21*h*

DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year
				H. M	H. M		
1		Th	*Chesapeake* captured by *Shannon*, 1813.	3 51	20 5	152	213
2		F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Sir E. Elgar born, 1857.	3 50	20 6	153	212
3		S	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Sir Flinders Petrie b. 1853.	3 49	20 7	154	211
4		S	**Whit Sunday. Pentecost.** s.s. *Trevessa* lost, 1923.	3 49	20 8	155	210
5		M	**Whit Monday** Bank Holiday. Montgolfier balloon	3 48	20 9	156	209
6		Tu	**Whit Tuesday.** Dean Inge b. 1860. [ascent, 1783.	3 47	20 10	157	208
7		W	Earthquake in England, 1931.	3 47	20 11	158	207
8		Th	Mrs. Siddons died, 1831. Douglas Jerrold died, 1857.	3 46	20 12	159	206
9		F	Admiral Sturdee born, 1859; died, May 7, 1925.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10		S	Camoens died, 1580. Pierre Loti died, 1923.	3 46	20 13	161	204
11		S	**Trinity Sun. St. Barnabas.** F. H. Trench d. 1923.	3 45	20 14	162	203
12		M	Gen. J. E. B. Stuart died, 1864.	3 45	20 15	163	202
13		Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Dr. Arnold born, 1795.	3 45	20 15	164	201
14		W	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 44	20 16	165	200
15		Th	*Corpus Christi.* Maurice Hewlett died, 1923.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16		F	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722; born, June 24, 1650.	3 44	20 17	167	198
17		S	Addison died, 1719; born, May 1, 1672.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18		S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.** Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	20 18	169	196
19		M	*Alabama* sunk by *Kearsage*, 1864.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20		Tu	William IV. died, 1837. Bishop Colenso died, 1883.	3 44	20 18	171	194
21		W	Inigo Jones d., 1652. Scapa Flow, 1919. Longest Day.	3 45	20 18	172	193
22		Th	Coronation Day (1911).	3 45	20 19	173	192
23		F	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894).	3 45	20 19	174	191
24		S	**St. John, Baptist.** Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25		S	**2nd Sun. after Trinity.** Sir W Fettes born, 1750.	3 46	20 19	176	189
26		M	Lord Kelvin born, 1824. George IV. died, 1830.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27		Tu	John Murray died, 1843; born, November 27, 1778.	3 46	20 19	178	187
28		W	*Mazzini* born, 1808; died, March 10, 1872.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29		Th	**St. Peter and St. Paul.** Seven Bishops acquitted, 1688.	3 48	20 19	180	185
30		F	Montezuma died, 1520. Gen. Oglethorpe died, 1785.	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	1*d.*	11*h*	52 9*m.*
○ Full Moon	8	5	47
☾ Last Quarter	14	23	25 5
● New Moon	23	1	22 3
☽ First Quarter	30	21	40 5

Perigee 8*d.* 3·4*h.* 221,750 miles.
Apogee 21*d.* 14·3*h.* 252,600 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, June 1, 332° 54'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JUNE, 1932, on 5 days; total fall, 0·28 inch; *below* the average by 1·74 inch.

See note on Summer Time, page 98.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 2. Oaks Day.

4. Eton celebration day.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

29 (to July 4). Buchan's "4th Cold Period."

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24.

THE SUN (Mean Noon)

Day	Equation of Time: Subtract from Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Decl.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time of Sidereal Time
	M S	S	H M S	S			H M S	H M S
1	2 24	0 37	4 35 40	10 23	22 2 1 N	0 34	4 38 4	7 22 41
2	2 15	0 39	4 39 46	10 24	22 10 1	0 33	4 42 1	7 18 45
3	2 6	0 40	4 43 52	10 26	22 17 8	0 31	4 45 58	7 14 40
4	1 56	0 42	4 47 58	10 27	22 25 0	0 29	4 49 54	7 10 53
5	1 46	0 43	4 52 5	10 29	22 31 9	0 28	4 53 51	7 6 57
6	1 35	0 44	4 56 12	10 30	22 38 4	0 26	4 57 47	7 3 2
7	1 25	0 45	5 0 19	10 31	22 44 5	0 25	5 1 44	6 59 6
8	1 14	0 47	4 4 27	10 32	22 50 1	0 23	5 5 40	6 55 10
9	1 2	0 48	4 8 35	10 33	22 55 4	0 21	5 9 37	6 51 14
10	0 51	0 49	4 12 43	10 34	23 0 3	0 19	5 13 33	6 47 18
11	0 39	0 50	4 16 51	10 35	23 4 8	0 18	5 17 30	6 43 22
12	0 27	0 51	5 21 0	10 36	23 8 8	0 16	5 21 27	6 39 26
13	0 14	0 52	5 25 9	10 37	23 12 5	0 14	5 25 23	6 35 30
14	*Add*	0 52	5 29 18	10 38	23 15 8	0 13	5 29 20	6 31 34
15	0 11	0 53	5 33 27	10 39	23 18 6	0 11	5 33 16	6 27 38
16	0 24	0 54	5 37 36	10 39	23 21 0	0 09	5 37 13	6 23 42
17	0 36	0 54	5 41 46	10 40	23 23 0	0 08	5 41 9	6 19 47
18	0 49	0 54	5 45 55	10 40	23 24 6	0 06	5 45 6	6 15 51
19	1 2	0 55	5 50 5	10 40	23 25 8	0 04	5 49 2	6 11 55
20	1 16	0 55	5 54 15	10 40	23 26 6	0 02	5 52 59	6 7 59
21	1 29	0 55	5 58 24	10 40	23 27 0	0 01	5 56 56	6 4 3
22	1 42	0 55	6 2 34	10 40	23 26 9	0 02	6 0 52	6 0 7
23	1 55	0 54	6 6 44	10 40	23 26 5	0 03	6 4 49	5 56 11
24	2 8	0 54	6 10 53	10 40	23 25 6	0 05	6 8 45	5 52 15
25	2 21	0 53	6 15 3	10 39	23 24 3	0 06	6 12 42	5 48 19
26	2 33	0 53	6 19 12	10 39	23 22 6	0 08	6 16 38	5 44 23
27	2 46	0 52	6 23 21	10 38	23 20 5	0 10	6 20 35	5 40 27
28	2 59	0 51	6 27 30	10 37	23 18 0	0 11	6 24 32	5 36 31
29	3 11	0 51	6 31 39	10 36	23 15 0	0 13	6 28 28	5 32 36
30	3 23	0 50	6 35 47	10 35	23 11 7 N	0 15	6 32 25	5 28 40

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE 1932

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1900	BAR M: Mean	Wind Pressure lbs. to foot		RAIN: FALL	SUN: SHINE
	°	°	°	in. s.		Direction	incl.	hours
1	64 9	50 8	57 4	29 688	0 8	NNE	02	2 8
2	70 4	50 1	57 8	690	1 2	ENE		9 6
3	64 9	45 3	58 1	730	1 2	NE		2 0
4	55 3	45 9	3	793	1 3	NE	03	0 0
5	53 3	44 0	4	29 849	1 2	NNE	19	0 1
6	58 0	42 1	3	30 014	1 7	N		4 7
7	64 8	43 6	2	061	1 6	NW		7 6
8	64 3	50 6	1	082	1 1	W		0 1
9	71 6	45 8	0	30 053	0 7	SW		6 6
10	74 1	41 1	1	29 894	0 4	SE		12 8
11	77 2	50 6	2	725	1 1	SW		3 4
12	78 0	51 9	4	824	0 2	Calm		8 0
13	67 3	50 2	5	29 953	2 3	ENE		7 3
14	72 6	47 3	7	30 042	2 4	ENE		13 1
15	69 4	46 7	8	047	1 6	NE		7 6
16	77 9	52 1	58 9	041	1 9	NE		10 9
17	75 2	50 1	59 0	30 009	1 8	E		14 4
18	70 7	45 6	2	29 951	1 5	NNE		13 8
19	61 4	46 1	5	867	0 7	N		3 1
20	62 3	50 8	59 9	848	0 7	NNW		0 4
21	59 4	48 7	60 3	29 922	0 9	N		0 0
22	69 9	47 2	6	30 049	1 0	NNE		4 6
23	73 8	43 9	60 9	30 103	0 5	E		10 5
24	70 1	51 0	61 2	29 956	1 6	NW		1 2
25	75 2	56 1	4	833	2 3	NW		3 7
26	77 9	55 7	5	797	1 3	WSW		5 9
27	84 6	50 3	6	721	1 7	SSW		13 6
28	77 9	58 2	6	623	2 9	SW	01	9 4
29	80 0	54 7	8	795	1 9	SW		8 2
30	69 1	54 2	61 5	29 611	2 5	SW	03	0 0
Mn	69 7	49 0	59 4	29 884	—	—	0 28	185 4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

At Noon Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat.	Centre of Disc: Long.
	°	°	
5	13 9 W	0 0	184 3
15	9 8	1 1 N	52 0
25	5 4 W	2 3 N	279 6

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h 30m (See p. 116)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	11 36	18 20	0 48	11 10 29	3 54·8 S	57 12	15 35	8 14	●243○
2	12 53	19 5	0 59	11 57 46	2 21·3 S	58 7	15 50	9 14	41○23
3	14 15	19 51	1 13	12 47 7	8 43·4	59 3	16 5	10 14	4○123
4	15 40	20 41	1 27	13 39 53	14 58·1	59 57	16 20	11 14	421○3
5	17 11	21 36	1 48	14 37 13	20 21·8	60 42	16 32	12 14	423○1
6	18 46	22 36	2 17	15 39 42	24 41·4	61 13	16 41	13 14	431○2
7	20 28	23 42	3 3	16 46 36	27 19·6	61 26	16 44	14 14	43○1 ♃
8	21 34	0 50	4 9	17 55 34	27 54·3	61 19	16 42	15 14	243○1
9	22 27	1 57	5 33	19 3 16	26 22·4	60 53	16 35	16 14	♃ ○423
10	23 3	☾ 58	7 4	6 53	23 0·9	60 11	16 24	17 14	○1243
11	23 27	3 54	8 34	21 5 10	18 18·5	59 18	16 10	18 14	21○34
12	23 44	4 44	9 58	21 58 21	12 45·4	58 21	15 54	19 14	♃ 2○14
13	23 57	5 30	11 18	22 47 28	6 47·0	57 25	15 39	20 14	31○24
14	...	...	...	23 33 50	0 42·8 S	56 33	15 24	21 14	3○214
15	0 9	6 13	12 34	18 45 5	12 9·9 N	55 47	15 12	22 14	231○4
16	0 20	6 55	13 47	3 23 10	48·3	55 9	15	23 14	○134●
17	0 32	7 37	15 1	1 48 46	15 53·3	54 39	14 53	24 14	○423●
18	0 45	8 20	16 14	2 35 40	20 17·8	54 18	14 48	25 14	421○3
19	1 1	9 5	17 27	3 24 37	23 51·2	54 4	14 44	26 14	42○31
20	1 23	9 53	18 38	4 15 40	26 23·1	53 57	14 42	27 14	431○2
21	1 52	10 42	19 41	5 8 25	27 44·5	53 57	14 42	28 14	43○21
22	2 32	11 33	20 36	6 1 59	27 49·5	54 2	14 43	29 14	432○1
23	3 25	12 25	21 27	6 55 16	26 36·9	54 12	14 46	0 23	●4○12
24	4 28	13 15	21 49	7 47 15	24 10·7	54 28	14 50	1 23	●4○23
25	5 38	14 4	22 12	8 37 23	20 38·8	54 48	14 56	2 23	421○3
26	6 53	14 50	22 29	9 25 33	16 11·7	55 15	15 3	3 23	2○31●
27	8 8	15 35	22 43	9	0·7	47 15	12 4	4 23	31○24
28	9 23	16 18	22 55	10 57 56	5 17·3 N	56 24	15 22	5 23	3○214
29	10 39	17 1	23 6	11 43 53	0 46·6 S	57 8	15 34	6 23	321○4
30	11 57	17 45	23 19	12 31 11	6 58·0 S	57 55	15 47	7 23	2○314

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 21*h*. 8*m*. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on *June* 1 is 16*h*. 14*m*. Its length is nearly 16*h*. 34*m*. from the 19th to the 24th.

June 1, 18 *h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 2° N.

June 1, 20*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° N.

June 4, 21*h*. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. ♂ 0·3° S.

June 8, 16 *h*. Mercury and Venus in conjunction. ☿ 1·1° N.

June 12, 5*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0·5° N.

June 21, 21*h*. Sun enters the sign Cancer. *Solstice*.

June 24, 14*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 2° S.

June 25, 6*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 2° S.

June 26, *aft*. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 138.

June 29, 8 *h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° N.

June 30, 2 *h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° N.

In this month the Mornings increase about 7*m*. up to the 17th, and then decrease 4*m*. The Afternoons increase about 14*m*. up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. N.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. N.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
	5 32 7	24 55·0	5 43 40	24 3·6	11 4 55	7 0·4	11 4 8	7 22·4	16 5 16	43·9
	6 16 32	25 22·3	6 10 31	24 16·4	11 18 55	6 2·2	11 5 37	7 12·1	15 43 16	46·4
	6 56 46	24 50·1	6 37 24	24 11·2	17	5 1·7	11 7 20	7 0·3	15 12 16	49·5
	7 31 54	23 33·2	7 4 9	23 48·2	11 29 58	3 58·9	11 9 16	6 47·2	14 32 16	53·3
25	8 1 35	21 46·2	7 30 39	23 7·7	11 38 58	2 54·1	11 11 25	6 32·7	13 43 16	57·7
30	8 25 38	19 43·1	7 56 49	22 10·4	11 48 15	1 47·4	11 13 45	6 17·1	12 47 17	2·7

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	6·9	5·2	7·1	1·7	0·9	15 47	2·6	5·0	3·8	17·2	7·9
15	8·67	7·8	5·3	6·7	1·6	0·9	15 46	3·0	5·2	3·5	16·7	8·0
25	8·66	9·2	5·4	6·3	1·6	1·0	15 45	3·5	5·2	3·4	16·3	8·2

June 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*.8·69*s*. of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. N.
1 38·4	9 37	10 38·2	9 31
1 39·8	9 45	10 38·7	9 28

June 15. Uranus *rises* 1*h*. 14*m*., *sets* 14*h*. 59*m*. Neptune *rises* 10*h*. 13*m*., *sets* 23*h*. 56*m*.

Polar Lights.—A description of the Aurora Borealis, which is the subject of much study at the present time, and some facts concerning it, will be found on page 152. The phenomenon is rarely seen in low and middle latitudes, but the frequency increases in proceeding to the Poles, and, moreover, if the numbers seen in a given time at different places be tabulated and curves of equal frequency formed, it is found that these centre on the magnetic pole rather than on the geographical. The association of Aurora with earth magnetism has been long recognised. The near agreement between the direction of the auroral rays and the local direction of a freely poised magnetised needle and by the parallelism in time of occurrence and intensity of aurorae with magnetic disturbances and storms supply further evidence on the point. A recent observational discovery of importance is that the specially high aurorae seen in the west after sunset, or in the east before sunrise, are in the part of the atmosphere beyond the Earth's shadow still traversed by the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—.

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol King Road (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham)		Greenock		Leith		Dublin Bar (Kingstown) G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	6 56	7 0	3 57	4 44		0 3	10 35	11 39	4 49	6 0	7 38	8 18	4 20	5 7
2	7 55	7 57	4 59	5 50	0 25	1 11	11 40		5 47	7 4	8 37	9 21	5 30	6 15
3	8 57	9 3	6 6	6 55	1 37	2 25	0 47	0 55	7 1	8 11	9 47	10 19	6 41	7 19
4	10 1	10 15	7 15	7 58	2 50	3 34	1 54	2 5	8 2	9 10	10 42	11 13	7 45	8 17
5	11 3	11 21	8 17	8 54	3 59	4 36	2 55	3 10	9 4	10 1	11 39		8 40	9 10
6	11 59		9 14	9 45	5 2	5 35	3 45	4 6	10 4	10 55	0 6	0 34	9 33	9 59
7	0 20	0 53	10 9	10 38	6 0	6 30	4 35	5 0	11 3	11 45	0 58	1 29	10 23	10 48
8	1 16	1 45	11 4	11 27	6 55	7 23	5 24	5 54		0 0	1 44	2 15	11 12	11 36
9	2 12	2 33	11 58		7 48	8 13	6 11	6 48	0 38	0 54	2 33	3 9		0 1
10	3 5	3 21	0 17	0 49	8 38	9 4	7 0	7 40	1 27	1 51	3 26	4 5	0 24	0 51
11	3 56	4 12	1 7	1 40	9 30	9 53	7 46	8 35	2 14	2 47	4 22	5 3	1 13	1 42
12	4 50	5 0	1 57	2 34	10 20	10 40	8 35	9 28	3 2	3 44	5 11	5 55	2 5	2 37
13	5 44	5 50	2 48	3 29	11 10	11 34	9 22	10 22	3 50	4 42	6 4	6 49	2 59	3 33
14	6 41	6 43	3 40	4 25		0 2	10 15	11 21	4 40	5 33	6 59	7 46	3 56	4 34
15	7 39	7 38	4 39	5 25	0 26	0 56	11 11		5 35	6 21	7 57	8 42	4 56	5 36
16	8 39	8 38	5 40	6 26	1 23	1 54	0 22	0 16	6 36	7 15	8 55	9 38	5 57	6 36
17	9 41	9 47	6 45	7 26	2 24	2 55	1 25	1 25	7 37	8 18	9 53	10 34	6 57	7 32
18	10 40	10 49	7 45	8 21	3 26	3 55	2 21	2 27	8 47	9 23	10 55	11 37	7 53	8 25
19	11 32	11 44	8 40	9 10	4 26	4 47	3 11	3 23	9 51	10 9	11 54		8 45	9 11
20		0 16	9 29	9 54	5 15	5 36	3 55	4 12	10 40	10 52	0 31	0 45	9 33	9 56
21	0 33	1 0	10 15	10 35	6 4	6 19	4 35	4 57	11 26	11 30	1 17	1 34	10 17	10 38
22	1 16	1 40	10 55	11 14	6 44	6 57	5 15	5 40		0 0	1 54	2 16	10 58	11 16
23	1 58	2 16	11 35	11 50	7 23	7 34	5 51	6 21	0 6	0 39	2 37	3 0	11 38	11 53
24	2 38	2 52		0 11	7 59	8 11	6 26	7 0	0 43	1 20	3 15	3 32		0 17
25	3 16	3 25	0 24	0 49	8 36	8 44	7 0	7 38	1 17	1 58	3 47	4 10	0 30	0 53
26	3 52	3 59	0 59	1 24	9 11	9 20	7 33	8 12	1 51	2 39	4 22	4 50	1 3	1 28
27	4 30	4 33	1 31	2 0	9 45	9 54	8 5	8 47	2 24	3 18	4 55	5 24	1 38	2 5
28	5 9	5 8	2 5	2 36	10 21	10 30	8 40	9 25	3 0	3 59	5 28	6 0	2 15	2 42
29	5 46	5 45	2 42	3 16	10 58	11 10	9 20	10 8	3 42	4 40	6 9	6 44	2 54	3 26
30	6 26	6 25	3 26	4 6	11 40	11 55	10 8	10 58	4 29	5 19	6 58	7 31	3 41	4 18

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Souths	Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4	4 6	12 33	21 2	4 27	12 49	21 10
11	4 35	13 8	21 41	4 35	12 59	21 22
18	5 10	13 34	21 56	4 47	13 8	21 30
25	5 43	13 49	21 53	5 3	13 18	21 33

D	Mars ♂ Rises	Souths	Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4	11 33	18 13	0 52	11 33	18 13	0 53
11	11 24	17 56	0 29	11 9	17 48	0 27
18	11 15	17 41	0 6	10 45	17 23	0 0
25	11 8	17 26	23 43	10 22	16 58	23 34

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m
4	23 49	4 23	8 58
11	23 21	3 55	8 30
18	22 53	3 27	8 1
25	22 25	2 59	7 32

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury is at greatest eastern elongation on July 2 and is an evening star At 9 o clock on June 25 it will be in the W N W at an altitude of 6 or 7 degrees, Venus being more to the north and lower It is doubtful however whether these planets will be seen in the strong twilight

♀ Venus will set rather more than an hour after the Sun throughout the month, nearly in the north-west

♂ ♃ Mars and Jupiter will be in conjunction on June 4 At 9 o clock in the evening of that day Mars (mag + 0 8) will be almost directly below Jupiter (mag. − 1 0) separated from it by a distance less than a diameter of the Moon The Moon at first quarter will be in the neighbourhood of these two planets in the evening of the 1st, and again on the 29th

♄ Saturn now rises before midnight Magnitude +0 8 to +0 6

Sun's rays On the theoretical side Birkeland and Stormer have developed the hypothesis that the aurora is due to electrically charged particles discharged from the Sun and deflected by the Earth's magnetic field towards the polar regions, from which is deduced the existence of the auroral zones round the north and south poles and many other of the observed features But according to Schuster the effect of the electrostatic forces should be taken into account as well as the electro magnetic in guiding of the particles This may be difficult, but it is possible that present ideas will find a place in some further discussion (Prof S. Chapman, *Brit Sci Guild* lecture)

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° ♌ 23d. 8h.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year.
1		S	Dominion Day, Canada (1867). The Somme, 1916.	3 49	20 18	182	183
2		S	**3rd Sun. after Trinity.** Tempel comet discov'd, 1873.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		M	Anton Tchehov died, 1904; born, January 17, 1860.	3 50	20 17	184	181
4		Tu	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	185	180
5		W	Sir A. H. Layard (Nineveh) d. 1894; b. March 5, 1817.	3 52	20 17	186	179
6		Th	Their Majesties' Wedding, 1893. G. de Maupassant	3 52	20 16	187	178
7		F	Sheridan died, 1816; born, Oct. 30, 1751. [died, 1893.	3 53	20 15	188	177
8		S	Shelley died, 1822; born, August 4, 1792.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.** Hallam born, 1777.	3 55	20 14	190	175
10		M	Capt. Marryatt born, 1792. H. Nettleship died, 1893.	3 56	20 13	191	174
11		Tu	Oudenarde, 1708. W. E. Henley died, 1903.	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		W	Thames Embankment opened, 1870.	3 58	20 12	193	172
13		Th	Berlin Treaty, 1878.	3 59	20 11	194	171
14		F	Fall of the Bastille, 1789.	4 0	20 10	195	170
15		S	St. Swithun's Day. Cardinal Manning born, 1808.	4 2	20 9	196	169
16		S	**5th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 3	20 8	197	168
17		M	Lausanne Conf. ended, 1923. J. McN. Whistler d. 1903.	4 4	20 7	198	167
18		Tu	Jane Austen died, 1817; born, December 16, 1775.	4 5	20 6	199	166
19		W	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873.	4 6	20 5	200	165
20		Th	Army purchase abolished, 1871.	4 8	20 4	201	164
21		F	J. Rae, Arctic explorer, died, 1893.	4 9	20 2	202	163
22		S	Salamanca, 1812. Landseer died, 1879.	4 10	20 1	203	162
23		S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 12	20 0	204	161
24		M	Gibraltar captured, 1704.	4 13	19 59	205	160
25		Tu	**St. James.** Coleridge died, 1834; born, Oct. 21, 1772.	4 14	19 57	206	159
26		W	Irish Church disestablished, 1869.	4 16	19 56	207	158
27		Th	Gray (Elegy) born, 1716; died, July 30, 1771.	4 17	19 54	208	157
28		F	Robespierre guillotined, 1794. Talavera, 1809.	4 19	19 53	209	156
29		S	William Wilberforce died, 1833; born, Aug. 24, 1759.	4 20	19 52	210	155
30		S	**7th Sunday after Trinity.** Sir C. Hawtrey d. 1923.	4 22	19 50	211	154
31		M	Trinity Law Sittings end.	4 23	19 48	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	7d.	11h.	50·6m.
☾ Last Quarter	14	12	23·6
● New Moon	22	16	3·1
☽ First Quarter	30	4	43·6

Perigee 6d. 12·4h. 222,800 miles.
Apogee 18d. 23·5h. 252,200 „

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, July 1, 331° 19′

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JULY, 1932, on 14 days; total fall 3·37 inches, *above* the average by 1·13 inch.

See note on page 98.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1 Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24 last.

5 Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

12 to 15. Buchan's "1st Warm Period."

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R A	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 35	0·48	6 39 56	10·34	23 8·0 n	0·16	6 36 21	5 24 44
2	3 46	0·47	6 44 4	10·33	23 3·8	0·18	6 40 18	5 20 48½
3	3 57	0·46	6 48 12	10·32	22 59·3	0·20	6 44 14	5 16 52
4	4 8	0·45	6 52 19	10·31	22 54·3	0·21	6 48 11	5 12 56
5	4 19	0·43	6 56 26	10·29	22 49·0	0·23	6 52 7	5 9 0
6	4 29	0·42	7 0 33	10·28	22 43·2	0·25	6 56 4	5 5 4
7	4 39	0·40	7 4 39	10·26	22 37·1	0·26	7 0 1	5 1 8
8	4 48	0·39	7 8 45	10·24	22 30·5	0·28	7 3 57	4 57 12
9	4 57	0·37	7 12 51	10·23	22 23·6	0·30	7 7 54	4 53 16
10	5 6	0·35	7 16 56	10·21	22 16·3	0·31	7 11 50	4 49 21
11	5 14	0·34	7 21 1	10·19	22 8·6	0·33	7 15 47	4 45 25
12	5 22	0·32	7 25 6	10·18	22 0·6	0·34	7 19 43	4 41 29
13	5 30	0·30	7 29 10	10·16	21 52·1	0·36	7 23 40	4 37 33
14	5 37	0·28	7 33 13	10·14	21 43·3	0·38	7 27 36	4 33 37
15	5 43	0·26	7 37 16	10·12	21 34·1	0·39	7 31 33	4 29 41
16	5 49	0·24	7 41 19	10·10	21 24·5	0·41	7 35 30	4 25 45
17	5 55	0·22	7 45 21	10·08	21 14·6	0·42	7 39 26	4 21 49
18	6 0	0·20	7 49 23	10·06	21 4·3	0·44	7 43 23	4 17 53
19	6 5	0·18	7 53 24	10·03	20 53·7	0·45	7 47 19	4 13 57
20	6 9	0·16	7 57 24	10·01	20 42·7	0·47	7 51 16	4 10 1
21	6 12	0·13	8 1 24	9·99	20 31·3	0·48	7 55 12	4 6 5
22	6 15	0·11	8 5 24	9·97	20 19·6	0·49	7 59 9	4 2 10
23	6 17	0·09	8 9 23	9·94	20 7·6	0·51	8 3 5	3 58 14
24	6 19	0·06	8 13 21	9·92	19 55·2	0·52	8 7 2	3 54 18
25	6 20	0·04	8 17 19	9·89	19 42·5	0·54	8 10 59	3 50 22
26	6 21	0·01	8 21 16	9·87	19 29·5	0·55	8 14 55	3 46 26
27	6 21	0·02	8 25 12	9·84	19 16·1	0·56	8 18 52	3 42 30
28	6 20	0·04	8 29 8	9 82	19 2·5	0·58	8 22 48	3 38 34
29	6 19	0·07	8 33 4	9·79	18 48·5	0·59	8 26 45	3 34 38
30	6 17	0·09	8 36 58	9·76	18 34·2	0·60	8 30 41	3 30 42
31	6 14	0·12	8 40 52	9·74	18 19·6 n	0·61	8 34 38	3 26 46

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. S. .....
3. .....
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9. S. .....
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26. .....
27. .....
28. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1932.

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot)	Directn.	R I inch	
	°	°	°	inches.			inch	
1	76·1	56·0	61·5	29·372	6·2	SW	·43	7·1
2	73·3	52·4	·6	·731	2·0	WSW	...	4·4
3	72·2	47·4	62·8	·914	2·0	SSW	...	6·8
4	80·9	52·5	62·1	·788	3·4	SSW	...	12·9
5	68·4	56·0	·3	·689	0·2	W	·17	0·0
6	75·8	54·0	·4	·731	1·6	WSW	...	8·5
7	74·8	51·7	·4	·870	1·2	SW	·14	6·2
8	81·8	53·0	·4	29·993	1·0	WSW		10·2
9	84·3	58·1	·4	30·048	0·6	WSW		8·4
10	88·1	59·3	·5	29·921	0·5	SSE		11·7
11	81·5	57·9	·7	·710	1·5	E	·56	5·6
12	77·9	61·3	62·9	·739	0·3	WNW		0·8
13	76·8	56·6	63·1	·549	1·3	S		1·0
14	78·8	58·9	·3	·625	0·8	SW		8·6
15	62·4	56·8	·4	·558	0·4	N		...
16	76·7	53·0	·4	·455	1·0	N		3·4
17	65·8	50·4	·4	·709	4·2	N	·03	0·4
18	59·3	48·6	·3	·905	3·7	N		0·1
19	74·1	46·3	·2	·979	1·0	NW		8·3
20	77·5	52·0	·2	·829	2·4	WSW		2·7
21	71·5	54·3	·2	·774	1·0	NNW		4·9
22	71·9	52·7	·1	·653	1·3	WSW	·34	0·2
23	67·5	49·6	63·0	·730	1·0	NNW	...	2·5
24	66·1	50·0	62·9	·675	2·6	SSW	·12	
25	63·7	53·4	·7	·442	1·8	SSW	1·01	
26	69·8	51·6	·5	·454	3·1	SW	·22	6·2
27	70·8	54·1	·4	·531	5·4	SW	·14	5·5
28	66·8	53·8	·3	·645	2·8	WSW	·06	0·1
29	73·8	60·2	·3	·769	3·4	WSW	·01	0·6
30	78·7	55·5	·3	·731	1·8	SW	...	5·4
31	72·8	54·9	62·8	29·643	3·2	SW	·03	2·8
Mn	73·5	53·7	62·7	29·715	—	—	3·37	135·3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day	At Noon. Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	0·8 W	3·4 N	147·3
	3·7 E	4·4	14·9
	8·0 E	5·3 N	240·6

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

At Greenwich Midnight.

Rises	Souths.	Right Ascen	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 20h 30m (See p. 116) W E
H. M	H M		° ′	″	″		
13 18	18 32	13 21 8	13 1·0S	58 44	16 0	8 23	1O234
14 43	19 23	14 14 59	18 35·3	59 33	16 13	9 23	2O34♅
16 14	20 19	15 13 45	23 15·2	60 16	16 25	10 23	2O34●
17 45	21 20	16 17 32	26 31·3	60 49	16 34	11 23	314O2
19 8	22 27	17 25 0	27 56·8	61 7	16 39	12 23	34O12
20 14	23 34	18 33 21	27 17·0	61 7	16 39	13 23	4321O
20 58	0 39	19 39 25	24 36·9	60 49	16 34	14 23	423O1
21 27	1 39	20 40 59	20 18·9	60 14	16 25	15 23	41O23
21 47	2 33	21 37 26	14 53·7	59 26	16 12	16 23	4O13♅
22 3	3 22	22 29 22	8 51·1	58 31	15 57	17 23	●42O3
22 16	4 8	23 17 54	2 35·7S	57 34	15 41	18 23	431O2
22 26	4 51	4 21	3 34·0N	56 40	15 26	19 23	34O12
22 38	5 34	0 49 56	9 24·0	55 51	15 13	20 23	321O4
22 51	6 17	1 35 44	14 43·1	55 11	15 2	21 23	23O14
23 6	7 2	2 22 39	19 21·4	54 40	14 54	22 23	1O234
23 26	7 49	3 11 18	23 9·2	54 18	14 48	23 23	O2134
23 52	8 38	4 1 57	25 57·0	54 6	14 44	24 23	21O34
...	...	4 54 22	27 35·9	54 2	14 44	25 23	♅3O4●
0 29	9 28	5 47 53	27 59·3	54 6	14 44	26 23	3O124
1 16	10 20	6 41 28	27 4·7	54 16	14 47	27 23	312O4
2 17	11 11	7 34 6	24 54·1	54 32	14 51	28 23	234O1
3 28	12 1	8 25 2	21 34·6	54 52	14 57	0 8	41O32
4 41	12 48	9 14 1	17 16·1	55 16	15 3	1 8	4O213
5 57	13 34	10 1 14	12 10·8	55 42	15 11	2 8	421O3
7 14	14 17	10 47 18	6 31·1	56 12	15 19	3 8	42O1♅
8 29	15 0	11 33 4	0 30·1N	56 45	15 28	4	43O2●
9 46	15 44		5 38·6S	57 19	15 37	5 8	4312O
11 5	16 29	11 40·0		57 56	15 47	6 8	423O1
12 27	17 17	17 16·2		58 34	15 57	7 8	14O32
13 53	18 10	22 14 14 55	15 22 5·7	59 10	16 7	8 8	O1243
15 22	19 7	22 43 15 55	34 25 43·6S	59 43	16 16	9 8	21O34

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21*h.* 23*m.* In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h.* 29 *m.*

July 2. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. *Aphelion.* Distance 94,454,000 miles.

July 2. Mercury at Greatest Elongation 26° E

July 9, 12*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0·4° N.

July 15, 3*h.* Uranus in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 5′ S.

July 23, 12*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 6° S.

July 24, 22*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 2° N.

July 26, 22*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

July 28, 13*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° N

July 30. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m.*, and the Afternoons 30*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.		♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.	
	R A	Dec N	R A	Dec	R A.	Dec N.&S	R A.	Dec	R A	Dec. S
	H. M. s		H. M. s		H		H. M. s		H. M. s	
	8 43 44	17 36·6	8 22 33	20 57·3	11 57 48	0 39·1	11 16 17	6 0·3	21 11 43	17 8·1
	8 55 18	15 39·8	8 47 46	19 29·5	12 7 36	0 10·6	11 18 58	5 42·4	21 10 32	17 14·0
	8 59 39	14 6·5	9 12 29	17 48·4	12 17 39	1 41·6	11 21 49	5 23·5	21 9 16	17 20·2
	8 56 17	13 11·0	9 36 39	15 55·4	12 27 56	3 13·5	11 24 49	5 3·7	21 7 55	17 26·8
25	8 45 54	13 4·7	10 0 20	13 51·8	12 38 28	4 46·3	11 27 56	4 43·0	21 6 30	17 33·5
	8 31 38	13 48·1	10 23 31	11 39·4	12 49 14	5 19·7	11 31 12	4 21·5	5 3	17 40·3

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
	8·66	11·2	5·6	6·0	1·5	1·0	15 45	4·2	5·3	3·2	15·9	8·2
	8·66	13·4	5·7	5·7	1·5	1·0	15 46	5·0	5·5	3·0	15·5	8·3
25	8·67	14·9	5·9	5·5	1·5	1·0	15 46	5·7	5·6	2·9	15·2	8 4

July 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 7·79*s.* of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS.

D.	R.A	Dec. N.	R A	Dec N.
	H. M		H. M. s	° ′
10	1 41·1	9 56	10 40·3	9 18
20	1 42·1	9 59	10 41·4	9 12

July 14. Uranus *rises* 23*h.* 18*m.*, *sets* 13*h.* 5*m.* Neptune *rises* 8*h.* 23*m.*, *sets* 22*h.* 3*m.*

of the phy
from Augu
from 65° to 80°, and two in the Antarctic zone, were occupied by representatives of different countries, who made observations according to a concerted plan. This scheme is now being repeated so far as the northern zone is concerned, and a party of English meteorologists took up their station at Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake, in August 1932, to remain there until August or September of this year, making observations in concert with representatives of other countries at other places, of earth-magnetism and atmospheric conditions, the aurora and determination of its height being a special object of study.

It is now believed that the atmosphere functions as a whole, that the cyclones and anticyclones of the temperate regions are direct consequences of the meeting of large masses of polar and tropical

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol (King Road) (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham)		Greenock		Leith		Dublin Bar (Kingstown) GMT	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	7 10	7 32	4 29	5 5		0 31	11 5	11 59	5 18	6 8	7 51	8 23	4 38	5 22
2	8 4	8 13	5 21	6 10	0 53	1 34		0 11	6 13	7 6	8 51	9 20	5 50	6 35
3	9 11	9 29	6 32	7 19	2 1	2 47	1 9	1 30	7 10	8 8	9 59	10 23	7 6	7 43
4	10 23	10 52	7 45	8 25	3 20	4 1	2 16	2 45	8 20	9 22	10 57	11 31	8 13	8 45
5	11 34		8 55	9 26	4 34	5 13	3 20	3 51	9 46	10 27		0 4	9 15	9 42
6	0 5	0 38	9 59	10 24	5 44	6 15	4 17	4 51	10 54	11 31	0 35	1 13	10 10	10 36
7	1 10	1 35	10 56	11 17	6 45	7 14	5 10	5 49		0 0	1 35	2 11	11 2	11 25
8	2 8	2 28	11 49		7 41	8 7	6 0	6 42	0 28	0 56	2 29	3 7	11 53	
9	3 1	3 15	0 7	0 41	8 33	8 55	6 49	7 34	1 16	1 43	3 22	3 53	0 14	0 41
10	3 51	4 2	0 54	1 29	9 22	9 41	7 35	8 22	2 5	2 36	4 8	4 46	1 1	1 28
11	4 39	4 45	1 42	2 14	10 6	10 28	8 20	9 9	2 47	3 25	4 53	5 33	1 48	2 16
12	5 26	5 32	2 25	2 59	10 51	11 10	9 3	9 53	3 31	4 9	5 38	6 18	2 35	3 4
13	6 14	6 12	3 10	3 45	11 32	11 50	9 46	10 39	4 16	4 48	6 25	7 2	3 23	3 53
14	6 57	6 56	3 56	4 34		0 11	10 34	11 27	5 0	5 22	7 16	7 51	4 13	4 47
15	7 44	7 41	4 49	5 28	0 33	0 56	11 26		5 35	6 0	8 10	8 43	5 8	5 45
16	8 34	8 36	5 50	6 31	1 20	1 49	0 23	0 30	6 21	7 2	9 5	9 41	6 10	6 46
17	9 34	9 51	6 59	7 37	2 20	2 49	1 25	1 41	7 37	8 13	10 16	10 53	7 13	7 46
18	10 42	11 5	8 5	8 38	3 27	3 57	2 26	2 50	9 8	9 33	11 19	11 59	8 12	8 41
19	11 43		9 5	9 30	4 34	5 0	3 20	3 49	10 27	10 26		0 20	9 7	9 31
20	0 6	0 36	9 55	10 16	5 34	5 55	4 9	4 39	11 12	11 9	0 52	1 16	9 55	10 17
21	1 0	1 21	10 39	11 0	6 25	6 42	4 52	5 24	11 50	11 46	1 37	2 0	10 40	10 57
22	1 43	2 0	11 20	11 34	7 8	7 22	5 31	6 5		0 29	2 20	2 43	11 20	11 35
23	2 22	2 36	11 57		7 45	7 57	6 9	6 43	0 24	1 6	2 56	3 18	11 57	
24	3 0	3 9	0 9	0 30	8 21	8 31	6 42	7 18	1 0	1 41	3 28	3 52	0 11	0 33
25	3 34	3 41	0 40	1 4	8 55	9 4	7 15	7 50	1 34	2 17	4 0	4 27	0 45	1 7
26	4 10	4 15	1 12	1 36	9 30	9 40	7 46	8 24	2 7	2 55	4 39	5 2	1 17	1 39
27	4 45	4 47	1 44	2 10	10 3	10 14	8 21	8 58	2 47	3 30	5 10	5 37	1 50	2 13
28	5 20	5 17	2 18	2 49	10 36	10 48	8 59	9 36	3 24	4 5	5 47	6 17	2 25	2 52
29	5 54	5 51	2 58	3 34	11 12	11 24	9 41	10 21	4 5	4 42	6 31	6 58	3 7	3 38
30	6 33	6 34	3 47	4 25	11 54		10 34	11 17	4 45	5 20	7 21	7 48	3 57	4 38
31	7 23	7 36	4 45	5 31	0 15	0 52	11 40		5 26	6 13	8 21	8 50	5 8	5 59

Rising, Southing and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southes	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southes	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	6 7	13 53	21 38	5 22	13 27	21 32
9	6 18	13 45	21 13	5 42	13 35	21 27
16	6 9	13 24	20 39	6 3	13 42	21 19
23	5 38	12 47	19 57	6 26	13 48	21 8
30	4 47	12 1	19 15	6 48	13 53	20 56

D	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southes	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southes	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	11 1	17 11	23 21	10 0	16 34	23 8
9	10 56	16 57	22 59	9 38	16 10	22 42
16	10 50	16 44	22 37	9 17	15 46	22 16
23	10 45	16 31	22 16	8 56	15 23	21 50
30	10 41	16 18	21 54	8 35	15 0	21 25

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southes	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h m	h m
2	21 57	2 30	7 2
9	21 29	2 0	6 32
16	21 0	1 31	6 2
23	20 32	1 2	5 32
30	20 3	0 32	5 1

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury is at eastern elongation on July 2, as stated on p 105 but is scarcely likely to be seen It sets before the Sun later in the month

♀ Venus sets rather more than an hour after the Sun and may perhaps be seen in the twilight north of west The two day old Moon will be near it on the 24th

♂ ♃ Mars and Jupiter are still fairly conspicuous objects low down in the western sky between 9 and 10 o clock Mars has now moved into the constellation Virgo, and will pass the double star γ Virginis on the 25th Magnitude of Mars, +1 1 of Jupiter, −1 4

♄ Saturn rises in the late evening nearly in the S E by E In the latter part of the month at about 10 o clock it will be at altitude 10 degrees in the E S E Magnitude +0 7 to +0 5

air and that to understand our own weather the origin of these masses in polar and equatorial regions must be traced out To effect this sporadic observations are not sufficient but simultaneous and continuous observations must be made in all parts of the polar regions At about eight miles above the surface of the earth in the latitude of England the temperature no longer decreases with height but becomes nearly constant for about another 30 miles the region of uniform temperature being called the stratosphere It is known that the thickness of the stratosphere decreases as it recedes from the Equator north and south It is possible that this may be shown to be the case as far as the Pole

DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 23d 15h.	THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				M. M	M M		
1		Tu	Queen Anne died, 1714. Parcel Post instituted, 1883.	4 25	19 47	213	152
2		W	Gainsborough d. 1788. President Harding d. 1923.	4 26	19 45	214	151
3		Th	Rt. Hon. S. Baldwin born, 1867.	4 28	19 43	215	150
4		F	Duchess of York b 1900. Britain declared War, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5		S	Gen. Sheridan died, 1888. Phil May died, 1903.	4 31	19 40	217	148
6		S	**8th Sunday after Trinity.** Tennyson born, 1809.	4 32	19 38	218	147
7		M	Bank Holiday. First reformed Parliament met, 1832.	4 34	19 37	219	146
8		Tu	Canning died, 1827; born, April 11, 1770.	4 35	19 35	220	145
9		W	Izaak Walton born, 1593. Dryden born, 1631.	4 37	19 33	221	144
10		Th	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.	4 38	19 31	222	143
11		F	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 40	19 29	223	142
12		S	George Stephenson died, 1848; born, June 9, 1781.	4 41	19 27	224	141
13		S	**9th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 43	19 25	225	140
14		M	Relief of Peking, 1900. Lord Northcliffe died, 1922.	4 45	19 24	226	139
15		Tu	Behring Sea Arbitration announced, 1893.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16		W	"Massacre of Peterloo," Manchester, 1819.	4 48	19 20	228	137
17		Th	Registration of Births Act passed, 1836.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18		F	Gravelotte, 1870.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19		S	Balzac died, 1850; born, May 20, 1799.	4 53	19 14	231	134
20		S	**10th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 54	19 11	232	133
21		M	Vimiera, 1808. Sir Aston Webb died, 1930.	4 56	19 9	233	132
22		Tu	Bosworth, 1485. Lord Salisbury died, 1903.	4 57	19 7	234	131
23		W	Mons, 1914. National Government formed, 1931.	4 59	19 5	235	130
24		Th	**St. Bartholomew.** Kate Douglas Wiggin died, 1923.	5 1	19 3	236	129
25		F	Chatterton died, 1770. Bret Harte born, 1839.	5 2	19 1	237	128
26		S	Carl Wilhelm (Die Wacht am Rhein) died, 1873.	5 4	18 59	238	127
27		S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** Letty Lind died, 1823.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28		M	Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament, 1833.	5 7	18 55	240	125
29		Tu	Burne-Jones born, 1833; died, June 17, 1898.	5 8	18 52	241	124
30		W	Warren Hastings died, 1818. Sir John Ross (Arctic)	5 10	18 50	242	123
31		Th	Official end of the War, 1921. [died, 1856.	5 12	18 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon . ... 5d 19h. 31·6m.
☾ Last Quarter ..... 13 3 49·3
● New Moon .... 21 5 47·9
☽ First Quarter... . 28 10 13·3

Perigee 3d. 16·6h. 225,350 miles.
Apogee 15d. 14 8h. 251,550 ,,
Perigee 31d. 5·5h. 228,500 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, August 1, 329° 41′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN AUGUST, 1932, on 9 days; total fall 2·23 inches; *above* the average by 0·04 inch.

See note on Summer Time on p. 98.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Term Day.
5. Oyster season opens.
6 to 11. Buchan's "5th Cold Period."
7. Bank and General Holiday; Grotto Day.
12. Grouse shooting begins.
12 to 15. Buchan's "2nd Warm Period."

THE SUN (Mean Noon)

Day	Equation of Time: Add to Apparent Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of RA	Apparent Declination	Hrly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time	MEMORANDA
	m s	s	h m s	s	°		h m s	h m s	
1	6 11	0 15	8 44 46	9 71	18 4 7 N	0 63	8 38 34	3 22 50	1
2	6 7	0 17	8 48 38	9 69	17 49 5	0 64	8 42 31	3 18 55	2
3	6 3	0 20	8 52 31	9 66	17 34 0	0 65	8 46 28	3 14 59	
4	5 58	0 22	8 56 22	9 63	17 18 3	0 66	8 50 24	3 11 3	3
5	5 52	0 25	9 0 13	9 61	17 2 2	0 67	8 54 21	3 7 7	
6	5 46	0 27	9 4 3	9 58	16 45 9	0 69	8 58 17	3 3 11	4
7	5 39	0 30	9 7 53	9 56	16 29 3	0 70	9 2 14	2 59 15	
8	5 32	0 32	9 11 42	9 54	16 12 5	0 71	9 6 10	2 55 19	5
9	5 24	0 34	9 15 31	9 51	15 55 3	0 72	9 10 7	2 51 23	
10	5 15	0 37	9 19 19	9 49	15 38 0	0 73	9 14 3	2 47 27	6
11	5 6	0 39	9 23 6	9 47	15 20 3	0 74	9 18 0	2 43 31	
12	4 57	0 41	9 26 53	9 44	15 2 5	0 75	9 21 57	2 39 35	7
13	4 46	0 44	9 30 40	9 42	14 44 4	0 76	9 25 53	2 35 40	
14	4 36	0 46	9 34 25	9 40	14 26 0	0 77	9 29 50	2 31 44	8
15	4 25	0 48	9 38 11	9 38	14 7 4	0 78	9 33 46	2 27 48	
16	4 13	0 50	9 41 55	9 36	13 48 6	0 79	9 37 43	2 23 52	9
17	4 0	0 52	9 45 40	9 33	13 29 6	0 80	9 41 39	2 19 56	
18	3 48	0 54	9 49 24	9 31	13 10 3	0 81	9 45 36	2 16 0	10
19	3 34	0 56	9 53 7	9 29	12 50 9	0 81	9 49 33	2 12 4	
20	3 21	0 58	9 56 50	9 27	12 31 2	0 82	9 53 29	2 8 8	11
21	3 6	0 60	10 0 32	9 25	12 11 4	0 83	9 57 26	2 4 12	
22	2 52	0 62	10 4 14	9 23	11 51 3	0 84	10 1 22	2 0 16	12
23	2 37	0 64	10 7 55	9 22	11 31 1	0 85	10 5 19	1 56 20	
24	2 21	0 66	10 11 36	9 20	11 10 6	0 85	10 9 15	1 52 25	13
25	2 5	0 68	10 15 17	9 18	10 50 0	0 86	10 13 12	1 48 29	
26	1 49	0 69	10 18 57	9 16	10 29 3	0 87	10 17 8	1 44 33	14
27	1 32	0 71	10 22 37	9 15	10 8 3	0 88	10 21 5	1 40 37	15
28	1 14	0 73	10 26 16	9 13	9 47 2	0 88	10 25 1	1 36 41	
29	0 57	0 74	10 29 55	9 11	9 26 0	0 89	10 28 58	1 32 45	16
30	0 39	0 76	10 33 33	9 10	9 4 6	0 89	10 32 55	1 28 49	
31	0 20	0 77	10 37 12	9 08	8 43 1N	0 90	10 36 51	1 24 53	17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841 1870	BAROM: Mean	WIND: Pressure lbs to foot	Directn	RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE	
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours	19
1	75 1	54 2	62 2	29 729	1 1	SW	1 02	2 9	20
2	69 7	55 1	1	840	1 1	WSW	12	0 6	
3	71 2	54 3	1	804	1 1	WSW	01	4 5	21
4	72 1	54 7	1	840	2 1	WSW		3 8	
5	78 0	56 0	1	29 955	1 0	WSW		4 8	22
6	82 2	59 6	2	30 061	3 0	WSW		9 0	23
7	81 5	57 5	2	081	1 2	WSW		8 7	
8	79 7	54 8	3	30 030	0 5	WSW		12 2	24
9	78 5	56 0	3	29 996	0 2	WSW		5 0	25
10	83 3	56 0	3	913	0 5	SSW		13 2	
11	87 8	55 2	4	718	1 3	SSE		12 6	26
12	81 5	60 2	5	688	1 5	SW	15	5 4	
13	77 9	52 6	5	780	1 0	SW		12 6	27
14	74 0	52 3	5	760	2 7	ENE		1 7	28
15	74 5	59 8	4	29 934	2 3	NNE		1 6	
16	77 1	59 8	3	30 040	0 2	NNE		4 9	29
17	88 3	56 9	62 1	073	0 9	W		10 9	
18	91 7	60 2	61 9	30 070	0 8	SW		9 7	30
19	98 9	64 2	7	29 907	0 6	SSW		10 7	
20	93 0	65 2	5	709	1 7	NF	22	7 3	31
21	79 0	62 8	3	29 750	1 8	SW		3 1	
22	67 6	56 2	61 1	30 013	1 5	NNE	12	0 1	
23	68 1	54 1	60 9	171	0 9	NE		3 7	
24	66 4	54 3	8	166	1 1	ENE		2 0	
25	70 9	56 6	7	30 036	3 5	NE		8 3	
26	76 0	54 6	7	29 878	1 2	ENE	04	2 9	
27	77 2	51 0	6	941	0 2	SSE		7 7	
28	75 0	55 6	4	897	0 9	ESE		4 8	
29	80 3	57 1	3	757	0 7	SSF	49	4 6	
30	74 6	55 9	60 1	668	2 9	WSW	06	3 8	
31	70 3	50 8	59 9	29 888	2 3	SW		6 5	
Mn	78 1	56 6	61 6	29 907	—	—	2 23	189 6	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

At Noon: Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat	Long
	°	°	°
5	12 5 E	6 1 N	97 1
15	16 1	6 7	324 9
25	19 3 E	7 1 N	192 8

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises H. M'	Souths H M	Sets H M	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension H M S	Declination ° ′	Horizontal Parallax ′ ″	Semi-diameter ′ ″	Age D H	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h 48m (See p. 116) W E
1	16 47	20 9	23 29	16 59 57	27 45·0S	60 9	16 23	10 8	2○134
2	17 58	21 15	0 34	18 6 28	27 51·5	60 25	16 28	11 8	31○24
3	18 50	22 20	1 56	19 12 22	25 58·8	60 28	16 28	12 8	♅31○4
4	19 26	23 21	3 27	20 15 12	22 19·4	60 16	16 25	13 8	32○14
5	19 50	0 18	5 0	21 13 41	17 18·1	59 49	16 18	14 8	1○24●
6	20 7	1 10	6 28	22 7 48	11 23·9	59 11	16 7	15 8	○1423
7	20 21	1 58	7 51	22 58 20	5 4·3S	58 24	15 55	16 8	
8	20 33	2 43	9 11	23 46 26	1 18·3N	57 32	15 41	17 8	
9	20 44	3 27	10 28	0 33 15	7 25·8	56 42	15 27	18 8	
10	20 57	4 11	11 44	1 19 52	13 4·5	55 55	15 14	19 8	
11	21 11	4 56	13 0	2 7 12	18 2.8	55 15	15 3	20 8	
12	21 29	5 43	14 14	2 55 56	22 10·7	54 44	14 55	21 8	
13	21 53	6 31	15 24	3 46 25	25 18·9	54 23	14 49	22 8	
14	22 25	7 22	16 26	4 38 35	27 19·0	54 12	14 46	23 8	
15	23 9	8 13	17 16	5 31 56	28 4·6	54 10	14 46	24 8	
16	...	...	...	6 25 36	27 32·3	54 18	14 48	25 8	
17	0 5	9 5	17 53	7 18 38	25 42·8	54 34	14 53	26 8	
18	1 12	9 55	18 22	8 10 16	22 41·3	54 56	14 58	27 8	
19	2 26	10 43	18 42	9 0 7	18 36·4	55 23	15 5	28 8	
20	3 42	11 30	18 58	9 48 16	13 39·3	55 53	15 13	29 8	
21	4 59	12 15	19 11	10 35 11	8 2·6	56 23	15 22	0 18	
22	6 17	12 59	19 24	11 21 35	2 0·1N	56 54	15 30	1 18	
23	7 34	13 43	19 35	12 8 25	4 13·3S	57 24	15 38	2 18	
24	8 53	14 28	19 47	12 56 44	10 21·4	57 52	15 46	3 18	
25	10 15	15 15	20 1	13 47 36	16 6·0	58 18	15 53	4 18	
26	11 40	16 6	20 20	14 41 59	21 6·5	58 42	16 0	5 18	
27	13 7	17 1	20 46	15 40 23	25 0·3	59 3	16 5	6 18	
28	14 33	18 1	21 24	16 42 29	27 25·0	59 20	16 10	7 18	
29	15 48	19 3	22 19	17 46 52	28 3·5	59 32	16 13	8 18	
30	16 45	20 7	23 34	18 51 18	26 48·9	59 38	16 15	9 18	
31	17 25	21 8	1 1	19 53 33	23 48·1	59 36	16 14	10 18	

Jupiter is in conjunction on September 27. Because the planet is above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites are not likely to be visible from the middle of August until the middle of October. See note, p. 116.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 30*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 43*m.* Night begins, 22*h.* 42*m.* The length of the day is 15*h.* 22*m.*

Aug. 5. Saturn in opposition. Distance from Earth 836,334,000 miles.

Aug. 5, 20*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0·5° N.

Aug. 11, 12*h.* Uranus in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 6° S.

Aug. 12. Occultation of ε Arietis (double star) by the ☽. See p. 139.

Aug. 17, 11*h.* Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. ♀ 0.1° S.

Aug. 18. Mercury at Greatest elongation. 19° W.

Aug. 19, 14*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 3° S.

Aug. 21. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 138.

Aug. 23, 14*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° N.

Aug. 24, 2*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 4° N.

Aug. 26, 1*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 5° N.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th. The Moon is at its last quarter on the night of the 12th, which may be a slight hindrance to their visibility.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoons 59*m.*

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY R.A. H M S	☿ MERCURY DEC. N. ° ′	♀ VENUS R.A. H M S	♀ VENUS DEC. N. & S ° ′	♂ MARS R.A. H M S.	♂ MARS DEC. N. ° ′	♃ JUPITER R.A. H M S.	♃ JUPITER DEC. N. ° ′	♄ SATURN R.A H M S	♄ SATURN DEC. S. ° ′
4	8 19 7	15 5·8	10 46 16	9 19·5	13 0 14	6 33·4	11 34 33	3 59·3	21 3 34	17 47·2
9	8 14 17	16 30·8	11 8 38	6 53·7	13 11 29	7 47·1	11 38 1	3 36·5	21 2 4	17 53·9
14	8 20 47	17 34·9	11 30 44	4 23·4	13 22 58	9 0·7	11 41 35	3 13·0	21 0 35	18 0·5
19	8 39 16	17 53·7	11 52 36	1 50·1	13 34 43	10 13·8	11 45 13	2 49·1	20 59 7	18 6·9
24	9 7 53	17 7·9	12 14 21	0 44·9	13 46 43	11 26·2	11 48 56	2 24·6	20 57 43	18 13·0
29	9 42 56	15 11.0	12 36 2	3 20·0	13 59 0	12 37·6	11 52 42	1 59·8	20 56 23	18 18·8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	13·6	6·1	5·3	1·4	1·0	15 48	5·2	5·9	2·8	14·9	8·4
15	8·69	10·6	6·4	5·2	1·4	1·0	15 49	4·0	6·2	2·7	14·7	8·4
25	8·71	8·0	6·7	4·9	1·4	1·0	15 51	3·1	6·4	2·6	14·5	8·3

Aug. 14. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 5·3*s.* of Mean Time

D.	♅ URANUS R.A. H. M	♅ URANUS DEC. N ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE R.A. H. M.	♆ NEPTUNE DEC. N. ° ′
10	1 42·6	10 0	20 43·9	8 56
20	1 42·2	9 57	20 45·3	8 48

Aug 13. Uranus *rises* 21*h.* 20*m.*, *sets* 11*h.* 8*m.* Neptune *rises* 6*h.* 30*m.*, *sets* 20*h.* 6*m.*

The Upper Atmosphere.—Since the First International Polar Year transmission of what may be called "wireless waves" has become a branch of science, and it has been found that there is a difficulty in transmitting radio-signals over the Polar regions which is believed to be connected with the electrical conditions of the upper atmosphere in these regions, and to investigate this special point a British expedition is located at Tromso in Norway, to make observations simultaneously with those mentioned on p. 108.

A method of investigation is to project wireless waves of varying frequency vertically upwards. These are reflected back to earth probably by an electrified layer in the upper atmosphere, and by

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol King Road (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham)		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin Bar (Kingstown). G M T	
	Morn.	After	Morn	After	Morn	After.	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M.	H M	H M.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	8 27	9 3	6 1	6 51	1 25	2 14	0 28	1 5	6 32	7 29	9 30	10 3	6 38	7 22
2	9 57	10 40	7 30	8 10	2 25	3 42	1 50	2 34	8 3	8 59	10 49	11 24	7 59	8 32
3	11 20		8 51	9 19	4 23	5 5	3 5	3 50	9 44	10 19	...	0 13	9 5	9 32
4	0 3	0 32	9 57	10 16	5 40	6 12	4 8	4 50	11 0	11 23	0 31	1 17	10 2	10 23
5	1 9	1 29	10 50	11 7	6 41	7 7	5 1	5 45	11 58	...	1 31	2 7	10 53	11 13
6	2 3	2 27	11 38	11 58	7 33	7 55	5 50	6 34	0 19	0 49	2 18	2 57	11 40	11 59
7	2 52	3 1	...	0 24	8 18	8 40	6 35	7 18	1 4	1 27	3 3	3 38	...	0 25
8	*3 35	*3 48	0 38	1 7	9 2	9 20	7 17	8 0	1 46	2 12	3 47	4 22	0 42	1 7
9	4 16	4 32	1 17	1 44	9 40	10 0	7 56	8 39	2 33	2 53	4 32	5 4	1 23	1 47
10	4 56	4 59	1 54	2 23	10 17	10 34	8 35	9 15	3 13	3 29	5 15	5 44	2 3	2 27
11	5 33	5 31	2 34	3 0	10 50	11 6	9 14	9 50	3 45	4 2	5 54	6 22	2 44	3 8
12	6 9	6 6	3 13	3 40	11 22	11 38	9 54	10 30	4 16	4 30	6 38	7 7	3 28	3 53
13	6 43	6 46	3 59	4 26	11 55	...	10 40	11 18	4 46	5 3	7 27	8 0	4 18	4 47
14	7 24	7 38	4 54	5 29	0 16	0 38	11 39	...	5 28	5 54	8 21	8 59	5 21	5 56
15	8 20	8 51	6 5	6 45	1 9	1 40	0 20	0 56	6 37	7 13	9 38	10 16	6 32	7 7
16	9 39	10 21	7 30	8 5	2 25	3 3	1 35	2 20	8 29	8 46	10 58	11 31	7 42	8 11
17	11 6	11 40	8 40	9 5	3 54	4 28	2 46	3 26	10 9	10 1	...	0 8	8 41	9 6
18	...	0 12	9 35	9 55	5 9	5 33	3 42	4 19	11 3	10 47	0 32	1 1	9 33	9 53
19	0 40	1 2	10 18	10 34	6 6	6 25	4 28	5 1	11 39	11 29	1 18	1 49	10 16	10 34
20	1 25	1 41	10 54	11 9	6 47	7 2	5 9	5 40		0 12	2 0	2 30	10 56	11 12
21	2 3	2 13	11 30	11 43	7 24	7 37	5 44	6 16	0 3	0 47	2 34	3 0	11 32	11 46
22	2 35	2 45	...	0 4	7 57	8 10	6 18	6 50	0 36	1 16	3 7	3 33	...	0 6
23	3 8	3 18	0 13	0 36	8 32	8 43	6 51	7 23	1 12	1 51	3 44	4 8	0 20	0 38
24	3 43	3 49	0 43	1 8	9 5	9 18	7 25	7 55	1 51	2 28	4 22	4 45	0 58	1 11
25	4 17	4 21	1 18	1 44	9 39	9 51	8 0	8 29	2 30	3 5	4 59	5 21	1 25	1 45
26	4 49	4 54	1 53	2 20	10 12	10 22	8 38	9 6	3 3	3 39	5 40	5 59	1 59	2 23
27	5 22	5 29	2 34	3 5	10 45	10 59	9 20	9 50	3 39	4 12	6 22	6 46	2 40	3 8
28	6 1	6 15	3 20	3 57	11 25	11 49	10 13	10 45	4 18	4 50	7 12	7 36	3 30	4 10
29	6 51	7 22	4 24	5 5	...	0 25	11 21	11 57	5 7	5 44	8 13	8 45	4 45	5 38
30	8 4	8 57	5 52	6 36	1 5	1 59	...	0 59	6 29	7 15	9 32	10 4	6 28	7 10
31	9 43	10 42	7 34	8 5	2 54	3 46	1 34	2 40	8 22	8 56	11 3	11 29	7 53	10 23

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6	3 53	11 18	18 43	7 10	13 57	20 43
13	3 17	10 53	18 30	7 31	14 0	20 28
20	3 11	10 51	18 31	7 53	14 3	20 13
27	3 36	11 7	18 37	8 14	14 6	19 58

D	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m
6	10 38	16 6	21 33	8 15	14 37	20 59
13	10 36	15 54	21 13	7 55	14 15	20 34
20	10 33	15 43	20 53	7 35	13 52	20 9
27	10 32	15 33	20 33	7 16	13 30	19 44

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h m	h m.	h m.
6	19 35	0 2	4 30
13	19 6	23 33	4 —
20	18 37	23 3	3 —
27	18 9	22 34	2 —

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises before the Sun throughout August, and is at greatest western elongation on the 18th. It is more likely to be seen after maximum elongation than before. At 4 a.m. on August 20 Mercury will be placed nearly in the E.N.E. at altitude between 6 and 7 degrees.

♀ Venus still sets in the twilight. It moves through Leo into Virgo and makes a close approach to Jupiter at mid-day of the 19th. Magnitude −3·4.

♂, ♃ Mars and Jupiter are above the horizon for an hour or two after sunset. Jupiter may perhaps be seen with Venus in the twilight nearly due west. Mars is near Spica on the 13th. Magnitudes, Mars +1·2, Jupiter −1·2.

♄ Saturn is in Opposition on August 5, and is then above the horizon throughout the night hours. Magnitude at Opposition +0·4.

timing the return of the wave and observing its characteristics it is possible to deduce the density of the electrification and its height. Experiments in temperate regions show an electrified layer at a constant height of about 60 miles, known as the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, that reflects long and medium wave-lengths, but allows short waves to pass to a layer about 200 miles above the surface, known as the Appleton layer, which reflects them. It is believed that these layers are made conducting by something that comes from the Sun, but whether it is ultra-violet light or electrical particles emitted is not yet known.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 23*d.* 12*h.*

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W		The Sun Rises	The Sun Sets	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1		F	Lord Methuen b. 1845. Japanese earthquake, 1923.	5 13	18 46	244	121
2		S	Fire of London, 1666. Sedan capitulated, 1870.	5 15	18 44	245	120
3		S	**12th Sunday after Trinity.** Tourguenieff died, 1883.	5 16	18 41	246	119
4		M	Sir Charles Dilke born, 1843; died, January 26, 1911.	5 18	18 39	247	118
5		Tu	Malta capitulated to British, 1800.	5 20	18 37	248	117
6		W	*Mayflower* sailed from England, 1620. Marne, 1914.	5 21	18 35	249	116
7		Th	Copenhagen, 1807. Loss of *H.M.S. Captain*, 1870.	5 23	18 32	250	115
8		F	Women admitted to franchise in New Zealand, 1893.	5 24	18 30	251	114
9		S	T. H. Parke, African explorer, died, 1893.	5 26	18 28	252	113
10		S	**13th Sunday after Trinity.**	5 28	18 25	253	112
11		M	General Lake captured Delhi, 1803.	5 29	18 23	254	111
12		Tu	Earl of Oxford and Asquith b. 1852; died, Feb. 15, 1928.	5 31	18 21	255	110
13		W	Capture of Quebec; death of General Wolfe, 1759.	5 32	18 19	256	109
14		Th	Wellington died, 1852; born, May 1, 1769.	5 34	18 16	257	108
15		F	"Tanks" first used in war (Somme), 1916.	5 35	18 14	258	107
16		S	James II. died, 1701. Dr. Pusey died, 1882.	5 37	18 12	259	106
17		S	**14th Sunday after Trinity.**	5 39	18 9	260	105
18		M	Sir Owen Seaman born, 1861. Samaria, 1918.	5 40	18 7	261	104
19		Tu	Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.	5 42	18 5	262	103
20		W	DELHI DAY (1857). Bank rate raised on Sunday, 1931.	5 43	18 2	263	102
21		Th	**St. Matthew.** Sir W. Scott d. 1832; b. Aug. 15, 1771.	5 45	18 0	264	101
22		F	Michael Faraday born, 1791; died, Aug. 25, 1867.	5 47	17 58	265	100
23		S	Viscount Morley died, 1923; born, Dec. 24, 1838.	5 48	17 56	266	99
24		S	**15th Sunday after Trinity.**	5 50	17 53	267	98
25		M	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Redding Pit disaster, 1923.	5 52	17 51	268	97
26		Tu	Charles Bradlaugh born, 1833; died, Jan. 30, 1891.	5 53	17 49	269	96
27		W	First railway opened in England, 1825.	5 55	17 46	270	95
28		Th	Earl of Ypres born, 1852; died, May 22, 1925.	5 56	17 44	271	94
29		F	**St. Michael and All Angels.** Quarter Day.	5 58	17 42	272	93
30		S	Earl Roberts born, 1832; died, November 14, 1914.	6 0	17 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	4*d.*	5*h.*	4·4*m.*
☾ Last Quarter	11	21	30·0
● New Moon	19	18	20·9
☽ First Quarter	26	15	36·3

Apogee 12*d.* 9·1*h.* 251,200 miles.
Perigee 25*d.* 10·5*h.* 229,650 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Sept. 1, 328° 2′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN SEPT. 1932, on 15 days; total fall 2·12 inches; *above* the average by 0·31 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

21. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5694).

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Lord Mayor of London elected.

30. Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).

Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Equation of Time: Subt from Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R A	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S	° ′	″	H M S.	H. M S
...	0·78	10 40 49	8·07	8 21·4 N	0·91	10 40 48	1 20 57
0 17	0·80	10 44 27	9·06	7 59·6	0·91	10 44 44	1 17 1
0 37	0·81	10 48 4	9·05	7 37·7	0·92	10 48 41	1 13 5
0 56	0·82	10 51 41	9·04	7 15·6	0·92	10 52 37	1 9 10
1 16	0·83	10 55 18	9·03	6 53·4	0·93	10 56 34	1 5 14
1 36	0·84	10 58 54	9·02	6 31·1	0·93	11 0 30	1 1 18
1 56	0·85	11 2 31	9·01	6 8·7	0·94	11 4 27	0 57 22
2 17	0·86	11 6 7	9·00	5 46·2	0·94	11 8 24	0 53 26
2 37	0·86	11 9 43	9·00	5 23·6	0·94	11 12 20	0 49 30
2 58	0·87	11 13 19	8·99	5 0·9	0·95	11 16 17	0 45 34
3 19	0·87	11 16 54	8 99	4 38·2	0·95	11 20 13	0 41 38
3 40	0·88	11 20 30	8·98	4 15·3	0·95	11 24 10	0 37 42
4 1	0·88	11 24 5	8·98	3 52·4	0·96	11 28 6	0 33 46
4 22	0·88	11 27 41	8·98	3 29·3	0·96	11 32 3	0 29 50
4 43	0·88	11 31 16	8 97	3 6·3	0·96	11 35 59	0 25 55
5 4	0·88	11 34 52	8·97	2 43·1	0·97	11 39 56	0 21 59
5 26	0·88	11 38 27	8 97	2 19·9	0·97	11 43 53	0 18 3
5 47	0·88	11 42 2	8·97	1 56·7	0·97	11 47 49	0 14 7
6 8	0·88	11 45 38	8·98	1 33·4	0·97	11 51 46	0 10 11
6 29	0·88	11 49 13	8·98	1 10·1	0·97	11 55 42	0 6 15
6 50	0·88	11 52 49	8·98	0 46·8	0·97	11 59 39	0 2 19
							23 58 23
7 11	0·87	11 56 24	8·98	0 23·4 N	0·97	12 3 36	23 54 27
7 32	0·87	12 0 0	8·99	0 0·0	0·97	12 7 32	23 50 31
7 53	0·86	12 3 36	8·99	0 23·4 S	0·97	12 11 28	23 46 35
8 14	0·86	12 7 11	9·00	0 46·8	0·98	12 15 25	23 42 40
8 34	0·85	12 10 47	9·00	1 10·2	0·97	12 19 22	23 38 44
8 54	0·85	12 14 24	9·01	1 33·6	0·97	12 23 18	23 34 48
9 15	0·84	12 18 0	9·02	1 57·0	0·97	12 27 15	23 30 52
9 35	0·83	12 21 36	9·03	2 20·3	0·97	12 31 11	23 26 56
9 54	0·82	12 25 13	9·04	2 43·7 S	0·97	12 35 8	23 23 0

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. S ....
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17. S. .....
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24. S. .....
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27. .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot)	Directn.	RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours.
1	72·6	47·7	59·8	29 989	1·4	SW	·02	4·2
2	78·1	63·9	·7	·797	5·3	WSW	...	0·9
3	65·9	53·4	·6	·542	4·5	SW	·65	...
4	66·5	47·3	·5	·845	2·0	WSW	...	7·2
5	66·2	45·3	·4	·793	1·8	SSW	·04	...
6	72·1	57·9	·2	·519	4·2	SSW	·04	0·7
7	70·1	52·6	59·0	·567	2·0	SW	·16	6·9
8	68·2	53·4	58·8	·302	4·8	SSW	·03	0·2
9	74·8	53·2	·6	·599	0·6	SSW	...	8·3
10	65·9	53·6	·4	·536	3·4	SW	·03	0·4
11	68·8	53·2	·1	·458	9·8	W	·01	3·9
12	67·7	50·8	58·0	·811	2·5	WSW	...	4·7
13	72·0	51·9	57·8	29·892	0·7	WSW	·03	0·1
14	76·9	57·6	·7	30·091	1·2	NNW	...	6·6
15	75·8	54·8	·6	·249	0·2	ESE	...	4·3
16	73·0	55·8	·5	30 070	1·0	E	...	6·3
17	77·3	53·1	57·2	29 863	0·3	WSW	...	6·2
18	67·1	51·9	56·9	·550	1·1	WSW	·50	0·7
19	58·9	49·8	·5	·689	0·1	NNW	...	0·8
20	56·7	48·2	56·2	29·903	2·0	NE	·09	...
21	60·2	43·7	55·9	30·097	2·0	NE	...	9·4
22	57·4	43·6	·6	29·565	2·6	E	·14	0·9
23	54·8	50·0	·4	·363	2·0	NNE	·22	...
24	59·9	45·6	·3	·393	1·2	NNE	...	0·3
25	65·8	51·5	·2	·385	2·8	SSW	·12	3·4
26	63·4	43·1	·2	·321	1·3	W	...	9·7
27	57·3	42·6	55·1	·898	4·4	NNE	...	1·4
28	59·9	44·3	54·9	·777	3·0	NE	...	5·2
29	62·5	44·0	·7	·827	3·0	E	·04	0·9
30	64·6	48·7	54·4	29·867	2·0	SSW	...	6·7
Mn	66·6	49·2	57·2	29 699	—	—	2·20	100·5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	22·2 E	7·2 N	47·5
15	24·2	7·2	278·4
25	25·6 E	6·9 N	241·4

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON

At Greenwich Midnight

	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi diameter	Age	Jupiter's Satellites
	h m s	° ′	″	″	d	
	17 52 22	2 31	20 52 13	19 19 7	59 24 16	11 11 18
	18 11 22	3 59	21 46 59	13 48 0	59 2 16	5 12 18
	22 38 22	7 38	7 58	32 15 57	13 18	
	23 27 18	1 15	0	57 54 15	47 14	18
	0 14 51	5 3	11	57 12 15	35 15	18
	1 2 2	10 58	8	56 29 15	23 16	18
	1 49 45	16 28	0	55 48 15	12 17	18
	2 38 39	20 48	9	55 12 15	2 18	18
19 55		3 29	8 24	21 0	54 44 14	55 19	18
		14 4	21 11	26 45	7 54 24 14	49 20	18
		9 5	14 23	27 56	4 54 15 14	47 21	18
		51 6	7 59	27 49	7 54 16 14	47 22	18
		23 7	1 6	26 25	8 54 28 14	50 23	18
		7 53	1 23	48	6 54 49 14	56 24	18
	8 36	16 47	8 43	18 20	5 1 55 17	15 4	25 18
		17 4	9 32	1 15	24 9 55	51 15 13	26 18
		17 19	10 19	32 9	59 0	56 29 15	23 27 18
	3 57 10	53 17	31 11	6 33	4 0	28 57 8	15 34 28 18
19	5 15 11	38 17	43 11	53 56	2 16	8 2 57 44	15 44 0 6
	6 36 12	23 17	55 12	42 43	8 35	1 58 17	15 53 - 6
	7 58 13	11 18	9 13	33 54	14 34	9 58 43	16 6
	9 23 14	1 18	27 14	28 23	19 54	1 59 2	16 5 3 6
	10 53 14	56 18	49 15	26 39	24 8	7 59 14	16 8 4 6
	12 20 15	55 19	25 16	28 23	26 56	0 59 19	16 10 5 6
	13 38 16	57 20	15 17	32 14	27 59	0 59 19	16 10 6 6
26	14 41 18	0 21	22 18	36 6	27 21	1 59 13	16 8 7 6
	15 25 19	1 22	44 19	37 52	24 38	6 59 4	16 5 8 6
	15 55 19	58	1 20	36 9	20 37	9 58 49	16 2 9 6
29	16 16 20	51	8 21	30 39	15 30	9 58 31	15 57 10 6
30	16 33 21	40	22	21 49	9 40	4 S 58 7	15 50 11 6

These columns show the order of the four large satellites of Jupiter with respect to the planet as seen in an inverting telescope. The open circle indicates the planet's disc; the black circle ● shows that a satellite with a number is passing in front of the disc; a number in brackets (2) shows that a satellite is occulted whilst that sign shows that it is in transit across the disc

CONJUNCTIONS ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1 Day breaks at 3*h* 7*m* Civil twilight ends at 19*h* 33*m* Night begins 20*h* 53*m* The length of the Day is 13*h* 33*m*

Sept 2 1*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 0 7° N

Sept 7, 20*h* Uranus in conjunction with ☽ ♅ 6° S

Sept 11 Mercury in Superior conjunction

Sept 20 8*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ ♃ 4 N

Sept 20, 22*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 4° N

Sept 22, 22 *h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 4° N

Sept 23 12*h* Sun enters the Sign Libra (*h quinoa*)

Sept 23 15*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽ ♂ 5° N

Sept 27 Jupiter in conjunction

Sept 29 6*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 0 7° N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m*, the Afternoons, 1*h* 6*m*

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* Lyra, Cygnus Aquila Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS		♃ JUPITER		♄ SATURN	
R A	Dec n & s	R A	Dec	R A	Dec	R A	Dec n & s	R A	Dec
h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′
12 14 1	12 57 45	5 53 7	14 11 33	13 47 6	11 56 32	1 34 7	20 55 7	18 24 1
8 38 7	13 19 35	8 24 7	14 24 22	14 55 9	12 0 25	1 9 3	20 53 58	18 28 9
4 45 3	13 41 37	10 51 6	14 37 29	16 2 1	12 4 19	0 43 7	20 52 56	18 33 2
0 47 9	14 3 54	13 12 9	14 50 54	17 6 1	12 8 16	0 18 0	20 52 1	18 36 9
? 1 9	14 26 30	15 27 2	15 4 37	18 7 3	12 12 14	0 7 7	20 51 15	18 40 0
6 47 ☿	14 49 28	17 32 9	15 18 38	19 5 4	12 16 12	0 33 4	20 50 38	18 42 4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.				ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER						
D	☉	♀	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	
	″	″	″	′ ″	′	″	″			
5	8·73	6	7	15 54	2 5	6 7	2 5			
15	8 75	6	3	15 56	2 4	7 1	2 5			
25	8 77	6	3	15 59	2 4		2 4	14 3	8 1	

Sept 16 Sun's semidiam in Transit 1*m* 3 8*s* of Mean Time

♅ URANUS		♆ NEPTUNE	
R A	Dec n	R A	Dec n
h m	°	h m	°
1 40 5	9 47	10 48 2	8 31
1 39 3	9 40	10 49 6	8 23

Sept. 12 Uranus *rises* 19*h*. 21*m*, *sets* 9*h*. 8*m* Neptune *rises* 4*h*. 38*m*., *sets* 18*h* 10*m*

Infra-Red Photography.—Newton showed by experiment that white light or sunlight is made up of light of various colours, and that by means of a prism there can be formed the spectrum or band of colours ranging from violet at one end to red at the other, each colour being the effect of rays of a particular wave length This is all that the eye can see, but it is now known that beyond the violet is an ultra violet region, and beyond the red an infra red, both invisible having special properties The violet end of the spectrum specially affects the ordinary photographic plate, whereas the red end of the spectrum has little effect of that kind The ultra and infra red rays are, however, both capable of acting on suitably sensitised photographic ma and in particular the discovery of a new dye by the Ilford firm has made it possible to prepare plates sensitive to the infra red that can be used with good effect Moisture, vapour and dust in the air scatter light They scatter red light less than blue light, and infra red less still It is this scattering that hinders visibility to the eye and spoils photography If, however, the infra-red

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol, King Road (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham)		Greenock		Leith.		Dublin Bar (Kingstown). G M T.	
	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M.	H M	H. M.	H M	H M	H M.
1	11 14	...	8 54	9 15	4 29	5 8	2 59	3 51	9 56	10 12	...	0 22	8 58	9 21
2	0 1	0 25	9 50	10 8	5 40	6 7	4 1	4 46	10 57	11 12	0 36	1 24	9 52	10 13
3	1 2	1 19	10 39	10 51	6 32	6 55	4 51	5 34	11 46	...	1 31	2 14	10 38	10 57
4	1 50	2 2	11 21	11 32	7 17	7 38	5 35	6 15	...	0 33	2 13	2 53	11 21	11 38
5	*2 32	*2 40	...	0 0	7 56	8 16	6 16	6 54	0 45	1 4	2 54	3 29	...	0 1
6	*3 9	*3 14	0 12	0 38	8 33	8 50	6 54	7 30	1 23	1 40	3 35	4 2	0 18	0 39
7	3 45	3 50	0 47	1 10	9 6	9 24	7 30	8 2	2 3	2 22	4 10	4 39	0 55	1 15
8	4 19	4 20	1 23	1 44	9 39	9 56	8 5	8 34	2 37	2 55	4 50	5 20	1 32	1 50
9	4 48	4 52	1 57	2 15	10 7	10 21	8 40	9 5	3 6	3 22	5 33	5 57	2 7	2 25
10	5 15	5 23	2 33	2 50	10 31	10 46	9 18	9 40	3 38	3 48	6 15	6 41	2 46	3 3
11	5 47	6 2	3 11	3 31	11 0	11 19	10 0	10 20	4 10	4 21	7 7	7 34	3 30	3 48
12	6 25	6 51	4 1	4 26	11 37	...	10 55	11 15	4 54	5 5	8 2	8 39	4 31	5 1
13	7 14	8 2	5 11	5 50	0 4	0 36	..	0 14	6 2	6 15	9 15	9 51	5 52	6 27
14	8 39	9 38	6 47	7 25	1 25	2 9	0 35	1 46	7 59	8 5	10 36	11 6	7 10	7 38
15	10 22	11 6	8 8	8 35	3 12	3 51	2 5	3 0	9 48	9 31	11 48	...	8 13	8 37
16	11 39	...	9 5	9 25	4 38	5 2	3 10	3 51	10 46	10 19	0 11	0 45	9 4	9 23
17	0 9	0 30	9 47	10 4	5 38	5 52	3 58	4 34	11 20	10 59	1 5	1 32	9 45	10 5
18	0 53	1 8	10 24	10 38	6 20	6 34	4 39	5 10	11 51	11 34	1 44	2 8	10 26	10 43
19	1 26	1 40	10 59	11 12	6 55	7 8	5 15	5 45	...	0 22	2 16	2 41	11 2	11 18
20	2 0	2 9	11 33	11 42	7 30	7 42	5 50	6 20	0 9	0 49	2 51	3 17	11 36	11 52
21	2 33	2 43	...	0 7	8 3	8 16	6 25	6 53	0 49	1 22	3 27	3 50	...	0 10
22	*3 9	*3 20	0 17	0 42	8 38	8 50	7 1	7 26	1 22	2 4	4 5	4 27	0 25	0 45
23	*3 45	*3 54	0 52	1 18	9 12	9 28	7 40	8 4	1 55	2 40	4 46	5 9	1 2	1 21
24	4 21	4 31	1 32	1 59	9 48	10 4	8 20	8 43	2 36	3 17	5 33	5 53	1 38	2 1
25	4 57	5 16	2 17	2 44	10 24	10 45	9 6	9 26	3 20	3 50	6 19	6 49	2 22	2 50
26	5 39	6 9	3 10	3 40	11 10	11 39	10 1	10 23	4 8	4 39	7 20	7 51	3 18	3 58
27	6 34	7 21	4 20	4 59	...	0 15	11 19	11 40	5 7	5 40	8 29	8 56	4 44	5 31
28	7 50	8 58	6 0	6 35	1 5	2 3	...	1 7	7 15	7 17	9 51	10 21	6 24	6 59
29	9 34	10 38	7 36	8 0	3 0	3 48	1 24	2 42	8 54	9 0	11 15	11 38	7 43	8 8
30	11 6	11 55	8 45	9 0	4 29	5 0	2 49	3 45	9 55	10 4	...	0 26	8 43	9 4

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h m	Venus ♀ Rises h m	Souths h. m.	Sets h m.
3	4 20	11 31	18 39	8 35	14 9	19 42
10	5 13	11 55	18 34	8 56	14 12	19 27
17	6 1	12 14	18 25	9 17	14 16	19 13
24	6 44	12 29	18 13	9 39	14 20	18 59

D.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Souths h m	Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Souths h m	Sets h m
3	10 31	15 23	20 14	6 57	13 8	19 19
10	10 30	15 13	19 56	6 38	12 46	18 53
17	10 30	15 4	19 38	6 19	12 24	18 28
24	10 30	14 56	19 21	6 0	12 2	18 3

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	17 40	22 5	2 29
10	17 12	21 36	2 0
17	16 43	21 7	1 30
24	16 15	20 38	1 1

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury at Superior Conjunction on the 11th is not to be seen as a morning or evening star throughout the month.

♀ Venus is an evening star setting about an hour after the Sun south of the west point. Magnitude − 3·5.

♂ Mars lingers in the evening sky, setting about an hour and a half after the Sun at the end of the month, but will not be conspicuous.

♃ Jupiter is in conjunction with the Sun on the 27th, and its apparition as an evening star has come to an end.

♄ Saturn, retrograding slowly in Capricornus, will be seen low down in the south and south-west from twilight to midnight.

rays only are used, there is less scattering, and consequently improved photographs can be taken by passing the light through a lens-filter which obstructs violet and light of other colour, permitting only the infra-red rays to reach the plate, which is made sensitive to that end of the spectrum. Long-distance photography with a long focus lens and a filter consisting of a dyed gelatine film which permits only infra-red light to pass, combined with a plate sensitive to infra-red light, is now practised with great success. Views of the French coast from Dover, and the Isle of Man from Cumberland, are recently published examples. With such plates it is possible to photograph objects in a room lit by infra-red light only that are invisible to the eye. An electrically heated iron can be photographed in a dark room.

Day of M	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 210° ♏ 23d. 21h.	The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	S	**16th Sun. after Trinity.**	6 1	17 37	274	91
2	▮	M	Burnham Beeches dedicated, 1883.	6 3	17 35	275	90
3	▮	Tu	John Lyon (Harrow) d. 1592. J. H. Thomas b. 1873.	6 5	17 33	276	89
4	▮	W	New River undertaking completed, 1613.	6 6	17 30	277	88
5	▮	Th	Disaster to Airship R 101, 1930. [gow, 1903.	6 8	17 28	278	87
6	▮	F	Mr. Chamberlain proposed "Tariff Reform" at Glas-	6 10	17 26	279	86
7	▮	S	E. A. Poë d. 1849. Oliver Wendell Holmes d. 1894.	6 11	17 24	280	85
8	▮	S	**17th Sun. after Trinity.** *Summer Time ends* 2 A.M.	6 13	17 21	281	84
9	▮	M	South London Art Gallery opened, 1893.	6 15	17 19	282	83
10	▮	Tu	President Krüger born, 1825. Fiji annexed, 1874.	6 16	17 17	283	82
11	▮	W	Dead-heat in Cesarewitch Stakes, 1893.	6 18	17 15	284	81
12	▮	Th	Michaelmas Law S. begin. Mr. MacDonald b. 1866.	6 20	17 13	285	80
13	▮	F	German troops entered Lille, 1914.	6 21	17 10	286	79
14	▮	S	Senlac (Hastings), 1066. William Penn born, 1644.	6 23	17 8	287	78
15	▮	S	**18th Sunday after Trinity.** [1863.	6 25	17 6	288	77
16	▮	M	Noah Webster b. 1758. Sir Austen Chamberlain b.	6 26	17 4	289	76
17	▮	Tu	Ben Nevis Observatory inaug. 1883. Macmahon d. 1893.	6 28	17 2	290	75
18	▮	W	**St. Luke, Evangelist.** Lord Palmerston died, 1865.	6 30	17 0	291	74
19	▮	Th	Jonathan Swift died, 1745; born, November 30, 1667.	6 32	16 58	292	73
20	▮	F	Alaskan Award announced, 1903.	6 33	16 56	293	72
21	▮	S	Trafalgar Day (1805); Death of Nelson.	6 35	16 54	294	71
22	▮	S	**19th Sun. after Trinity.** Capt. Mayne Reid d. 1883.	6 37	16 52	295	70
23	▮	M	Metropolitan Opera House, New York, opened, 1883.	6 39	16 50	296	69
24	▮	Tu	Cardiff University College opened, 1883.	6 40	16 48	297	68
25	▮	W	Lord Macaulay born, 1800; died, December 28, 1859.	6 42	16 46	298	67
26	▮	Th	Viscount Sankey, G.B.E., Lord Chancellor, born, 1866.	6 44	16 44	299	66
27	▮	F	Sir Godfrey Kneller d. 1723. Pres. Roosevelt b. 1858.	6 46	16 42	300	65
28	▮	S	**St. Simon and St. Jude.** John Locke died, 1704.	6 47	16 40	301	64
29	▮	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Turkey a Republic, 1923.	6 49	16 38	302	63
30	▮	M	A. Bonar Law died, 1923; born, September 16, 1858.	6 51	16 36	303	62
31	▮	Tu	Keats born, 1795; died February 23, 1821.	6 53	16 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	3d.	17h.	7·6m.
☾ Last Quarter	11	16	45·5
● New Moon	19	5	44·7
☽ First Quarter	23	22	20·7

Apogee 10d. 4·9h. 251,350 miles.
Perigee 22d. 0·4h. 226,850 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, October 1, 326° 27′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN OCT., 1932, on 8 days; total fall 0·74 inch; *below* the average by 1·79 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "Whitaker."—Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29 last.—Pheasant shooting begins.

3. Harvest Moon.
5. Feast of Tabernacles.
8. Summer Time ends 2 A.M. (G.M.T.).
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.
29. Turkish National Holiday.

THE S

Day	Equation of Time. Subtr. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.		Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.						
	10 14	0·81	12 28 50	9·05	7·0 S	0·97	12 39 4	23 19 4	
	10 33	0·79	12 32 28	9·06	30·3	0·97	12 43	23 15 8	
	10 52	0·78	12 36 5	9·08	53·5	0·97	12 46 57	23 11 12	
	11 11	0·77	12 39 43	9·09	16·7	0·97	12 50 54	23 7 16	
	11 29	0·75	12 43 22	9·10	39·8	0·96	12 54 51	23 3 20	
	11 47	0·74	12 47 0	9·12	2·9	0·96	12 58 47	22 59 25	
	12 4	0·72	12 50 39	9·14	25·9	0·96	13 2 44	22 55 29	
	12 21	0·70	12 54 19	9·15	48·9	0·96	13 6 40	22 51 33	
	12 38	0·68	12 57 59	9·17	11·8	0·95	13 10 37	22 47 37	
	12 54	0·66	13 1 39	9·19	34·6	0·95	13 14 33	1 43 41	
	13 10	0·64	13 5 20	9·21	57·3	0·95	13 18 30	1 39 45	
	13 25	0·62	13 9 1	9·23	19·9	0·94	13 22 26	1 35 49	7.
13	13 40	0·60	13 12 43	9·26	42·5	0·94	13 26 23	22 31 53	8.
	13 54	0·58	13 16 26	9·28	4·9	0·93	13 30 20		
15	14 8	0·56	13 20 9	9·30	27·2	0·93	13 34 16		9.
16	14 20	0·53	13 23 52	9·33	49·4	0·92	13 38 13	1 20 6	
17	14 33	0·51	13 27 36	9·35	11·5	0·92	13 42 9	1 16 10	10.
18	14 45	0·48	13 31 21	9·38	33·4	0·91	13 46 6	22 12 14	
	14 56	0·45	13 35 6	9·40	55·2	0·91	13 50 2	8 18	11.
	15 6	0·43	13 38 52	9·43	16·9	0·90	13 53 59	22 4 22	
	15 16	0·40	13 42 39	9·46	38·4	0·89	13 57 55	1 0 26	12.
	15 26	0·37	13 46 26	9·48	59·7	0·89	14 1 52	0 56 30	
23	15 34	0·35	13 50 14	9·51	20·9	0·88	14 5 49	21 52 34	13.
24	15 42	0·32	13 54 3	9·54	41·9	0·87	14 9 45	21 48 38	
25	15 49	0·29	13 57 52	9·57	2·7	0·86	14 13 42	21 44 42	14.
26	15 56	0·26	14 1 42	9·60	23·4	0·86	14 17 38	21 40 46	
	16 2	0·23	14 5 33	9·63	43·8	0·85	14 21 35	21 36 51	
28	16 7	0·20	14 9 24	9·66	4·1	0·84	14 25 31	21 32 55	
29	16 12	0·17	14 13 16	9·69	24·1	0·83	14 29 28	21 28 59	16.
30	16 15	0·14	14 17 9	9·72	43·9	0·82	14 33 24	21 25 3	
31	16 18	0·10	14 21 3	9·75	3·5 S	0·81	14 37 21	21 21 7	17.

MEMORANDA.

S.

18.

19.

28.

29.

30.

31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1931.

TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND. (Pressure lb. to foot.)		RAINFALL.	SUNSHINE
		a 1841 1905	Mean				
		°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
49·6		54·1	29·787	0.8	SW	...	4·1
54·0		54·1	29·881	2.8	SW	·03	1·0
47·2		53·3	30·171	1·3	NW	·01	7·2
46·9		53·0	·141	1·7	SSW		0·2
48·5		52·8	30·019	0.6	SW		1·0
44·2		·5	29·641	2·0	SSW	·01	3·4
49·1		·3	·623	5·4	WSW	·36	7·1
47·0		52·0	·961	3·1	WSW	·03	2·9
51·9		51·6	29·941	3·0	SSW		4·0
51·1		51·3	30·071	0·2	WSW		...
46·9		50·9	30·110	0·1	Calm		1·0
47·1		·6	29·923	0·3	SSW		5·4
46·1		·3	30·040	1·8	NW		...
43·0		50·1	·375	1·6	NNE		5·8
36·7		49·9	·445	0·9	NE		5·5
48·9		·8	·296	1·4	NE		0 3
50·5		·6	·208	1·4	NE		
45·0			·237	1·3	NE		
42·3			30·101	0·7	NW		3·6
39·8			29·916	2·9	NW		0·1
33·8			30·022	1·5	N		2·1
27·0			29·811	0·3	ENE		2·4
37·9			·355	1·0	ENE		0·3
35·8			·362	3·0	N		3·4
31·2			29·770	3·1	NNE		7·5
31·1			30·113	1·4	NNE		3·6
24·9			30·079	0·3	SW		3·6
24·0			29·808	1·8	SW		0·2
38·6			29·928	3·2	WSW	·27	...
30·4			30·036	6·6	NW		2·9
26·9		47·1	30·217	0·8	SW		1·7
58·0	41·2	50·0	29·980		—	·74	80·3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	26·3 E	6·5 N	11·5
	26·3	5·8	239·5
	25·6E	5·0 N	107·7

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

	At Greenwich Midnight.												Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 45m. (See p. 216.)
	Right Ascension				Declination.				Horizontal Parallax.		Semi-diameter		Age.		
	H	M	H	M	H	M.	S.						D.	H.	W. E.
1	16	46	22	27	4	24	23	10	33	3	27·7 S	57	40	15	43	12	6	
2	16	58	23	11	5	42	23	57	54	2	48·2N	57	9	15	34	13	6	
3	17	10	23	56	7	0	0	44	52	8	50·1	56	38	15	25	14	6	See note,
	17	23	0	41	8	17	1	32	22	14	22·8	56	1	15	16	15		
			1	27	9	35	2	21	4	19	18·5	55	28	15	7	16		
			2	15	10	49	3	11	22	23	7·1	54	59	14	59	17		
	18	23	3	5	11	59	4	3	17	25	56·2	54	35	14	52	18	6	
	18	58	3	56	12	59	4	56	25	27	32·3	54	19	14	48	19	6	
	19	45	4	47	13	47	5	50	0	27	51·3	54	13	14	46	20	6	
	20	43	5	38	14	22	6	43	8	26	53·2	54	16	14	47	21	6	
			6	27	14	49	7	35	3	24	41·8	54	29	14	51	22		
			7	15	15	8	8	25	19	21	23·7	54	53	14	57	23		
			...		...		9	13	57	17	7·2	55	26	15	6	24		3 ○ 142
			8	0	15	24	10	1	21		1·7	56	7	15	17	25	6	31 24 ○
	1	34		45	15	36	10	48	11	6	18·0	56	53	15	30	26	6	34 ○ 1
	2	51		29	15	49	11	35	21	0	8·2N	57	41	15	43	27	6	● 43 ○ 2
	4	10		14	16	1	12	23	54	6	12·5 S	58	27	15	56	28	6	41 ○ 23
			1	16	15	13	14	56		12	25·2	59	8	16	7	29	6	42 ○ 13
			51	16	32	14	9	28		18	6·7	59	39	16	15	0	18	● 41 ○ 3
			46	16	53	15	8	6		22	50·4	59	58	16	20	1	18	43 ○ 12
	21	9	58	45	17	24	16	10	39	26	9·5	60	4	16	22	2	18	34 12 ○
				48	18	9	17	15	44	27	42·6	59	58	16	20	3	18	32 4 ○ 1
				53	19	13	18	21	1	27	20·6	59	43	16	16	4	18	31 ○ 24
	24	13	24	55	20	33	19	24	3	25	9·4		20	16	10	5	18	♄ ○ 334
	25	13	59	54	21	59	20	23	14	21	26·7		53	16	3	6	18	2 ○ 134
	26	14	22	18	48	23	26			11	16	35·7	58	23	15	54	7	18	12 ○ 34
	27	14	40	19	37	0	49		9	22	10	59·7	57	52	15	46	8	18	○ 3124
	28	14	54	20	24	2	9	22	57	47	4	59·0S	57	21	15	38	9	18	♄ 31 ○ 4
	29	15	6	21	8	3	27	23	44	35	1	8·6N	56	51	15	29	10	18	32 ○ 14
	30	15	17	21	52	4	43	0	30	50	7	7·5	56	21	15	21	11	18	31 ○ 24
	31	15	30	22	36	5	58	1	17	31	12	43·5N	55	52	15	13	12	18	4 ○ 132

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 8*m.* Civil twilight ends at 18*h.* 21*m.* Night begins, 19*h.* 30*m.* The length of the Day is 11*h.* 36*m.*

Oct. 13, *morn.* Occultation by the ☽ of η Cancri, mag. 5·5, and several fainter stars of the constellation. (See p. 139.)

Oct. 14, 11*h.* Venus and Mars in conjunction. ♀ 1·2° S.

Oct. 18, 4*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 5° N.

Oct. 19. Uranus in opposition. Distance from the Earth, 1,757,260,000 miles.

Oct. 20, 23*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 3° N.

Oct. 22, 7*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° N.

Oct. 22, 13*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 3° N.

Oct. 26, 12*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0·5° N.

Oct. 28. Mercury at greatest elongation 24° E.

In this month the Mornings decrease 5*m.*, and the Afternoons 1*h.* 3*m.*

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the latter part of this month when the Moon is approximately from the early morning sky.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.		♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.	
R A	Dec.	R A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
	°		°		°	H. M.	°		°
13 32 51	10 17·2	15 12 49	19 28·5	15 32 58	19 59·9		10 0 59·1	20 50 10	18 44·2
14 0 38	13 30·3	15 36 34	21 18·6	15 47 35	20 50·6	12 24 8	1 24·6	20 49 52	18 45·3
14 27 47	16 24·4	16 0 41	22 43·8	16 2 29	21 37·0	12 28 5	1 49·8	20 49 45	18 45·7
14 54 9	18 56·3	16 25 8	24 1·0	16 17 42	22 18·8	12 32 1	2 14·8	20 49 47	18 45·5
15 19 14	21 2·1	16 49 49	25 2·9	16 33 11	22 55·5	12 35 54	2 39·4	20 50 0	18 44·5
15 41 52	22 36 4	17 14 30	25 48·7	16 48 56	23 26·8	12 39 44	3 3·6	20 50 23	18 42·8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.							′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·80	6 6	8·4	4·5	1·4	0·9	16 1	2·5	8·0	2·4	14·3	8·0
15	8·82	7·2	9·0	4·4	1·4	0·9	16 4	2·7	8·6	2·3	14·3	7·8
25	8·85	8·2	9·7	4·3	1·4	0·9	16 7	3·1	9·3	2·3	14·4	7·7

Oct. 16. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 5·06*s.* of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS.		♆ NEPTUNE.	
R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. N.
H. M.	°		°
1 36·5	9 24	10 52·1	8 8
1 34·9	9 25	10 53·2	8 7

Oct. 12. Uranus *rises* 17*h.* 21*m.*, *sets* 7*h.* 2*m.* Neptune *rises* 2*h.* 46*m.*, *sets* 16*h.* 14*m.*

Earthquake Recording.—Earthquakes are believed to be a kind of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain. There is no very certain method of finding the depth at which this happens, but it seems to range between 50 and 450 km. An earthquake sets up waves in the substance of the earth that traverse the whole globe. There are three principal types of waves: a thrust wave known as the "primary," which travels most rapidly; a transverse secondary wave, and a third of a gravitational character. It is possible to detect this wave movement, even though it may be not more than a twenty-five thousandth part of an inch at places far removed from the fracture, by means of an instrument called a

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol, King Road (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham).		Greenock		Leith.		Dublin Bar (Kingstown). G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After.
	H M.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H. M.
1	..	0 7	9 36	9 48	5 24	5 47	3 46	4 30	10 46	10 55	0 36	1 22	9 33	9 51
2	0 43	0 56	10 18	10 30	6 9	6 31	4 32	5 11	11 29	11 36	1 27	2 2	10 17	10 34
3	1 25	1 34	10 57	11 7	6 49	7 9	5 12	5 46	.	0 9	2 6	2 38	10 57	11 14
4	*2 1	*2 7	11 32	11 43	7 23	7 42	5 50	6 21	0 20	0 39	2 45	3 17	11 35	11 51
5	*2 35	*2 40	...	0 5	7 58	8 17	6 26	6 55	0 56	1 11	3 21	3 48	...	0 9
6	*3 6	*3 12	0 17	0 37	8 28	8 46	7 1	7 25	1 25	1 34	3 53	4 21	0 27	0 43
7	3 36	3 45	0 51	1 9	8 58	9 18	7 36	7 55	2 0	2 15	4 34	4 57	1 1	1 17
8	4 4	4 16	1 24	1 39	9 22	9 38	8 11	8 25	2 35	2 45	5 13	5 38	1 37	1 49
9	4 31	4 49	2 0	2 13	9 46	10 3	8 48	8 56	3 7	3 17	5 57	6 19	2 13	2 25
10	5 1	5 25	2 36	2 51	10 15	10 34	9 28	9 34	3 43	3 52	6 48	7 9	2 55	3 8
11	5 36	6 17	3 25	3 41	10 50	11 18	10 19	10 21	4 30	4 35	7 40	8 5	3 52	4 13
12	6 32	7 24	4 30	4 55	11 46		11 29	11 30	5 47	5 32	8 40	9 22	5 12	5 42
13	7 43	8 47	5 56	6 29	0 32	1 12	...	1 1	7 30	7 10	9 54	10 21	6 32	7 0
14	9 14	10 15	7 21	7 45	2 18	2 57	1 4	2 28	9 12	8 42	11 6	11 28	7 36	8 0
15	10 41	11 21	8 22	8 40	3 49	4 16	2 21	3 12	10 10	9 41	...	0 4	8 28	8 48
16	11 38	...	9 9	9 23	4 51	5 11	3 16	3 55	10 46	10 24	0 23	0 50	9 12	9 30
17	0 7	0 21	9 49	10 1	5 39	5 54	4 0	4 34	11 20	11 3	1 0	1 27	9 51	10 10
18	0 46	0 57	10 24	10 38	6 20	6 34	4 40	5 10	11 54	11 44	1 39	2 0	10 30	10 48
19	1 22	1 33	11 2	11 16	6 58	7 13	5 20	5 46	..	0 23	2 14	2 40	11 6	11 25
20	*1 58	*2 12	11 40	11 55	7 34	7 50	6 0	6 25	0 22	0 58	2 50	3 15	11 44	...
21	*2 38	*2 53	..	0 18	8 13	8 28	6 41	7 4	0 55	1 36	3 36	3 59	0 3	0 23
22	*3 18	*3 37	0 36	1 1	8 51	9 10	7 25	7 44	1 39	2 14	4 25	4 48	0 43	1 4
23	*3 58	*4 22	1 22	1 45	9 32	9 54	8 11	8 25	2 26	2 59	5 16	5 38	1 26	1 50
24	4 40	5 11	2 13	2 36	10 15	10 42	9 3	9 15	3 17	3 42	6 12	6 35	2 16	2 45
25	5 26	6 12	3 11	3 37	11 9	11 44	10 5	10 12	4 16	4 33	7 12	7 35	3 20	3 56
26	6 27	7 26	4 25	4 55	...	0 17	11 24	11 26	5 22	5 36	8 23	8 41	4 43	5 20
27	7 44	8 53	5 56	6 20	1 6	1 52	...	1 0	7 10	7 9	9 40	10 4	6 8	6 38
28	9 16	10 21	7 20	7 37	2 42	3 22	1 1	2 23	8 41	8 39	10 54	11 16	7 21	7 44
29	10 40	11 27	8 24	8 35	4 1	4 32	2 23	3 20	9 32	9 43	...	0 1	8 18	8 38
30	11 42	...	9 13	9 24	4 58	5 22	3 20	4 6	10 18	10 30	0 8	0 52	9 8	9 25
31	0 19	0 28	9 54	10 5	5 44	6 4	4 6	4 45	11 2	11 13	0 58	1 34	9 52	10 10

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets. (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 22	12 42	18 1	10 1	14 24	18 47
8	7 59	12 54	17 47	10 22	14 30	18 37
15	8 32	13 4	17 35	10 42	14 36	18 30
22	9 1	13 13	17 23	11 0	14 43	18 26
29	9 29	13 16	17 13	11 16	14 50	18 25

D.	Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	10 30	14 48	19 5	5 41	11 40	17 38
8	10 31	14 41	18 51	5 22	11 18	17 13
15	10 31	14 34	18 37	5 3	10 56	16 48
22	10 31	14 28	18 25	4 43	10 33	16 23
29	10 31	14 23	18 14	4 24	10 11	15 58

D.	Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h m.
1	15 47	20 10	0 33
8	15 29	19 42	0 6
15	14 52	19 14	23 37
22	14 24	18 47	23 10
29	13 57	18 20	22 43

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation on October 28, but eastern elongations in the autumn do not bring favourable opportunities for seeing the planet, and it will not be visible this month.

♀ Venus continues to set not long after sunset, the interval increasing to nearly 2 hours at the end of the month, when it is likely to be seen low in the south-west.

♂ Mars, like Venus, moves from Libra into Scorpius, and sets at about the same time as the brighter planet. Then conjunction on the 14th will be noted.

♃ Jupiter in the preceding part of Virgo may be seen in the east in the dawn towards the end of the month. Magnitude −1·2.

♄ Saturn, low in the south in the early evening, sets half an hour before midnight in the middle of the month.

Seismograph, of which the Milne-Shaw is the approved pattern much in use, the essential feature being a boom, which may be likened to a gate hanging on a gate-post out of plumb, and therefore takes up a new position if the supporting post does. A difficulty in the recording arises in the choice of a site. Local peculiarities such as tilting of the ground due to ocean tides near a coast line, vibration due to traffic, either vehicular or pedestrian, may disturb the instrument and obscure the desired record. Somewhat unexpectedly it has been found that a site in a London store on a floor 54 feet above the street is not unsuitable. The building contains 180 columns, each standing on a block of concrete

Continued on p. 122.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° 7′ 22d 18h

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises H M	THE SUN Sets H M	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
1		W	**All Saints.** Hallowmas. Mommsen died, 1903.	6 54	16 32	305	60
2		Th	*All Souls.* Colston born, 1636; died, Oct. 11, 1721.	6 56	16 30	306	59
3		F	Acre bombarded, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded, 1914.	6 58	16 29	307	58
4		S	George Peabody died, 1869; born, Feb. 18, 1795.	7 0	16 27	308	57
5		S	**21st Sunday aft. Trinity.** Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	7 2	16 25	309	56
6		M	Sir H. Samuel born, 1870. Tschaikowski died, 1893.	7 3	16 23	310	55
7		Tu	Bank rate 9%, 1873.	7 5	16 22	311	54
8		W	Bartolozzi died, 1813. Lord Lytton born, 1831.	7 7	16 20	312	53
9		Th	Lord Mayor's Day. Edward VII. born, 1841.	7 9	16 18	313	52
10		F	Martin Luther born, 1483; died, Feb. 18, 1546.	7 10	16 17	314	51
11		S	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Qr. Day.	7 12	16 15	315	50
12		S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity.** Mrs. Gaskell d. 1865.	7 14	16 14	316	49
13		M	R. L. Stevenson born, 1850; died, Dec. 3, 1894.	7 16	16 12	317	48
14		Tu	Broadcasting commenced in U.K., 1922.	7 17	16 11	318	47
15		W	Cowper born, 1731; died, April 25, 1800.	7 19	16 10	319	46
16		Th	John Bright born, 1811; died, March 27, 1889.	7 21	16 8	320	45
17		F	Mary I. died, 1558. George Grote born, 1794.	7 23	16 7	321	44
18		S	Siemens, electrician, d. 1883. Gen. Maude d. 1917.	7 24	16 6	322	43
19		S	**23rd Sunday after Trin.** H. S. Merriman d. 1903.	7 26	16 4	323	42
20		M	Count Tolstoy died, 1910; born, Aug. 28, 1828.	7 28	16 3	324	41
21		Tu	Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579.	7 29	16 2	325	40
22		W	George Eliot born, 1819; died, Dec. 22, 1880.	7 31	16 1	326	39
23		Th	Oliver Cromwell's funeral, 1658.	7 33	16 0	327	38
24		F	Laurence Sterne born, 1713; died, March 18, 1768.	7 34	15 59	328	37
25		S	Chantrey died, 1841. Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857.	7 36	15 58	329	36
26		S	**24th Sunday after Trinity.**	7 37	15 57	330	35
27		M	First London School Board Elections, 1873.	7 39	15 56	331	34
28		Tu	William Blake born, 1757; died, Aug. 12, 1827.	7 40	15 55	332	33
29		W	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Puccini died, 1924.	7 42	15 54	333	32
30		Th	**St. Andrew.** Mark Twain born, 1835.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○	Full Moon	2d.	7h	59·2m.
☾	Last Quarter	10	12	17·8
●	New Moon	17	16	23·8
☽	First Quarter	24	7	38·4

Apogee 6d 23·7h 251,900 miles.
Perigee 19d. 1·3h 223,650 „
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Nov. 1, 324° 48′.

RAIN. FELL AT GREENWICH IN NOV., 1931, on 16 days; total fall, 2·41 inches; *above* the average by 0·13 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Fox-hunting begins.
– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6 to 12. Buchan's "6th Cold Period."
9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed
11. Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.
12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt from Ap Time	Hrly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 20	0·07	14 24 57	9·78	14 22·9 S	0·80	14 41 17	21 17 11
2	16 22	0·04	14 28 52	9·82	14 42·1	0·79	14 45 14	21 13 15
3	16 22	0·01	14 32 48	9·85	15 1·0	0·78	14 49 11	21 9 19
4	16 22	0·03	14 36 45	9·89	15 19·7	0·77	14 53 7	21 5 23
5	16 21	0·06	14 40 43	9·92	15 38·1	0·76	14 57 4	21 1 27
6	16 19	0·10	14 44 42	9·96	15 56·3	0·75	15 1 0	20 57 31
7	16 16	0·13	14 48 41	9·99	16 14·2	0·74	15 4 57	20 53 36
8	16 12	0·17	14 52 41	10·03	16 31·8	0·73	15 8 53	20 49 40
9	16 8	0·21	14 56 42	10·06	16 49·2	0·72	15 12 50	20 45 44
10	16 2	0·24	15 0 44	10·10	17 6·2	0·71	15 16 47	20 41 48
11	15 56	0·28	15 4 47	10·14	17 23·0	0·69	15 20 43	20 37 52
12	15 49	0·31	15 8 50	10·17	17 39·5	0·68	15 24 40	20 33 56
13	15 41	0·35	15 12 55	10·21	17 55·6	0·67	15 28 36	20 30 0
14	15 32	0·39	15 17 0	10·24	18 11·5	0·65	15 32 33	20 26 4
15	15 23	0·42	15 21 7	10·28	18 27·1	0·64	15 36 29	20 22 8
16	15 12	0·46	15 25 14	10·31	18 42·3	0·63	15 40 26	20 18 12
17	15 1	0·49	15 29 22	10·35	18 57·2	0·61	15 44 22	20 14 16
18	14 48	0·53	15 33 31	10·38	19 11·7	0·60	15 48 19	20 10 20
19	14 35	0·56	15 37 40	10·42	19 25·9	0·58	15 52 16	20 6 25
20	14 21	0·60	15 41 51	10·45	19 39·8	0·57	15 56 12	20 2 29
21	14 7	0·63	15 46 2	10·49	19 53·3	0·55	16 0 9	19 58 33
22	13 51	0·66	15 50 14	10·52	20 6·4	0·54	16 4 5	19 54 37
23	13 35	0·69	15 54 27	10·55	20 19·2	0·52	16 4 2	19 50 41
24	13 18	0·72	15 58 40	10·58	20 31·5	0·51	16 11 58	19 46 45
25	13 0	0·76	16 2 54	10·61	20 43·6	0·49	16 15 55	19 42 49
26	12 42	0·79	16 7 10	10·64	20 55·2	0·48	16 19 51	19 38 53
27	12 23	0·82	16 11 25	10·67	21 6·4	0·46	16 23 48	19 34 57
28	12 3	0·84	16 15 42	10·70	21 17·2	0·44	16 27 45	19 31 1
29	11 42	0·87	16 19 59	10·73	21 27·6	0·43	16 31 41	19 27 5
30	11 21	0·90	16 24 17	10·76	21 37·7 S	0·41	16 35 38	19 23 10

MEMORANDA.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1931.

	Max.	Min	Mn 1841-1906	Mean	Wind Pressure lbs to foot	Wind Directn.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine
	°	°	°	inches			inch.	hours.
	56·8	39·1	47·0	30·172	0·9	SSW	...	7·8
	59·4	36·9	46·8	29·940	2·1	SSW	...	8·3
	61·3	50·0	·6	·604	20·0	SSW	...	0·1
	60·2	47·4	·0	·448	18·0	SSW	·04	0·9
	59·2	43·8	46·1	·648	0·4	SSW	...	1·8
	56·1	44·6	45·8	·450	0·8	SE	...	3·5
	56·4	46·0	·4	·264	2·7	SSW	·48	4·2
	49·7	46·6	45·0	29·164	1·4	ESE	·09	...
	53·2	43·9	44·6	28·922	3·3	S	·35	...
	51·9	44·2	·3	·777	4·5	SSW	·33	...
	57·9	47·5	44·0	28·830	10·0	SSW	·19	4·0
12	54·5	42·4	43·7	29·333	3·6	WSW	...	7·4
13	54·1	37·0	·5	·738	0·2	SW	...	3·4
14	51·6	38·1	·3	·570	1·7	SSE	...	1·0
15	46·1	43·7	43·1	29·886	1·0	NW	·01	...
16	48·3	37·3	42·8	30·184	0·5	NE	...	...
17	45·9	29·2	·6	30·142	0·4	E	...	...
18	45·8	37·9	·4	29·924	0·9	SE	·34	...
19	48·9	38·0	·3	·718	1·6	SSE	·09	...
	48·6	36·1	·2	·654	0·6	SE	...	1·0
	50·0	36·6	·1	29·980	0·5	WSW	·01	2·8
	45·7	34·1	·1	30·168	1·2	SE	...	...
	50·9	43·9	·0	29·794	1·5	SSE	·04	...
	53·9	40·1	42·0	·673	3·1	SW	·06	1·4
	53·2	43·7	41·9	·752	0·7	S	·01	...
	56·8	43·6	·8	·372	8·7	S	·19	0·3
	48·9	38·0	·7	·479	1·4	SSW	·02	0·9
	48·1	38·3	·5	29·682	0·5	NE	·16	...
	46·7	33·0	·2	30·002	0·0	Calm	...	...
	42·3	38·2	41·0	30·152	0·0	Calm	...	...
	51·9	40·6	43·5	29·644	—	—	2·41	48·8

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·9 E	3·9 N	322·6
15	21·5	2·7	192·8
25	18·3 E	1·5 N	39·0

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

At Greenwich Midnight.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths.	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h 33m (See p 116)
	H M.	H M	H M	H M	° ′	′ ″	″		
1	15 45	23 21	7 16	2 5 26	17 43·0n	55 28	15 6	13 18	42○3●
2	16 2	0 8	8 31	2 55 4	21 53·0	55 0	14 59	14 18	421○3
3	16 26	0 57	9 44	3 46 32	25 1·7	54 38	14 53	15 18	4○312
4	16 58	1 48	10 47	4 39 28	26 59·8	54 21	14 48	16 18	431○2
5	17 39	2 39	11 39	5 33 4	27 41·7	54 9	14 45	17 18	432○1
6	18 33	3 30	12 20	6 26 21	27 6·3	54 5	14 44	18 18	432○2
7	19 37	4 20	12 49	7 18 25	25 17·2	54 10	14 45	19 18	4○312
8	20 47	5 7	13 10	8 8 41	22 21·2	54 24	14 49	20 18	●2○43
9	22 0	5 53	13 27	8 57 3	18 27·1	54 48	14 56	21 18	21○43
10	23 14	6 37	13 42	9 43 53	13 44·1	55 22	15 5	22 18	○1324
11	...	..	...	10 29 50	8 21·6	56 5	15 17	23 18	31○24
12	0 29	7 20	13 54	11 15 48	2 29·7n	56 56	15 31	24 18	32○14
13	1 44	8 3	14 6	12 2 54	3 39·9S	57 51	15 46	25 18	31○4●
14	3 3	8 49	14 19	12 52 19	9 52·0	58 46	16 1	26 18	●○124
15	4 26	9 37	14 34	13 45 16	15 46·7	59 37	16 15	27 18	21○34
16	5 54	10 30	14 52	14 42 46	20 58·1	60 19	16 26	28 18	2○43♀
17	7 26	11 28	15 19	15 45 4	24 56·2	60 46	16 33	0 8	4○123
18	8 57	12 31	15 59	16 51 14	27 12·7	60 55	16 36	1 8	431○2
19	10 17	13 37	16 57	17 58 54	27 29·6	60 48	16 34	2 8	432○1
20	11 17	14 43	18 14	19 5 0	25 46·5	60 25	16 28	3 8	●431○
21	11 58	15 46	19 42	20 7 12	22 20·5	59 50	16 18	4 8	43○12
22	12 26	16 43	21 12	21 4 33	17 37·9	59 8	16 7	5 8	412○3
23	12 45	17 35	22 37	21 57 21	12 5·9	58 23	15 54	6 8	42○13
24	13 0	18 22	23 59	22 46 39	6 7·9	57 38	15 42	7 8	4○23●
25	13 14	19 7	1 17	23 33 39	0 2·7S	56 56	15 31	8 ...	13○42
26	13 25	19 50	2 33	0 19 38	5 54·8n	56 18	15 21	9 8	32○14
27	13 38	20 34	3 48	1 5 41	11 31 4	55 45	15 11	10 8	312○4
28	13 51	21 18	5 3	1 52 44	16 34·9	55 17	15 4	11 8	3○124
29	14 8	22 4	6 18	2 41 26	20 53·4	54 53	14 57	12 8	1○34♀
30	14 29	22 52	7 31	3 32 4	24 15 3n	54 33	14 52	13 8	2○134

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 0*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 19*m.* Night begins 18*h.* 28*m* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 38*m.*

Nov. 1, 8*h.* Uranus in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 5° S.

Nov. 3, *aft.* Occultation by the ☽ of several stars of the Pleiades group. See p. 139.

Nov. 15, 0*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 6° N.

Nov. 15–17. Possible display of Leonid meteors. See below.

Nov. 17, 23*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 5° N.

Nov. 18. Mercury in inferior conjunction.

Nov. 20, 1*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° N.

Nov. 21, 1*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 0·0° S.

Nov. 22, 20*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0·1° N.

Nov. 25. Venus at greatest elongation. 47° E.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m.*; the Afternoons 38*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.		♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
	15 59 47	23 31·1	17 39 27	26 17·8	17 4 54	23 52·5	12 43 31	3 27·2	20 50 57	18 40·5
	16 9 2	23 33·5	18 4 5	26 29·9	17 21 5	24 12·1	12 47 14	3 30·3	20 51 40	18 37·5
	16 4 16	22 23·3	18 28 21	26 25·2	17 37 28	24 25·4	12 50 52	4 12·7	20 52 33	18 33·8
	15 43 49	19 47·7	18 52 6	26 4·1	17 54 0	24 32·2	12 54 25	4 34·4	20 53 36	18 29·5
—	15 19 14	16 42·7	19 15 7	25 27·4	18 10 39	24 32·4	12 57 52	4 55·2	) 54 48	18 24·5
27	15 7 42	15 1·7	19 37 13	24 36·3	18 27 24	24 25·7	13 1 12	5 15·2	) 56	18 19·0

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·1	10·2	10·7	4·2	1·4	0·9	16 10	3·9	10·2	2·2	14·6	7·5
15	8·0	12·7	11·8	4·2	1·4	0·9	16 12	4·8	11·2	2 2	14·9	7·4
25	8·0	12·9	13·1	4·1	1·5	0·9	16 14	4·5	12·5	2·2	15·1	7·3

Nov. 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 8·336. of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS.		♆ NEPTUNE.	
R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
1 31·8	8 57	10 55·1	7 50
1 30·5	8 50	10 55·7	7 47

Nov. 12. Uranus *rises* 15*h.* 17*m.*, *sets* 4*h.* 53*m.* Neptune *rises* 0*h.* 49*m.*, *sets* 14*h.* 14*m.*

The Leonid Meteors.—It is unnecessary to tell again the story of the appearances of these November meteors (see *ibid.* 1932, p. 44), but it is inferred from them that an orbit which may be visualised as an immensely thick cable or tube bent into the shape of an oval nearly 2,000 million miles long encloses the Sun and stretches from the orbit of the earth to beyond that of Uranus. Small bodies that are seen as meteors are moving round this orbit, each completing the whole circuit in about 33⅓ years. In most parts they are sparsely scattered, but at one point there is a large dense cluster. The orbit intersects that of the Earth at the point where the Earth is in the middle of November, and consequently in November of every year the Earth and some of these small bodies meet at the point of intersection

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol, King Road (Avonmouth).		Hull (Immingham)		Greenock.		Leith		Dublin Bar (Kingstown). G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn.	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	0 57	1 5	10 31	10 43	6 22	6 42	4 48	5 20	11 39	11 49	1 39	2 9	10 31	10 48
2	1 28	1 39	11 5	11 18	6 56	7 15	5 26	5 54	...	0 13	2 17	2 46	11 8	11 27
3	2 0	2 13	11 38	11 54	7 28	7 47	6 4	6 25	0 22	0 43	2 55	3 20	11 44	...
4	2 34	2 47	...	0 10	7 59	8 17	6 39	6 55	0 58	1 13	3 29	3 51	0 3	0 18
5	3 3	3 20	0 26	0 41	8 28	8 43	7 15	7 26	1 37	1 43	4 8	4 30	0 38	0 50
6	3 32	3 53	0 59	1 14	8 55	9 12	7 51	7 56	2 14	2 14	4 50	5 12	1 13	1 24
7	4 1	4 28	1 35	1 46	9 19	9 40	8 29	8 29	2 51	2 53	5 30	5 51	1 51	1 59
8	4 33	5 7	2 15	2 25	9 52	10 13	9 8	9 4	3 28	3 26	6 15	6 32	2 31	2 40
9	5 14	5 55	2 59	3 10	10 28	10 56	9 52	9 46	4 15	4 6	7 3	7 16	3 22	3 35
10	6 3	6 54	3 55	4 10	11 21	11 58	10 50	10 44	5 11	4 58	7 56	8 17	4 25	4 45
11	7 2	8 2	5 5	5 23	...	0 29	12 5	11 58	6 34	6 11	9 1	9 26	5 39	6 4
12	8 10	9 14	6 20	6 39	1 25	1 55	...	1 20	7 58	7 32	10 5	10 32	6 46	7 10
13	9 28	10 20	7 26	7 44	2 49	3 17	1 20	2 24	9 9	8 47	10 59	11 25	7 43	8 5
14	10 37	11 16	8 21	8 36	3 58	4 21	2 26	3 14	9 55	9 37	11 51	...	8 31	8 54
15	11 29	...	9 9	9 24	4 54	5 15	3 20	3 56	10 34	10 24	0 18	0 36	9 17	9 38
16	0 2	0 16	9 54	10 9	5 44	6 3	4 9	4 40	11 17	11 11	1 1	1 20	10 0	10 22
17	0 46	1 0	10 36	10 53	6 29	6 49	4 55	5 21	11 57	11 55	1 40	2 2	10 42	11 5
18	*1 31	*1 49	11 18	11 38	7 14	7 33	5 41	6 4	...	0 36	2 24	2 42	11 25	11 48
19	*2 16	*2 37	...	0 3	7 57	8 17	6 29	6 46	0 39	1 15	3 11	3 32	...	0 8
20	*2 59	*3 27	0 28	0 48	8 41	9 4	7 18	7 30	1 30	1 59	4 5	4 27	0 33	0 55
21	*3 43	*4 17	1 19	1 38	9 26	9 52	8 9	8 16	2 24	2 45	5 0	5 23	1 22	1 45
22	4 31	5 10	2 12	2 30	10 15	10 44	9 4	9 6	3 20	3 35	6 2	6 22	2 15	2 40
23	5 22	6 11	3 10	3 29	11 11	11 42	10 4	10 1	4 19	4 27	7 0	7 10	3 16	3 45
24	6 20	7 19	4 16	4 35	..	0 13	11 14	11 6	5 26	5 29	7 59	8 11	4 27	4 55
25	7 24	8 32	5 30	5 49	0 50	1 26	...	0 31	6 40	6 47	9 3	9 28	5 39	6 6
26	8 40	9 46	6 44	7 0	2 6	2 42	0 25	1 45	7 52	7 56	10 12	10 35	6 47	7 10
27	9 56	10 50	7 46	8 4	3 18	3 52	1 41	2 45	8 52	9 8	11 12	11 35	7 47	8 7
28	11 2	11 41	8 40	8 54	4 20	4 47	2 45	3 35	9 40	10 2	...	0 7	8 38	8 58
29	11 51	...	9 24	9 40	5 9	5 34	3 38	4 15	10 26	10 49	0 26	0 57	9 25	9 43
30	0 23	0 36	10 5	10 22	5 53	6 16	4 22	4 51	11 9	11 28	1 14	1 38	10 7	10 27

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southes h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southes h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.
5	9 19	13 10	17 0	11 27	14 57	18 28
12	8 43	12 39	16 36	11 33	15 4	18 35
19	7 22	11 41	16 2	11 34	15 9	18 45
26	6 7	10 49	15 31	11 30	15 13	18 57

D.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southes h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.
5	10 29	14 17	18 5	4 4	9 49	15 33
12	10 27	14 13	17 58	3 45	9 26	15 8
19	10 24	14 8	17 53	3 25	9 4	14 43
26	10 19	14 4	17 50	3 4	8 41	14 18

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southes h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	13 30	17 53	22 17
12	13 3	17 27	21 51
19	12 37	17 1	21 25
26	12 10	16 35	21 0

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury. Towards the end of the month Mercury rises about an hour and a half before the Sun, and may perhaps be then seen shortly before 7 o'clock in the south-east by east.

♀ Venus will be low down in the south-west in the twilight and early evening, setting later and growing brighter night by night. A close conjunction with the moon on the night of the 26th will be noted. Magnitude − 3·8 to − 4·1.

♂ Mars is still above the horizon for nearly 2 hours after sunset.

♃ Jupiter is conspicuous in the late morning sky. It is approaching Spica. Magnitude − 1·2 to − 1·3.

♄ Saturn is to be seen in the early evening sky, setting about 9 o'clock at the end of the month.

which is called the node, and shooting stars are seen. Generally there are only a few, but when the cluster comes to the node, there are many, and this is the year when that should happen. The cable or tube representing the orbit is very thick, and the earth takes some days to pass through it and meteors are seen for several nights. As the cluster is long, prolific showers may be seen in two consecutive years. Because there was no display in the years 1899 or 1900 it was inferred that the orbit had been displaced, and no longer met that of the Earth. There is a certain comet known as Tempel 1866 I, which is believed to be the virtual progenitor of the Leonid meteor-stream, because the orbits show much resemblance, and a possible displacement of the meteor orbit may be inferred by considering that of the comet's orbit. A displacement may shift the node on the Earth's orbit so that the display

Continued on p. 128.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 1′ 22d. 7h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		F	Queen Alexandra born, 1844; died, Nov. 20, 1925.	7 45	15 53	335	30
2		S	Mercator died, 1594. Austerlitz 1805.	7 46	15 52	336	29
3		S	**1st Sunday in Advent.** R. S. Hawker born, 1803.	7 47	15 52	337	28
4		M	John Gay died, 1732. Congo Railway opened, 1893.	7 49	15 51	338	27
5		Tu	Mozart died, 1791. Earl Jellicoe born, 1857.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6		W	R. H. Barham (Ingoldsby) b. 1788; d. June 17, 1845.	7 51	15 50	340	25
7		Th	F. de Lesseps died, 1893.	7 53	15 50	341	24
8		F	De Quincey died, 1859. Herbert Spencer died, 1903.	7 54	15 50	342	23
9		S	Milton born, 1608; died, Nov. 8, 1674.	7 55	15 49	343	22
10		S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.**	7 56	15 49	344	21
11		M	R. Doyle, *Punch* artist, died, 1883.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12		Tu	Browning died, 1889; born, May 7, 1812.	7 58	15 49	346	19
13		W	Dr. Johnson died, 1784; born, Sept. 18, 1709.	7 59	15 49	347	18
14		Th	George Washington d. 1799. Duke of York b. 1895.	8 0	15 49	348	17
15		F	Colenso, 1899. Izaak Walton died, 1683.	8 1	15 49	349	16
16		S	Sir Herbert Tree born, 1853; died, July 2, 1917.	8 2	15 49	350	15
17		S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.**	8 3	15 49	351	14
18		M	Boston Tea Party, 1773.	8 3	15 50	352	13
19		Tu	J. W. M. Turner d. 1851; b. April 23, 1775. [1928.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20		W	Prince George born, 1902. Bloomsbury gas explosions,	8 5	15 50	354	11
21		Th	**St. Thomas.** MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22		F	C. S. Calverley born, 1831; died, Feb. 17, 1884.	8 6	15 51	356	9
23		S	Hansom cabs patented, 1834.	8 6	15 52	357	8
24		S	**4th Sunday in Advent.** W. M. Thackeray d. 1863.	8 7	15 52	358	7
25		M	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26		Tu	**St. Stephen.** Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	360	5
27		W	**St. John,** *Apostle and Evangelist.*	8 8	15 55	361	4
28		Th	**Innocents' Day.** Tay Bridge disaster, 1879.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29		F	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died May 19, 1898.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30		S	Sir Samuel Baker, explorer, died, 1893.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31		S	**1st Sunday after Christmas.** Gambetta died, 1882.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter	10	6	23·6
● New Moon	17	2	52·7
☽ First Quarter	23	20	8·8
○ Full Moon	31	20	53·9

Apogee 4d. 13·3h. 252,400 miles.
Perigee 17d. 12·1h. 221,800 ,,
Apogee 31d. 15·2h. 252,500 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Dec. 1, 323° 13′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN DEC., 1932, on 8 days; total fall, 0·62 inch; *below* the average by 1·64 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 3 to 9. Buchan's "3rd Warm Period."

15. Last day for renewing Solicitors' certificates.

– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

18. Ramadan (Month of Abstinence) begins.

21. Common Council elections.

25. Quarter Day.

– Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec. 25.

26. Bank and General Holiday.

31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Equation of Time: Ap. Time		Hourly Var. of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time		MEMORANDA.
M S							
10 59	0·93	16 28 35	10·78	21 47·3 S	0·39	16 39 34	19 19 14	2.
10 36		16 32 54	10·81	21 56·4	0·37	16 43 31	19 15 18	
10 13		16 37 14	10·84	22 5·2	0·36	16 47 27	19 11 22	3. ☾.
		16 41 35	10·86	22 13·6	0·34	16 51 24	19 7 26	
		16 45 56	10·89	22 21·5	0·32	16 55 20	19 3 30	
		16 50 17	10·91	22 29·0	0·30	16 59 17	18 59 34	
		16 54 39	10·93	22 36·0	0·28	3 14	18 55 38	
		16 59 2	10·95	22 42·6	0·27	7 10	18 51 42	
		17 3 25	10·97	22 48·8	0·25	17 11 7	18 47 46	
7 15	1·13	17 7 49	10·99	22 54·5	0·23	17 15 3	18 43 50	
6 47	1·15	17 12 13	11·01	22 59·7	0·21	17 19 0	18 39 54	
6 19	1·17	17 16 37	11 03	23 4·5	0·19	17 22 56	18 35 59	
	1·18	17 21 2	11·04	23 8 9	0·17	17 26 53	18 32 3	
		17 25 27	11·05	23 12·7	0·15	17 30 49	18 28 7	
		17 29 52	11·07	23 16·2	0·13	17 34 46	18 24 11	
		17 34 18	11·08	23 19·1	0·11	17 38 43	18 20 15	1
		17 38 44	11·09	23 21·6	0·09	17 42 39	18 16 19	
		17 43 10	11·09	23 23·6	0·07	17 46 36	18 12 23	11.
		17 47 36	11·10	23 25·2	0·05	17 50 32	18 8 27	
20 2 26	1·24	17 52 3	11·10	23 26·2	0·04	17 54 29	18 4 31	
21 1 56	1·25	17 56 29	11·10	23 26·8	0·02	17 58 26	18 0 35	
		18 0 56	11·11	23 27·0	0·00	18 2 22	17 56 39	13.
		18 5 22	11·11	23 26·6	0·02	18 6 19	17 52 44	
		18 9 49	11·10	23 25·8	0·04	18 10 15	17 48 48	14.
		18 14 15	11·10	23 24·6	0·06	18 14 12	17 44 52	
		18 18 42	11·09	23 22·8	0 08	18 18 8	17 40 56	15.
		18 23 8	11·09	23 20·6	0·10	18 22 5	17 37	
		18 27 34	11·08	23 17·9	0·12	18 26 1	17 33 4	16.
		18 32 0	11·07	23 14·7	0·14	18 29 58	17 29 8	
		18 36 25	11·06	23 11·1	0·16	18 33 54	17 25 12	17. ☾
3 0		18 40 51	11·05	23 7·1 S	0·18	18 37 51	17 21 16	18.
								19.
								20.
								21.
								22.
								23.
								24. ☾.
								25.
								26.
								27.
								28.
								29.
								30.
								31. ☾.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1932.

TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN	SHINE
			inches	Direction	Force	inch	hours
		40·9	30·231	Calm		...	.
		40·9	30·151	S		...	1·6
		41·1	29·519	SSW		·23	...
		·3	·483	WSW		...	2·5
		·5	·757	SW		·12	...
		·5	29·636	SW		...	1·4
		·3	30·099	NW		...	1·4
		41·0	·077	SW		·02	...
		40·6	·139	WSW		...	1 4
		·4	·142	WSW		·01	0·1
		·2	·331	N		...	...
		·3	·409	WSW		...	.
		·5	·389	WSW		·01	...
		·7	·163	W		...	...
		·8	·048	WSW		·08	...
		·7	.290	NE		...	...
		·5	·407	NNE		...	...
		40·0	·493	Calm		...	...
		39·5	·493	Calm		...	...
		39·0	·421	N		...	...
		38·7	·445	ENE		...	...
		·5	·544	Calm		...	...
		·2	·575	SW		...	...
		·2	·421	SW		...	...
		·4	·323	WSW		...	...
		·6	30·143	WSW		..	
27		·8	29·922	WSW		...	1 0
28		38·9	·432	WSW		07	..
		39·0	·223	NW		·08	1·2
		38·9	·650	NNW		...	2·1
34·4	20·6	38·7	29·949	SW		...	0 8
In 46·2	37·9	39·9	30·107			6·2	13·5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon Day.	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc Lat	Centre of Disc Long.
	°	°	°
5	14 5 E	0·2 N	287·2
15	10·2	1·08	155 4
25	5·5 E	2·38	23 7

[See Note, p. 84.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 0m (See p. 126.)
	H. M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	″	″		W. E
1	14 58	23 42	8 36	4 24 27	26 30·3n	54 17	14 47	14 8	1○234
2	15 36	0 34	9 32	5 17 53	27 31·0	54 6	14 44	5 8	♃ ♃ ○24
3	16 26	1 25	10 18	6 11 21	27 14·6	54 0	14 43	16 8	3 1○4 2
4	17 26	2 15	10 50	7 3 47	25 43·4	53 59	14 43	17	34 2 1○
5	18 35	3 3	11 14	7 54 25	23 4·0	54 6	14 44	18	43○1 2
6	19 47	3 49	11 32	8 42 56	19 25·7	20	14 48	19 8	4 1○2 3
7	21 0	4 32	11 47	9 29 32	14 58·7	54 42	14 54	20	4 2○1 3
8	22 12	5 15	11 59	10 14 46	9 53·1	55 14	15 3	21	4 1○2 3
9	23 26	5 56	12 11	10 59 30	4 18·5n	55 55	15 14	22	4○1 3 2
10	...	...	..		1 35·0 S	56 43	15 27	23 8	4 3 2○1
11	0 40	6 39	12 23	12 31 43	5·6	57 39	15 42	24	3 2 4 1○
12	1 58	7 25	12 37	13 21 41	13	58 37	15 58	25	3○4 1 2
13	3 21	8 13	12 53	14 15 57	18 52·2	59 35	16 13	26	1○3 2 4
14	4 49	9 8	13 15	15 15 23	23 20·9	60 25	16 28	27	2○1 3 4
15	6 20	10 8	13 47	16 19 56	26 23·9	61 3	16 38	28 8	●1○3 4
16	7 47	11 13	14 36	17 28 1	27 34·1	61 23	16 44	29 8	○1 3 2 4
17	9 0	12 21	15 45	18 36 39	26 38·3	61 23	16 44	0 21	●3 2○4
18	9 51	13 27	17 11	19 42 37	23 44·2	61 4	16 38	1 21	3 2 1○4
19	10 25	14 29	18 45	20 43 56	19 16·0	60 27	16 28	2 21	3○1 2 4
20	10 48	15 26	20 17	21 40 11	13 44·9	59 38	16 15	3 21	1 4○3 2
21	11 6	16 17	21 43	22 32 6	7 40·3	58 44	16 0	4 21	4 2○1 3
22	11 20	17 4	23 4	23 20 54	1 25·6 S	57 48	15 45	5 21	●4 1○3 2
23	11 32	17 49	0 21	7 53	4 41·2n	56 56	15 31	6 21	4○1 3 2
	-- --	-- --	-- --	0 54 19	10 26·2 S	56 9	15 18	7 21	4 3 1 2○
25	11 58	19 16		1 41 13	15 37·9	55 30	15 7	8 21	♃ 4 3 2○
26	12 14	20 2		2 29 24	20 5·5	54 58	14 54	9 21	4 3○1 2
27	12 33	20 49		3 19 20	23 38·6	54 33	14 52	10 21	4 1 3○2
28	12 59	21 38		4 11 4	26 7·6	54 15	14 47	11 21	2 4○1 3
29	13 34	22 29		5 4 6	27 24·7	54 4	14 44	12 21	1 2○4 3
30	14 21	23 20		5 57 32	27 25·5	53 58	14 42	13 21	2○1 3 4
31	15 18	0 11	8 52	6 50 19	26 10·6	53 57	14 42	14 21	3 1○4 ♃

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 42*m.* Civil twilight ends 16*h.* 45*m.* Night begins 17*h.* 57*m.* The length of the Day is 8*h.* 8*m.*

From Dec. 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h.* 46*m.*

Dec. 6. Mercury at greatest elongation. 21° W.

Dec. 12, 19*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 6° N.

Dec. 15, 22*h.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 6° N.

Dec. 18, 23*h.* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 1° N.

Dec. 20, 7*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 0·7° S.

Dec 20, 8*h.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 0·3° S.

Dec. 21, 10*h.* Venus and Saturn in conjunction. ♀ 0·3° S.

Dec. 22, 7*h.* Sun enters the Sign Capricornus. Solstice.

Dec. 25, 17*h.* Uranus in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 6° S.

Dec. 31. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m.*, the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4*m.* up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m.*

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R A	☿ MERCURY. DEC. S.	♀ VENUS. R A	♀ VENUS. DEC. S.	♂ MARS. R A	♂ MARS. DEC. S.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. S.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
1	15 13 12	15 16·3	19 58 12	23 32·2	18 44 11	24 12·2	13 4 24	5 34·2	20 57 36	18 12·8
7	15 30 31	16 42·6	20 17 53	22 16·9	19 0 59	23 51·8	13 7 27	5 52·2	20 59 12	18 6·2
13	15 54 38	18 35·9	20 36 6	20 52·4	19 17 45	23 24·6	13 10 21	6 9·1	21 0 55	17 58·9
19	16 26 36	20 29·1	20 52 37	19 20·6	19 34 28	22 50 7	13 13 5	6 24·7	21 2 45	17 51·2
25	16 52 57	22 7·7	21 7 12	17 44·1	19 51 7	22 10 3	13 15 38	6 39·1	21 4 41	17 43·0
31	17 24 56	23 23·7	21 19 33	16 5·6	20 7 38	21 23·6	13 17 59	6 52·2	21 6 42	17 34·4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
1				4·1	1 5	0·9		3·4	14·1		15·4	
7				4·0	1·5	0·8	16 17			2·1	15·8	
25	8·95	6·6	19·4	4 0	1·6		16 17	2·5	18 6	2·1	16·2	

Dec. 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m.* 10·90*s.* of Mean Time.

D.	♅ URANUS. R A	DEC. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	DEC. N.
	H M	° ′	H. M.	° ′
10	1 28·5	8 39	20 56·4	7 44
20	1 28·0	8 36	20 56·4	7 44

Dec. 12. Uranus *rises* 13*h.* 17*m.*, *sets* 2*h.* 5|*m.* Neptune *rises* 22*h.* 49*m.*, *sets* 12*h.* 13*m.*

may come later than hitherto expected, or it may cause the meteor orbit to cut the plane of the ecliptic at a point within or without the Earth's orbit. It has been found that the orbit of the comet now passes within that of the Earth, but not sufficiently so as to preclude the possibility that the Earth will pass through the stream. This, however, is subject to alteration, and it is not to be asserted that a display is certain. These meteors diverge from a point in the constellation Leo, which rises about 10.30 p.m., so that they may be looked for from that time. Since the moon is new this year on November 27, there will be little moonlight on the nights when the meteors are expected to interfere with their observation. It was concluded by Mr. E. V. Marsh of Philadelphia, from the observations in 1866, that there are actually three streams, and that the densest group of meteors is flanked on either side by more tenuous groups with vacant spaces between; the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol King Road (Avonmouth)		Hull (Immingham)		Greenock		Leith		Dublin Bar (Kingstown) G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	1 1	1 13	10 43	11 0	6 32	6 52	5 4	5 26	11 46		1 56	2 16	10 45	11 7
2	1 33	1 50	11 19	11 35	7 6	7 28	5 44	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 45
3	2 8	2 26	11 53		7 38	8 0	6 23	6 35	0 41	0 52	3 15	3 32	11 58	
4	2 40	3 3	0 10	0 24	8 9	8 30	7 0	7 6	1 19	1 25	3 53	4 6	0 22	0 34
5	3 11	3 39	0 44	0 58	8 40	9 3	7 39	7 39	2 0	1 53	4 31	4 50	0 58	1 7
6	3 44	4 14	1 21	1 33	9 10	9 34	8 15	8 10	2 39	2 24	5 11	5 23	1 35	1 43
7	4 17	4 55	1 59	2 9	9 42	10 7	8 50	8 42	3 19	3 5	5 46	5 59	2 12	2 20
8	4 55	5 36	2 36	2 45	10 19	10 46	9 30	9 22	4 1	3 42	6 26	6 32	2 53	3 3
9	5 37	6 22	3 23	3 31	11 1	11 32	10 14	10 9	4 49	4 32	7 8	7 17	3 41	3 54
10	6 21	7 11	4 15	4 26	11 52		11 7	11 5	5 43	5 25	7 59	8 9	4 38	4 58
11	7 15	8 8	5 17	5 34	0 32	0 57		0 14	6 35	6 38	8 51	9 16	5 44	6 8
12	8 15	9 12	6 25	6 44	1 43	2 11	0 16	1 24	7 43	7 38	9 49	10 19	6 50	7 16
13	9 28	10 18	7 31	7 51	2 56	3 26	1 31	2 27	8 47	8 43	10 44	11 21	7 50	8 17
14	10 39	11 19	8 31	8 51	4 6	4 34	2 41	3 23	9 42	9 46	11 48		8 45	9 10
15	11 44		9 24	9 48	5 10	5 36	3 41	4 14	10 35	10 48	0 21	0 45	9 35	10 1
16	0 16	0 42	10 15	10 41	6 6	6 32	4 37	5 0	11 28	11 45	1 17	1 36	10 25	10 50
17	1 8	1 36	11 3	11 33	6 59	7 23	5 30	5 49		0 19	2 6	2 25	11 11	11 38
18	*1 58	*2 28	11 53		7 49	8 13	6 22	6 35	0 35	1 3	2 59	3 18	11 58	
19	*2 47	*3 19	0 23	0 42	8 37	9 2	7 15	7 24	1 27	1 51	3 56	4 13	0 27	0 47
20	3 34	4 12	1 14	1 31	9 25	9 49	8 6	8 10	2 20	2 33	4 51	5 4	1 18	1 36
21	4 21	5 4	2 5	2 18	10 13	10 38	8 57	8 56	3 17	3 22	5 40	5 52	2 7	2 27
22	5 11	5 58	2 55	3 9	11 0	11 28	9 50	9 45	4 13	4 15	6 32	6 41	3 0	3 23
23	6 2	6 54	3 50	4 4	11 51		10 45	10 39	5 7	5 10	7 23	7 32	3 58	4 22
24	6 54	7 51	4 49	5 5	0 18	0 45	11 45	11 40	5 55	6 5	8 14	8 30	5 0	5 25
25	7 51	8 50	5 52	6 11	1 15	1 46		0 50	6 44	7 6	9 8	9 31	6 5	6 28
26	8 57	9 55	7 0	7 20	2 17	2 53	0 50	1 55	7 46	8 17	10 8	10 38	7 7	7 30
27	10 8	10 53	8 1	8 24	3 24	3 59	2 0	2 54	8 53	9 33	11 16	11 45	8 4	8 28
28	11 11	11 44	8 56	9 16	4 28	5 0	3 5	3 42	9 54	10 35		0 19	8 56	9 19
29		0 6	9 44	10 5	5 23	5 51	3 58	4 25	10 43	11 21	0 42	1 15	9 42	10 3
30	0 32	0 52	10 24	10 45	6 11	6 37	4 45	5 5	11 25	11 58	1 35	2 1	10 25	10 48
31	1 24	1 37	11 4	11 25	6 50	7 15	5 30	5 42		0 2	2 21	2 44	11 5	11 29

Rising Southing and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Souths	Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	5 46	10 28	15 11	11 21	15 15	19 9
10	6 0	10 29	14 58	11 8	15 14	19 21
17	6 27	10 40	14 52	10 50	15 10	19 30
24	6 57	10 55	14 53	10 29	15 2	19 36
31	7 24	11 13	15 2	10 4	14 50	19 36

D	Mars ♂ Rises	Souths	Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	10 12	14 0	17 48	2 43	8 18	13 53
10	10 5	13 56	17 48	2 22	7 55	13 27
17	9 55	13 52	17 49	2 0	7 31	13 1
24	9 44	13 47	17 51	1 38	7 7	12 36
31	9 32	13 43	17 54	1 15	6 43	12 10

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m
3	11 44	16 10	20 36
10	11 18	15 45	20 12
17	10 52	15 20	19 48
24	10 26	14 55	19 24
31	10 0	14 30	19 0

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is at greatest western elongation on December 6 and will be in the south east at nearly 10 degrees altitude in the mornings before and after that date

♀ Venus is a bright evening star to be seen in the early twilight at altitude about 15 degrees Magnitude at greatest brilliancy, December 31—4 4

♂ Mars is still in the evening sky for about two hours after sunset low in the south west

♃ Jupiter rising two hours after midnight in the middle of the month is a prominent object of the morning sky Magnitude—1 4 to —1 5

♄ Saturn will be seen in the early evening sky. It will be near Venus about the 21st Magnitude +1 0.

Earth being about 4½ hours in the central dense stream about 6 hours in the vacant spaces and 12 or 13 hours in each of the outside streams This hypothesis, known as Mushs Triple Shower requires verification by discussion of the observations in different longitudes

Continued from p 122

24 feet by 10 feet by 6 feet which rests on the Blue Clay 40 feet below ground level In spite of the fact that thousands of persons walk daily through the building and thousands of vehicles pass outside, it is found possible to detect these minute vibrations arising from causes at places thousands of miles away —*J J Shaw, at Brit. Assoc. Meeting, 1932.*

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1934.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 24 AND 25 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	XVI	*Whit Sunday*	May 20
Epact	14	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26
Solar Cycle (Year of)	11	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 27
Roman Indiction (Year of)	2	*Corpus Christi*	,, 31
Dominical Letter	G	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Julian Period (Year of)	6647	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon) ...	2,427,439	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
New Year's Day (Monday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Foundation Day, Australia	,, 26	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 28	Jewish New Year (5695)	Sept. 10
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 14	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Good Friday	March 30	Sundays after Trinity	26
Easter Day	April 1	*St. Andrew's Day*	Nov. 30
St. George's Day	,, 23	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 2
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY (Tuesday)	,, 25
Ascension Day	,, 10		

The Tropical Year 1934–1935.

Spring Equinox (1934)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.* 7*h.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	22*d.* 3*h.*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	23*d.* 18*h.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.* 13*h.*
Spring Equinox (1935)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21*d.* 13*h.*

Phases of the Moon, 1934.

January.				*May.*				*September.*			
Last Quarter ...	8*d.*	21*h.*	36*m.*	Last Quarter ...	6*d.*	6*h.*	41*m.*	New Moon.....	9*d.*	0*h.*	20*m.*
New Moon	15	13	37	New Moon.....	13	12	30	First Quarter ...	16	12	26
First Quarter	22	11	50	First Quarter ...	21	15	20	Full Moon	23	4	19
Full Moon.....	30	16	31	Full Moon	28	21	42	Last Quarter ...	30	12	29
February.				*June.*				*October.*			
Last Quarter ..	7*d.*	9*h.*	22*m.*	Last Quarter ...	4*d.*	12*h.*	53*m.*	New Moon.....	8*d.*	15*h.*	5*m.*
New Moon	14	0	43	New Moon.....	12	2	11	First Quarter ...	15	19	29
First Quarter ...	21	6	5	First Quarter ...	20	6	37	Full Moon	22	15	1
March.				Full Moon	27	5	8	Last Quarter ...	30	8	22
Full Moon.....	1*d.*	10*h.*	26*m.*	*July.*				*November.*			
Last Quarter ...	8	18	6	Last Quarter ...	3*d.*	20*h.*	28*m.*	New Moon	7*d.*	4*h.*	44*m.*
New Moon 15		12	8	New Moon	11	17	6	First Quarter ...	14	2	39
First Quarter ...	23	1	45	First Quarter ...	19	18	53	Full Moon	21	4	26
Full Moon.....	31	1	14	Full Moon	26	12	9	Last Quarter ...	29	5	39
April.				*August.*				*December.*			
Last Quarter.....	7*d.*	0*h.*	48*m.*	Last Quarter ...	2*d.*	6*h.*	27*m.*	New Moon	6*d.*	17*h.*	25*m.*
New Moon	13	23	57	New Moon	10	8	46	First Quarter ...	13	10	52
First Quarter ...	21	21	20	First Quarter ...	18	4	33	Full Moon	20	20	53
Full Moon.....	29	12	45	Full Moon	24	19	37	Last Quarter ...	29	2	8
				Last Quarter ...	31	19	40				

Calendar for the Year 1934.

January.							*February.*						
Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28		Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29		M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30		Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	3	10	17	24	31		W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—		Th. ...	1	8	15	22	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—		F. ...	2	9	16	23	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—		S. ...	3	10	17	24	—
March.							*April.*						
Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27		Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28		M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29		Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30		W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	31		Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—		F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—		S. ...	2	9	16	23	30
May.							*June.*						
Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27		Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28		M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29		Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30		W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	31		Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—		F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—		S. ...	2	9	16	23	30
July.							*August.*						
Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29		Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30		M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31		Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—		W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—		Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—		F. ...	3	10	17	24	31
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—		S. ...	4	11	18	25	—
September.							*October.*						
Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24		Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25		M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26		Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27		W. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28		Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	—	8	15	22	29		F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	1	9	16	23	30		S. ...	6	13	20	27	—
November.							*December.*						
Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25		Su. ...	—	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26		M. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27		Tu. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28		W. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29		Th. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30		F. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	3	10	17	24	—		S. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—

Day.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Add to App. Time.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascens'n.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T.	[See Note, p. 84.] The Moon. Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Midnight. Right Ascension.	At Midnight. Declination.
	H. M.	H. M	M. S	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′
1	8 15	15 59	3 28	18 45 16	23 2′4 S	18 41 48	17 17 20	16 25	1 0	9 18	7 41 32	23 45′3n
2	8 16	16 0	3 56	18 49 40	22 57′4	18 45 44	17 13 24	17 36	1 46	9 58	8 30 40	20 18′5
3	8 16	1	4 24	18 54 5	22 52′0	18 49 41	17 9 29	18 49	2 30	10 34	9 17 42	16 1′1
4	8 16	2	4 52	18 58 29	22 46′1	18 53 37	17 5 33	20 1	3 13	11 7	10 3 1	11 4′0
5	7 16	4	5 19	19 2 53	22 39′7	18 57 34	17 1 37	21 14	3 54	11 39	10 47 20	5 38′3n
6	7 16	5	5 46	19 7 16	22 33′0	19 1 30	16 57 41	22 26	4 36	12 10	11 31 34	0 5′7 S
7	7 16	6	6 12	19 11 39	22 25′7	19 5 27	16 53 45	23 41	5 19	12 42	12 16 46	5 56′9
8	6 16	7	6 38	19 16 1	22 17′9	19 9 23	16 49 49	.....	... ..	.....	13 4 9	11 42′7
9	6 16	9	7 3	19 20 23	22 9′7	19 13 20	16 45 53	0 59	6 4	13 16	13 54 59	17 7′0
10	5 16	10	7 28	19 24 45	22 1′2	19 17 17	16 41 57	2 22	6 54	13 56	14 50 23	21 49′0
11	4 16	12	7 52	19 29 5	21 52′2	19 21 13	16 38 1	3 49	7 49	14 41	15 50 56	25 23′0
12	4 16	13	8 16	19 33 26	21 42′7	19 25 10	16 34 5	5 17	8 50	15 28	16 56 6	27 21′3
13	3 16	14	8 39	19 37 45	21 32′9	19 29 6	16 30 9	6 35	9 55	16 15	18 3 55	27 12′5
14	3 16	16	9 2	19 42 4	21 22′6	19 33 3	16 26 13	7 37	11 2	16 33	19 11 22	25 20′5
15	2 16	17	9 23	19 46 23	21 11′9	19 36 59	16 22 18	8 19	12 7	16 5	20 15 42	21 28′2
16	1 16	19	9 45	19 50 41	21 0′8	19 40 56	16 18 22	8 48	13 8	17 48	21 15 30	16 13′0
17	0 16	21	10 5	19 54 58	20 49′3	19 44 52	16 14 26	9 9	14 3	19 12	22 10 47	10 7′0
18	7 59	16	22 10	25 19 59	14 20 37′4	19 48 49	16 10 30	9 24	14 54	20 39	23 2 25	3 39′5S
19	7 58	16	24 10	44 20 3	30 20 25′1	19 52 46	16 6 34	9 38	15 41	22 2	23 51 35	2 45′8n
20	7 57	16	25 11	2 20 7	44 20 12′5	19 56 42	16 2 38	9 51	16 27	23 21	0 39 33	8 50′6
21	7 56	16	27 11	20 20 11	58 19 59′4	20 0 39	15 58 42	10 4	17 12	0 29	1 27 24	14 21′3
22	7 55	16	29 11	37 20 16	12 19 46′0	20 4 35	15 54 46	10 20	17 58	1 56	2 16 1	19 6′5
23	7 54	16	31 11	52 20 20	24 19 32′2	20 8 32	15 50 50	10 37	18 45	3 10	3 5 59	22 56′5
24	7 52	16	32 12	8 20 24	36 19 18′1	20 12 28	15 46 54	11 1	19 34	4 21	3 57 29	25 42′5
25	7 51	16	34 12	22 20 28	47 19 3′6	20 16 25	15 42 58	11 33	20 24	5 23	4 50 15	27 27′4
26	7 50	16	36 12	36 20 32	57 18 48′8	20 20 21	15 39 3	12 16	21 16	6 14	5 43 35	27 36′7
27	7 49	16	38 12	48 20 37	6 18 33′6	20 24 18	15 35 7	13 10	22 6	6 55	6 36 33	26 40′0
28	7 47	16	39 13	0 20 41	15 18 18′1	20 28 15	15 31 11	14 14	22 56	7 23	7 28 15	24 31′1
29	7 46	16	41 13	11 20 45	22 18 2′2	20 32 11	15 27 15	15 25	23 43	7 46	8 18 6	21 19′4
30	7 44	16	43 13	22 20 49	29 17 46′0	20 36 8	15 23 19	16 38	0 29	8 1	9 5 54	17 9′3
31	7 43	16	45 13	31 20 53	35 17 29′6	20 40 4	15 19 23	17 51	1 12	8 15	9 51 55	12 17′9n

Apparent Right Ascen. and Declin. of the Planets at Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury. R.A. H. M. S.	☿ Mercury. Dec. ° ′	♀ Venus. R.A. H. M. S.	♀ Venus. Dec. ° ′	♂ Mars. R.A. H. M. S	♂ Mars. Dec. ° ′
1	17 58 8	24 11′9	21 29 19	14 28′1	20 24 0	20 31′0
	18 32 14	24 28′1	36 5	12 55′	20 40 14	19 32′6
	19 7 3	24 11′9	21 39 27	11 30′	56 17	18 28′8
	19 42 38	23 19′0	39 1	10 17′	21 12 10	17 20′1
	20 17 47	21 48′5	21 34 35	9 21′	21 27 52	16 6′8
	20 52 13	19 39′4	21 26 20	8 45′8	21 43	′3
	21 26 14	16 52′2	21 15 6	8 33′4	21 58 42	13 28′

	♃ Jupiter. R.A. H. M. S.	♃ Jupiter. Dec. ° ′	♄ Saturn. R.A. H. M. S.	♄ Saturn. Dec. ° ′
	13 20 7	7 3′9	21 8 48	17 25′3
	13 22 1	7 14′1	21 10 58	17 15′9
	13 23 42	7 22′8	21 13 12	17 6′1
16	13 25 6	7 29′9	21 15 29	16 56′1
	13 26 14	7 35 3	21 17 48	16 45′7
	13 27 6	7 39′1	21 20 9	16 35′2
	13 27 40	7 41′2	21 22 32	16 24′5

Jan. 2. Earth in Perihelion. Distance from Sun's centre 91,344,000 miles.

Venus is an early evening star during this month, setting about an hour and a half after sunset at its end. Jupiter is a bright object of the morning sky. Mars and Saturn are above the horizon in the south-west to west for an hour or two after sunset, and will be in close conjunction on January 20. Mercury will not be visible this month.

In 1934 there will be two eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon. A Total eclipse of the Sun about midnight of February 13 G.M.T. will be visible mainly from the western part of the Pacific, and an Annular eclipse on August 10 from South Africa, North of Cape Colony. The lunar eclipses on January 30 and July 26 are both partial, and the second of them invisible at Greenwich.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D	☿ Mercury Rises h. m	☿ Mercury Souths h. m.	☿ Mercury Sets h. m.	♀ Venus Rises h. m.	♀ Venus Souths h. m	♀ Venus Sets h. m	♂ Mars Rises h. m	♂ Mars Souths h. m.	♂ Mars Sets h. m.	♃ Jupiter Souths h. m	♃ Jupiter Sets h. m.	♄ Saturn Rises h. m.	♄ Saturn S'ths h. m	♄ Saturn Sets h. m.
7		11 34	15 20		14 31	19 30	9 18	13 38	17 58	0 52	6 18	11 44	9 34	18 39
14		11 55	15 46		14 6	19 14	9 5	13 33	18 2	0 27	5 52	11 18		18 24
	8 13	12 17	16 22	9	13 34	18 49	8 49	13 27	18 6	0 2	5 27	10 51	13 27	17 58
	8 15	12 39	17 5	9 35	12 54	18 22	8 32	13 21	18 11	23 38	4 56	10 20	8 16	17 29

Tidal Constants.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be* approximately *found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the* Standard Port (*as shown on* pp 85, 89, *etc*) *and* **adding thereto** *the quantities annexed The time thus found will be* Greenwich Time *for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and* Amsterdam Time *for Netherlands Ports The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An* denotes Range of Tide*

PORT OR PLACE.		CONSTANTS	SPRGS	NEAPS
		h m	ft	ft
Aberdeen	*Leith*	10 53	12¼	9¼
Aberdovey	*Lpl*	9 3	14½	10
Aberystwyth	*Lpl*	8 49	14	10¼
Ait Point	*Lpl*	12 3	25	19
Aldeburgh	*Lon*	8 53	8	6½
Alderney	*Lon*	4 55	20¼	15¾
Alloa	*Leith*	0 53	17½	15
Amlwch	*Lpl*	11 28	20	15½
Antwerp	*Lon*	1 29	16½	14
Appledore	*Btol*	11 20	23¼	16½
Arisaig	*Grnk*	6 4	13½	10
Arbroath	*Leith*	11 30	14	11
Ardrishaig	*Grnk*	12 12	9¼	8¼
Ardrossan	*Grnk*	11 58	10	8
Arundel	*Lon*	10 54	10	7
Ayr	*Grnk*	11 59	10	8½
Ayre Pt (I of Man)	*Lpl*	12 20	20	16
Ballycottin	*Btol*	10 31	12½	10
Banff	*Leith*	10 23	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*Lpl*	5 21	12¼	9¾
Bardsey Island	*Lpl*	8 55	13¼	10½
Barmouth	*Lpl*	8 58	15	11
Barnstaple Bridge	*Btol*	11 49	*11½	*5¹
Barrow	*Lpl*	12 20	29	22¼
Barry Island	*Btol*	12 3	36	27¼
Beachy Head	*Lon*	9 20	—	—
Beaumaris	*Lpl*	1 42	23¼	16½
Belfast	*Dub*	11 48	11	9¼
Berwick	*Leith*	12 11	15	11½
Bideford	*Btol*	11 29	16¼	—
Blakeney	*Hull*	0 51	8¹	4½
Blyth	*Leith*	0 41	15	11
Bolt Head	*Lon*	4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*Btol*	10 39	22	17
Boulogne	*Lon*	9 30	28¾	23
Brest	*Lon*	2 6	24½	19½
Bridgwater Bar	*Btol*	12 7	35	26½
Bridlington	*Leith*	2 0	17½	13½
Bridport	*Lon*	4 18	12¼	8¼
Brielle	*Lon*	1 5	—	—
Brighton	*Lon*	9 18	19¼	16
Broughty Ferry	*Leith*	12 18	15½	12½
Buckie	*Leith*	10 10	12	9
Budehaven	*Btol*	11 8	23	17
Burntisland	*Leith*	0 7	18	14½
Burryport	*Btol*	11 25	26	19
Caen	*Lon*	8 19	—	—
Calais	*Lon*	9 53	22½	19
Campbeltown	*Grnk*	11 57	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall *Lizard*	*Btol*	9 59	17	13¾
Cardiff	*Btol*	12 6	37¾	27¼
Cardigan	*Lpl*	8 16	12	9
Carmarthen Bar	*Btol*	11 7	26	19½
Carnarvon	*Lpl*	10 43	14¾	12
Chatham (N Lock)	*Lon*	11 10	18½	15
Chepstow	*Btol*	0 21	38	28½
Cherbourg	*Lon*	6 4	20¾	16
Chester	*Lpl*	1 24	*10	*7½
Cheulton	*Lon*	4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*Lon*	9 36	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*Lon*	7 9 & 9 39	5	—
Cowes (West)	*Lon*	9 43	11½	9¼

PORT OR PLACE		CONSTANTS	SPRGS	NEAPS
		h m	ft	ft
Cromarty	*Leith*	9 28	13½	11
Cromer	*Hull*	1 0	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*Lon*	4 32	14 4	11½
Deal	*Lon*	9 11	16	12½
Devonport Dock	*Lon*	4 0	15¼	12
Dieppe	*Lon*	9 5	29½	23
Dingle Bay	*Lpl*	5 28	12½	9½
Donegal Bar	*Lpl*	6 47	11½	8½
Douglas	*Lpl*	0 3	22¼	18¼
Dover	*Lon*	9 21	18½	14½
Dumbarton	*Grnk*	0 29	11½	9¼
Dumfries	*Lpl*	1 10	*6	*4½
Dunbar	*Leith*	12 3	16¼	13¼
Dundalk (Pile light)	*Lpl*	12 17	16	14¼
Dundee	*Leith*	0 3	15½	12½
Dungeness	*Lon*	9 16	23	18
Dunkerque	*Lon*	10 6	19¼	16
Exmouth	*Lon*	4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*Leith*	12 8	15	11
Falmouth	*Lon*	3 19	17	13½
Fareham	*Lon*	9 55	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*Leith*	12 5	15	12
Filey Bay	*Leith*	1 37	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*Lpl*	8 14	12½	9
Flushing	*Lon*	11 49	15	12¼
Folkestone	*Lon*	9 14	20	16½
Formby Point	*Lpl*	11 43	27¼	21¼
Fowey	*Lon*	3 35	14¼	11½
Fraserburgh	*Leith*	10 33	11	8½
Galway Bay	*Lpl*	6 8	15¾	11¾
Glasgow	*Grnk*	0 56	13½	11
Glasson Dock	*Lpl*	12 23	30¼	24
Goole	*Hull*	1 38	18	11¼
Granton Pier	*Leith*	0 3	18	14½
Granville	*Lon*	4 27	44½	33¼
Gravesend	*Lon*	11 27	—	—
Greenwich	*Lon*	12 11	22¾	18¼
Grimsby	*Hull*	12 13	20	15½
Hartlepool	*Leith*	0 53	16	12¼
Harwich	*Lon*	9 56	12½	10½
Hastings	*Lon*	8 53	25	18¾
Haverfordwest	*Lpl*	7 58	*7¼	*5½
Havre	*Lon*	7 11	25¼	21¼
Hilbre Island	*Lpl*	12 9	27¾	22
Holyhead	*Lpl*	11 24	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*Lon*	6 56	26¼	21
Hook of Holland	*Lon*	0 26	6½	5½
Hurst Cambet	*Lon*	8 27 & 10 38	8 & 7¼	6¾
Hythe (Hants)	*Lon*	9 18 & 11 0	13¾	9¾
Ilfracombe	*Btol*	11 3	25¼	19¼
Inverary	*Grnk*	0 10	10	—
Invergordon	*Leith*	9 41	13½	10¾
Ipswich	*Lon*	10 57	13½	—
Kingsbridge	*Lon*	4 3	10	—
Kinsale Harbour	*Lpl*	6 13	12½	9¾
Kirkcudbright	*Lpl*	12 22	23	17
Kirkwall	*Leith*	7 52	8½	6½
Lamlash	*Grnk*	11 59	10	7
Lancaster	*Lpl*	12 23	30¼	23¼
Langston Harbour	*Lon*	9 46	13½	10½
Lerwick Harbour	*Leith*	8 31	5¾	4½
Limerick	*Lpl*	7 42	18½	14½

Port or Place		Constants h	m	Springs ft	Neaps ft
Littlehampton Bar	*Lon*	9	40	16½	12
Lizard	*Btol*	9	59	17	13¾
Llanelly Bar	*Btol*	11	28	22½	15½
Loch Long	*Grnk*	12	2	12	9
Looe (East)	*Lon*	3	46	16¾	13³₄
Lossiemouth	*Leith*	10	8	12	9
Lowestoft	*Lon*	7	34	6¾	5¾
Lundy Island	*Btol*	10	39	27	20
Lyme Regis	*Lon*	4	35	12¼	9¼
Lymington	*Lon*	8 33 & 10	23	8	6
Lynmouth	*Btol*	11	22	30½	21¾
Lynn Road	*Hull*	0	32	21¹₂	16¼
Margate Pier	*Lon*	9	41	15½	13
Maryport	*Lpl*	0	11	24½	20¼
Mevagissey	*Lon*	3	26	18	14½
Middlesbrough	*Leith*	1	12	17	12¼
Milford Haven	*Lpl*	7	12	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier	*Btol*	11	51	34½	26½
Montrose	*Leith*	12	12	15½	12½
Morecambe	*Lpl*	0	8	28¹₄	22½
Mull of Galloway	*Grnk*	11	24	15	12
Nash Point	*Btol*	11	44	33	25
Naze	*Lon*	9	47	12½	10
Neath	*Btol*	11	36	*13½	*10
Needles Point	*Lon*	7	54	7½	5
Newcastle on Tyne	*Leith*	0	42	15¼	11¾
Newhaven	*Lon*	9	16	19	15
Newport (Mon.)	*Btol*	0	2	39½	29½
Newquay (Towan)	*Btol*	10	7	21½	15¼
Newquay (Cardigan)	*Lpl*	8	43	14	9¾
Nore Light	*Lon*	10	54	16½	13½
North Shields	*Leith*	0	46	14¼	11
North Sunderland	*Leith*	12	22	15	11½
Oban	*Grnk*	5	38	11½	8
Orfordness	*Lon*	9	11	8	6½
Ostende	*Lon*	10	35	15	11¾
Padstow	*Btol*	10	38	21¾	17½
Peel (I. of Man)	*Lpl*	12	23	18	14¾
Pembroke Dockyard	*Lpl*	7	22	22¼	17
Penzance	*Btol*	9	57	18½	14¾
Peterhead	*Leith*	10	26	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater	*Lon*	3	45	15¹	12
Poole	*Lon*	7 0 & 10	35	6¹	4¼
Port Carlisle	*Lpl*	0	54	20	14
Port Harrington	*Lpl*	0	0	25	19
Port Madoc	*Lpl*	8	48	14¼	11
Port Patrick	*Lpl*	0	1	15	12
Port Talbot	*Btol*	11	23	29	21½
Portishead	*Btol*	12	27	41	31
Portland Bill	*Lon*	4	47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater	*Lon*	5	13	6¾	4¼
Portsmouth Dockyard	*Lon*	9	36	13	10½
Preston	*Lpl*	0	2	20³₄	15
Pwllheli Bar	*Lpl*	9	5	14	10½
Queenstown	*Lpl*	6	29	12¼	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*Lpl*	0	0	20¹₄	27
Ramsgate Harbour	*Lon*	9	40	15¾	12½
Ribble Lighthouse	*Lpl*	11	59	26¼	20³₄
Rosslare Harbour	*Lpl*	7	51	5	3½
Rosyth	*Leith*	0	9	18	13¾

Port or Place		Constants h	m	Springs ft	Neaps ft
Royal Albert Dock	*Lon*	11	57	21½	17½
Ryde	*Lon*	9	27	13½	10
St Agnes	*Btol*	10	0	16	12
St Helier	*Lon*	4	34	25¼	26
St Ives	*Btol*	10	11	23¾	17¼
St Malo	*Lon*	4	10	40¼	30³₄
St Mary's	*Btol*	9	48	16	12
St Peter Port	*Lon*	4	49	26¾	19¼
Salcombe	*Lon*	3	58	15¾	12¹₀
Saltash	*Lon*	4	4	15	11
Scarborough	*Leith*	1	33	16¾	13½
Seaham	*Leith*	0	49	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*Lon*	9	29	15¼	12¼
Sharpness	*Btol*	0	48	28	21½
Sheerness Dockyard	*Lon*	11	4	17	14
Shoreham Harbour	*Lon*	9	29	18	13½
Silloth	*Lpl*	0	25	25¾	21½
Southampton	*Lon*	9 4 & 11	6	13¼	11½
Southend	*Lon*	10	53	18	14³₄
Southwold	*Lon*	8	16	6¼	4¼
Spurn Head	*Hull*	11	56	20	16¼
Start Point	*Lon*	3	58	15	11¾
Stirling	*Leith*	1	28	*7¼	*1¾
Stockton	*Leith*	1	5	11	—
Stonehaven	*Leith*	11	4	14	11
Stornoway	*Lpl*	8	8	14	10
Stranraer	*Grnk*	11	53	9½	7½
Stromness	*Leith*	6	31	10¼	7½
Sunderland	*Leith*	0	46	15½	12
Sutton Bridge	*Hull*	0	34	20½	15
Swanage	*Lon*	6 30 & 10	30	6¼	4¾
Swansea Bay	*Btol*	11	23	28½	21
Tees River Bar	*Leith*	1	10	16¼	12³₄
Tay River Bar	*Leith*	12	2	16	13½
Teignmouth	*Lon*	4	16	13	9¾
Tenby	*Btol*	11	2	25¾	18¼
Thurso	*Leith*	6	1	14½	10³₄
Tobermory	*Lpl*	6	56	14	10¹₄
Torbay	*Lon*	4	16	13	10
Troon	*Grnk*	11	59	9	7¼
Truro	*Lon*	3	27	17½	14½
Tynemouth Bar	*Leith*	0	58	14½	11¼
Ushant	*Lon*	2	0	25	19½
Valentia Harbour	*Lpl*	5	1	11	8
Waterford Harbour	*Lpl*	6	44	13¾	10¼
Weston super Mare	*Btol*	12	11	38	28½
Wexford	*Lpl*	8	43	5	3¾
Whitby	*Leith*	1	7	15	11¼
Whitehaven	*Lpl*	12	24	25¾	20³₄
Wick	*Leith*	8	54	10¼	8
Wisbech	*Hull*	1	34	15¾	11¾
Woolwich	*Lon*	11	58	—	—
Workington	*Lpl*	0	5	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*Btol*	11	23	26¼	19½
Yarmouth Roads	*Lon*	7	10	6	4½
Yarmouth (I. of W.)	*Lon*	8 29 & 10	30	7¾ & 6¾	6¼
Ymuiden	*Lon*	1	13	6½	5¼
Youghal	*Lpl*	6	41	13¾	10¼

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in italic.

Example.—Required times of high water at Aberdeen on *January 16th 1932*:—

(a) *Morning Tide*

	h	m		
Appropriate time of high water at *Leith*	5h	10m	Aft	*Jan* 15
Add tide interval	10	53		
Sum	16	3		
Subtract 12h	12	0		
Time of high water at Aberdeen *January 16th*	4	3	Morn	

(b) *Afternoon Tide*

	h	m		
Appropriate time of high water at *Leith*	5h	33m.	Morn	*Jan.* 16
Add tide interval	10	53		
Sum	16	26		
Subtract 12h	12	0		
Time of high water at Aberdeen *January 16th*	4	26	Aft.	

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N and 60° S

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading there will be found figures which added to 12*h* give the *local apparent time* of sunset Subtracting these quantities from 12*h* will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise To obtain from this the local *mean* time the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*

If the figures are required for a declination or latitude falling between two arguments of the table, they may be found by proportion. The effect of refraction is included.

THE TIME OF SUNSET

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack (and similarly of moonrise and moonset) are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′ It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge,

DECLINATION	LATITUDE.																	
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43	49°	53°	56°	58°	60	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°			
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13				
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 23	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12			
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35			
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10			
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49			
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32			
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16			
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1			
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48			
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35			
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23			
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11			
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0			
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49			
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39			
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29			
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19			
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10			
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0			
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51			
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41			
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32			
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23			
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14			
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5			
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56			
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47			
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38			
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29			
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20			
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11			
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1			
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52			
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42			
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32			
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22			
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12			
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1			
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50			
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39			
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27			
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14			
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0			
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46			
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30			
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12			
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52			
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27			
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26				

of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	—				m	m	m.	m	—				
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+ 5	−14	−32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15		0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester ...	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover.....	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth.....	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Feb.	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept		Nov.	Dec	Jan.
				m	m				m		m	—
Cape Wrath..	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow .	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast ...	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+15	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	−11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester ..	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	−	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover.....	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth ...	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the *same* moment lie in a slightly curved line across the map, the lines for different moments being approximately parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM THE OBSERVED ALTITUDE OF POLARIS OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I *Arguments*—Local Sidereal Time of Observation

Local Sidereal Time −	Local Sidereal Time +	Correction	Local Sidereal Time −	Local Sidereal Time +	Correction	Local Sidereal Time −	Local Sidereal Time +	Correction	Local Sidereal Time +	Local Sidereal Time −	Correction	Local Sidereal Time +	Local Sidereal Time −	Correction
H M	H M	° ′	H M	H M	° ′	H M	H M	′	H M	H M	′	H M	H M	′
0 0	12 0	0 58 2	2 30	14 30	1 2 4	5 0	17 0	40 7	7 40	19 40	0 6	10 0	22 0	37 2
0 10	12 10	0 59 3	2 40	14 40	1 1 7	5 10	17 10	38 5	7 50	19 50	3 3	10 10	22 10	39 4
0 20	12 20	1 0 3	2 50	14 50	1 0 9	5 20	17 20	36 2	8 0	20 0	6 1	10 20	22 20	41 6
0 30	12 30	1 1 2	3 0	15 0	0 59 9	5 30	17 30	33 9	8 10	20 10	8 9	10 30	22 30	43 6
0 40	12 40	1 2 0	3 10	15 10	0 58 9	5 40	17 40	31 5	8 20	20 20	11 7	10 40	22 40	45 7
0 50	12 50	1 2 6	3 20	15 20	0 57 8	5 50	17 50	29 1	8 30	20 30	14 4	10 50	22 50	47 6
1 0	13 0	1 3 1	3 30	15 30	0 56 5	6 0	18 0	26 5	8 40	20 40	17 1	11 0	23 0	49 4
1 10	13 10	1 3 5	3 40	15 40	0 55 1	6 10	18 10	24 0	8 50	20 50	19 8	11 10	23 10	51 1
1 20	13 20	1 3 8	3 50	15 50	0 53 7	6 20	18 20	21 4	9 0	21 0	22 4	11 20	23 20	52 7
1 30	13 30	1 4 0	4 0	16 0	0 52 1	6 30	18 30	18 7	9 10	21 10	25 0	11 30	23 30	54 3
1 40	13 40	1 4 0	4 10	16 10	0 50 4	6 40	18 40	16 0	9 20	21 20	27 6	11 40	23 40	55 7
1 50	13 50	1 3 9	4 20	16 20	0 48 7	6 50	18 50	13 3	9 30	21 30	30 0	11 50	23 50	57 0
2 0	14 0	1 3 7	4 30	16 30	0 46 8	7 0	19 0	10 6	9 40	21 40	32 5	12 0	24 0	58 2
2 10	14 10	1 3 4	4 40	16 40	0 44 9	7 10	19 10	7 8	9 50	21 50	34 9			
2 20	14 20	1 2 9	4 50	16 50	0 42 8	7 20	19 20	5 0	10 0	22 0	37 2			
2 30	14 30	1 2 4	5 0	17 0	0 40 7	7 30	19 30	2 2						

The corrections in this Table are to be applied to the reduced altitude with the sign found at the head of the column which contains the argument

TABLE II. *Arguments*—Local Sidereal Time and Altitude.

Local Sidereal Time	Altitude 0 0	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 55	1 0	1 5	1 10	Local Sidereal Time
H M	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	H M
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	12 0
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 0
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	14 0
3 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	15 0
4 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	16 0
5 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	1 0	17 0
6 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	1 1	1 4	18 0
7 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	1 0	1 2	1 6	19 0
8 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	1 0	1 3	1 6	20 0
9 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	1 1	1 4	21 0
10 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	1 1	22 0
11 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	23 0
12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	24 0

Ex.—On April 25, at 22*h* 56 5*m* G M T in long 3*h* 6*m* west, the altitude of Polaris, corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error, is found to be 46° 17 2′ The corresponding local sidereal time is found to be 10*h* 45*m* Therefore

	° ′
Obsd Alt =	46 17 2
From Tables II +	1 0 38 1
III −	0 4
Latitude	46 55 5N

The corrections in this Table are always additive to the reduced altitude.

TABLE III *Arguments*—Local Sidereal Time and Date

Local Sidereal Time	Jan 1	Feb 1	Mar 1	April 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug 1	Sept 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	Dec 31
H	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′
0	+1 0	+1 0	+0 8	+0 7	+0 6	+0 5	+0 5	+0 6	+0 8	+1 0	+1 2	+1 3	+1 4
2	+1 0	+1 1	+1 0	+0 9	+0 7	+0 6	+0 6	+0 8	+0 7	+0 9	+1 0	+1 2	+1 3
4	+0 8	+0 9	+0 9	+0 8	+0 7	+0 5	+0 4	+0 4	+0 4	+0 4	+0 6	+0 7	+0 9
6	+0 3	+0 5	+0 6	+0 6	+0 5	+0 3	+0 2	0 0	0 0	−0 1	0 0	+0 1	+0 3
8	−0 2	−0 1	+0 1	+0 1	+0 1	+0 1	−0 1	−0 3	−0 4	−0 6	−0 6	−0 6	−0 5
10	−0 7	−0 6	−0 4	−0 3	−0 2	−0 3	−0 4	−0 5	−0 7	−0 9	−1 0	−1 1	−1 1
12	−1 0	−1 0	−0 8	−0 7	−0 6	−0 5	−0 5	−0 6	−0 8	−1 0	−1 2	−1 3	−1 4
14	−1 0	−1 1	−1 0	−0 9	−0 7	−0 6	−0 6	−0 6	−0 7	−0 9	−1 0	−1 2	−1 3
16	−0 8	−0 9	−0 9	−0 8	−0 7	−0 5	−0 4	−0 4	−0 4	−0 4	−0 6	−0 7	−0 9
18	−0 3	−0 5	−0 6	−0 6	−0 5	−0 3	−0 2	0 0	0 0	+0 1	0 0	−0 1	−0 2
20	+0 2	+0 0	−0 1	−0 1	−0 1	−0 1	+0 1	+0 3	+0 4	+0 6	+0 6	+0 6	+0 5
22	+0 7	+0 6	+0 4	+0 3	+0 2	+0 3	+0 4	+0 5	+0 7	+0 9	+1 0	+1 1	+1 1
24	+1 0	+1 0	+0 8	+0 7	+0 6	+0 5	+0 5	+0 6	+0 8	+1 0	+1 2	+1 3	+1 4

The corrections in this Table are to be applied with the signs given The final result is *not* to be diminished by 1′ as directed in previous tables of this kind.

TABLE SHOWING THE VARIATION OF THE HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF THE SUN IN THE SEVERAL HOURS OF THE DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN LATITUDE 53° N

Apparent Time	Noon	*h* *h* 11 or 13		*h* *h* 10 or 14		*h* *h* 9 or 15		*h* *h* 8 or 16		*h* *h* 7 or 17		*h* *h* 6 or 18		Due West		Azimuth at Rising or Setting
Date	Alt	Alt	Az	Alt.	Az	Alt	Az	Alt	Az	Alt	Az	Alt	Az	At	Alt	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	*h* *m*	°	°
Dec 22	13 6	12 5	166	9 2	152	4 2	139									132
Jan 21 Nov 22	16 9	15 8	165	12 4	151	7 2	138	0 5	126							125
Feb 20 Oct 23	25 6	24 4	164	20 7	148	15 0	134	8 1	121							109
Mar 21 Sept 23	37 3	35 8	161	31 6	144	25 4	128	17 7	115	9 2	102	0 2	90	6 0	0	90
Apr 20 Aug 23	48 5	46 8	158	42 1	139	35 2	122	27 0	108	18 1	95	9 1	83	5 25	14	72
May 22 July 21	57 4	55 7	155	50 1	133	42 6	116	34 1	101	25 1	89	16 1	77	4 55	26	54
June 21	60 4	58 3	153	52 7	131	45 1	113	36 4	99	27 4	87	18 5	75	4 44	30	49

The times in the headline and penultimate column are *Apparent* By applying the Equation of Time the Mean Time is found to which the figures are appropriate

Alt—This is given to tenths of a degree, but there may be small differences between the morning and afternoon hours and between the like days of the year The effect of Refraction is not applied *Azimuth* (Az) is measured either eastward or westward from the N Az 45° is equivalent to N E or N W Az 135° to S E or S W E S E or W S W is 112½°

The year is divided into periods of thirty days (with exceptions) The figures for days other than those given can be found by interpolation with approximate accuracy

Latitude 53° is chosen as an average for England North or south of this the noon altitude is respectively less or greater by the difference of latitude and for other times *pro rata*.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO FORM EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SOLAR AND SIDEREAL TIME

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h* 56*m* 4·09*s* of Mean Time One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m* 50·17*s* of Mean Time and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h* 0*m* 9·86*s* of Sidereal Time The multiples and submultiples of the differences from one hour are tabulated below under headings acceleration and retardation —for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns If the argument be considered as Mean Time its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration If it is Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation

Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation.
m s	hours	m s	s	mins	s	s.	mins	s	secs	s	secs	s.
0 9 86	1	0 9 83	0 16	1	0 16	5 09	31	5 08	1	0 00	31	0·08
0 19 71	2	0 19 66	0 33	2	0 33	5 26	32	5 24	2	0 01	32	0 09
0 29 57	3	0 29 49	0 49	3	0 49	5 42	33	5 41	3	0 01	33	0 09
0 39 43	4	0 39 32	0 66	4	0 66	5 59	34	5 57	4	0 01	34	0 09
0 49 28	5	0 49 15	0 82	5	0 82	5 75	35	5 73	5	0 01	35	0 10
0 59 14	6	0 58 98	0 99	6	0 98	5 91	36	5 90	6	0 02	36	0 10
1 9 00	7	1 8 81	1 15	7	1 15	6 08	37	6 06	7	0 02	37	0 10
1 18 85	8	1 18 64	1 31	8	1 31	6 24	38	6 23	8	0 02	38	0 10
1 28 71	9	1 28 47	1 48	9	1 47	6 41	39	6 39	9	0 02	39	0 11
1 38 56	10	1 38 30	1 64	10	1 64	6 57	40	6 55	10	0 03	40	0 11
1 48 42	11	1 48 13	1 81	11	1 80	6 74	41	6 72	11	0 03	41	0 11
1 58 28	12	1 57 95	1 97	12	1 97	6 90	42	6 88	12	0 03	42	0 11
2 8 13	13	2 7 78	2 14	13	2 13	7 06	43	7 04	13	0 04	43	0 12
2 17 99	14	2 17 61	2 30	14	2 29	7 23	44	7 21	14	0 04	44	0 12
2 27 85	15	2 27 44	2 46	15	2 46	7 39	45	7 37	15	0 04	45	0 12
2 37 70	16	2 37 27	2 63	16	2 62	7 56	46	7 54	16	0 04	46	0 13
2 47 56	17	2 47 10	2·79	17	2 78	7 72	47	7 70	17	0 05	47	0 13
2 57 42	18	2 56 93	2 96	18	2 95	7·89	48	7 86	18	0 05	48	0 13
3 7 27	19	3 6 76	3 12	19	3 11	8 05	49	8 03	19	0 05	49	0 13
3 17 13	20	3 16 89	3 29	20	3 28	8 21	50	8 19	20	0 05	50	0 14
3 26 99	21	3 26 42	3 45	21	3 44	8 38	51	8 36	21	0 06	51	0 14
3 36 84	22	3 36 25	3 61	22	3 60	8 54	52	8 52	22	0 06	52	0·14
3 46 70	23	3 46 08	3 78	23	3 77	8 71	53	8·68	23	0 06	53	0 15
3 56 56	24	3 55 91	3 94	24	3·93	8 87	54	8 85	24	0 07	54	0·15
			4 11	25	4 10	9·04	55	9 01	25	0 07	55	0 15
			4 27	26	4 26	9 20	56	9 17	26	0 07	56	0 15
			4 44	27	4 42	9 36	57	9 34	27	0 07	57	0 16
			4 60	28	4 59	9 53	58	9 50	28	0·08	58	0·16
			4 76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4 93	30	4·91	9 86	60	9 83	30	0·08	60	0·16

See p 157

Celestial Phenomena for Observation in 1933.

ECLIPSES

In the year 1933 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and none of the Moon This is the minimum number of eclipses that can happen in any year, and the two eclipses must be solar The last occasion when it happened was in the year 1929 Both eclipses this year are Annular

I *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun* on Feb 24 Invisible at Greenwich Begins on the Earth generally at $9^h\ 54^m$ (G M T) in longitude $62^\circ 21'$ W, latitude $34^\circ 56$ S The path from which an annular eclipse may be seen begins its course off the western coast of South America in latitude 40° S near Valdivia in southern Chile crosses that continent and the Atlantic, coming to land in French Equatorial Africa in latitude 5° S It continues in a north easterly direction across Africa to Aden, where the Sun will be seen annularly eclipsed shortly before it sets, and comes to an end a little distance east of that place The duration of the Annular Phase on the central line is about $1^m\ 32^s$ in the middle of the track and more than $1^m\ 50^s$ at its ends A Partial Eclipse will be seen from the following places —

	Mag	Begins d h m	Greatest Phase h m	Ends h m
Cape of Good Hope	0 35	24 11 46	12 53	13 57
Johannesburg	0 31	24 12 21	13 22	14 19
Mauritius	0 11	24 13 27	13 57	14 25

II *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun* on Aug 21 Invisible at Greenwich Begins on the Earth generally at $2^h\ 52^m$ (G M T) in longitude 41° E, latitude $28^\circ 26$ N The path from which an annular eclipse may be seen begins its course in the Mediterranean close to the north coast of Egypt, crosses Arabia Persia, Northern India, Siam, Borneo, and comes to an end in Northern Australia Alexandria, Jerusalem, Bagdad, Delhi Calcutta, and Rangoon are in or near the path The duration of the Annular Phase on the central line ranges from $2^m\ 18^s$ at the western end of the path to $2^m\ 28$ near its middle, and $2^m\ 11^s$ at the eastern end Partial Eclipse will be seen from the following places —

	Mag	Begins d h m	Greatest Phase h m	Ends h m
Bombay	0 64	21 3 20	4 48	6 26
Madras	0 59	21 3 44	5 19	6 57
Hong Kong	0 49	21 4 47	6 11	7 27
Perth	0 30	21 6 38	7 36	8 29
Adelaide	0 47	21 6 45	7 44	—
Melbourne	0 43	21 6 48	7 43	—

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES

Date G M T			Satellite and Phase	
Jan	H	M		
4	6	7	I	D
6	0	35	I	D
6	3	58	Oc	R
9	22	35	III	D
10	1	53	III	R
13	2	28	I	D
13	5	47	Oc	R
15	0	33	II	D
15	5	24	Oc	R
17	2	32	III	D
17	5	49	Oc	R
20	1	21	I	D
20	7	35	Oc	R
21	22	49	I	D
22	2	2	Oc	R
22	3	9	II	D
22	7	48	Oc	R
24	6	30	III	D
27	2	10	IV	D
27	6	1	IV	R
27	6	14	I	D
29	0	42	I	D
29	3	48	Oc	R
29	5	45	II	D
Feb				
5	2	36	I	D
5	5	34	Oc	R
6	21	4	I	D
7	0	0	Oc	R.
8	21	38	II	D
9	1	38	Oc	R
12	4	29	I	D
12	7	19	Oc	R
12	20	11	IV	D
12	23	55	IV	R
13	22	57	I	D
14	1	45	Oc.	R
16	0	14	II	D
16	3	55	Oc	R
21	0	51	I	D
21	3	29	Oc	R
21	22	22	III	D
22	2	58	Oc	R.
22	19	19	I	D
22	21	55	Oc.	R
23	2	50	II	D
23	6	11	Oc	R
28	2	45	I	D
28	5	13	Oc	R
March				
1	2	20	III	D
1	6	15	Oc	R
1	21	13	I	D
1	23	39	Oc	R
2	5	25	II	D
5	18	43	II	D
5	21	34	Oc	R
7	4	38	I	D
7	6	57	Oc	R
8	23	7	I	D
9	1	23	Oc	R
Opp				
10	19	51	I	R
12	21	10	Oc	D
13	0	1	II	R
16	0	52	Oc	D
16	3	17	I	R
17	19	18	Oc	D
17	21	45	I	R
19	23	25	Oc	D
20	2	36	II	R
23	2	36	Oc	D
23	5	11	I	R
24	21	2	Oc	D
24	23	39	I	R
27	1	40	Oc	D
27	5	11	II	R
29	21	25	III	R
31	22	46	Oc	D
April				
1	1	34	I	R
2	20	2	I	R
4	2	18	IV	D
5	19	41	Oc	D
6	1	23	III	R.
6	21	4	II	R
8	0	32	Oc	D
8	3	28	I	R
9	18	59	Oc	D
9	21	57	I	R
12	23	5	Oc	D
13	2	13	Oc	R *
13	2	14	III	D
13	19	24	Oc	D
13	23	39	II	R
16	23	52	I	R
20	20	22	IV	D
20	23	33	IV	R
20	21	45	Oc	D
21	2	14	II	R
23	22	33	Oc	D
24	1	46	I	R.
25	20	15	I	R
28	0	8	Oc	D
May				
2	22	10	I	R
8	20	41	II	R
9	20	40	Oc	D
10	0	5	I	R.
11	21	15	III	R
15	23	16	II	R
18	20	29	I	R
18	22	11	III	D
19	1	14	III	R
25	22	24	I	R
June	H	M		
2	0	19	I	R
10	20	43	I	R
16	22	52	II	R
17	22	39	I	R
23	21	8	III	R
26	20	43	IV	D
26	23	11	IV	R
30	22	9	III	D
July				
26	21	12	I	R
Oct				
29	5	17	II	R
Nov				
8	5	4	I	D
14	4	27	III	R
20	4	53	II	D
21	5	46	III	D
24	3	19	I	D
24	6	25	Oc	R.
Dec.				
1	5	12	I	D
17	3	27	I	D
17	6	46	Oc	R
22	4	30	II	D
24	5	20	I	D
27	1	35	III	D
27	4	8	III	R
31	7	13	I	D

See p 139

JUPITER'S SATELLITE PHENOMENA —The above table gives the Times of Disappearance (D) and of Reappearance (R) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will happen when Jupiter is above the horizon at Greenwich and the Sun below These phenomena are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time From opposition to conjunction, i e from March 9 to Sept 27, the eclipses take place on the eastern side of the planet, from conjunction to opposition on the western In the latter periods, i e from Jan 1 to March 9 and from October to December, satellites I and II disappear by eclipse and reappear from occultation

Day	Star	Mag	Phase and G M T	Angle from N Point	Day	Star	Mag	Phase and G M T	Angle from N Point
Jan			H M	°	*Sept*			H M	°
1	B.D − 4° 5868	6 5	D 17 34 5	24	15	9 Cancri	6 2	R 3 45 5	298
3	62 Piscium	6 1	D 16 26	115	15	W Z C 554	7 2	R 3 57 5	260
3	δ Piscium	4 5	D 16 45	65	28	B D − 22° 5442	6 2	D 18 53 5	109
9	B D. + 27° 888	5 6	D 20 28	70	*Oct*				
11	κ Geminorum	3 6	D 22 50 5	172	6	26 Arietis	6 2	R 3 56 5	312
11	ε Geminorum	3 6	R 23 24	221	10	B D + 27° 943	6 8	R 2 27 5	238
13	B D + 17° 2078	6 3	R 21 50 5	272	10	B D + 27 945	6 1	R 2 56 5	320
19	83 Virginis	5 6	R 7 6	272	13	η Cancri	5 5	R. 1 0 5	295
Feb					13	W Z C 587	6 7	R 5 2	258
1	20 H¹ Arietis	6 4	D 21 46	94	13	39 Cancri	6 5	R 5 5 5	317
2	W Z C 176	6 7	D 22 50 5	86	13	40 Cancri	6 5	R 5 12	310
3	18 Tauri	5 6	D 20 43 5	61	13	W Z C 594	6 7	R 5 44	268
3	21 Tauri	5 8	D 21 34 5	160	13	W Z C 595	6 7	R 5 45	235
17	W Z C 965	7 2	R 4 4	332	13	W Z C 597	7 0	R 6 9 5	327
Mar					27	*e* Aquarii	5 4	D 23 22 5	76
4	B D + 27° 732	6 0	D 19 56 5	14	30	21 Piscium	5 6	D 1 19 5	98
7	5 B Cancri	6 4	D 23 57 5	83	30	51 Piscium	5 6	D 23 30	6
Apr					*Nov*				
1	B D + 27° 880	7 3	D 22 10 5	146	3	17 Tauri	3 8	D 19 50 5	106
4	B D + 24° 1755	6 8	D 1 20 5	91	3	*q* Tauri	4 3	D 20 15 5	31
6	Regulus ,	1 3	D 20 57	45	3	20 Tauri	4 1	D 20 20 5	66
6	Regulus	1 3	R 21 10 5	24	3	17 Tauri	3 8	R 20 41 5	213
29	B D + 27° 1122	6 5	D 22 42	87	3	16 Tauri	5 4	R 20 54	253
30	*A* Geminorum	5 1	D 23 30 5	98	3	*q* Tauri	4 3	R 21 7	286
May					3	20 Tauri	4 1	R 21 27	251
3	W Z C 663	6 7	D 22 31 5	146	21	308 B Sagittarii	6 3	D 17 33	29
5	79 Leonis	5 5	D 20 57	202	22	B D − 20° 6055	7 2	D 16 45	41
30	7 Leonis	6 2	D 22 21	139	24	B D − 8° 5912	6 3	D 17 54 5	12
31	W Z C 688	7 0	D 22 17	164	24	67 Aquarii	6 4	D 21 27 5	358
July					25	13 Piscium	6 4	D 21 33	98
20	B D. + 27° 943	6 8	R 2 59 5	276	*Dec*				
Aug					1	*q* Tauri	4 3	D 4 58	70
11	20 H¹ Arietis	6 4	R 22 29 5	235	1	20 Tauri	4 1	D 5 13 5	96
12	ε Arietis	4 6	R 22 49 5	208	5	52 Geminorum	6 1	R 4 15 5	294
Sept					6	μ Cancri	5 5	R 5 56	275
3	μ Capricorni	5 2	D 2 5	356	23	B D + 2° 4752	6 9	D 21 26	110
13	W Z C 435	6 7	R 2 13	275	25	102 Piscium	6 2	D 19 13 5	23
14	W Z C 489	7 0	R 1 13	315	26	26 Arietis	6 2	D 23 14 5	55
14	W Z C 495	6 9	R 2 32	340					

The above is a list of stars, chosen within certain limits as to magnitude and phase of the Moon, that will be occulted during the year with the time of the phase of the occultation mentioned as seen from Greenwich In general the phase is that which takes place at the dark limb, but both phases of the occultation of κ Geminorum on Jan 11 which is the night of Full Moon, take place at the bright limb Regulus on April 6 will not be seen occulted from Edinburgh and other parts of the British Isles north of Greenwich but the line of demarcation is not readily defined The Moon is among the Pleiades on the night of November 3 at about 36 hours after Full Moon, and both the disappearances and reappearances shown will be at an edge which is sensibly bright The angle from N point shows the place of disappearance or reappearance on the Moon's edge and is measured from the point nearest the Pole of the heavens (*not* the highest point) towards the east B D + 27° 732 (March 4) is 2 645 a triple star ε Arietis is a double

at the eastern edge. The times of such reappearances (Oc R) are given the satellite and the time of its disappearance being in the *preceding* line From March 9 to Sept the converse happens, and the times of disappearance by occultation (Oc D), and of reappearance after eclipse are given, the satellite being named in the second line Near the time of opposition this pertains to satellite III as well as to I and II as will be seen by examples on Feb 21 March 1 and April 5. The eclipse of a satellite is always accompanied by its occultation which precedes the eclipse from opposition to conjunction of Jupiter but follows it from conjunction to opposition In the morning of Feb 13 satellite IV will disappear by occultation at 2h. 10m. and reappear at 4h. 43m. On the night of April 12, III will be occulted at 23h 5m., reappearing at 2h. 13m., to disappear by eclipse almost immediately Though satellite IV like the other major satellites, moves in a plane that is but little inclined to the plane of Jupiter's orbit because of its greater distance from the planet and therefore its greater linear distance from that plane when in heliocentric conjunction, in some circumstances it escapes and does not enter the shadow thrown by Jupiter and is not eclipsed During alternate periods of about three years, Jupiter's satellite IV is and is not eclipsed, nor occulted, and is not seen in transit. A period of non-eclipse begins at the end of this year

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH FOR JANUARY 1, 1933, with spectral type, P M and Parallax

Name of Star	Mag	Right Ascension.	Ann Variation	Declination	Ann Variation	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion — R A	Annual Proper Motion — Dec	Parallax	Distance Parsecs
		H M S	+ s	° ′ ″	+ ″		s	″	″	
α Andromedæ	2 15	0 4 55 1	3 10	+28 43 14	19 9	A0p	+ 009	−0 16		
γ Pegasi	2 87	0 9 46 9	3 09	+14 48 40	20 0	B8	− 001	00		
β Ceti	2 24	0 40 13 6	3 01	−18 21 14	19 8	K0	+ 016	+0 04	042	23 8
γ Cassiopeiæ	2 25	0 52 38 8	3 01	+60 21 16	19 5	B0p	+ 002	00	036	27·8
η Piscium	3 72	1 27 53 6	3 21	+15 0 4	18 6	G5	+ 002	00	009	111
Polaris	2 12	1 38 32 7	33 46	+88 56 37	18 2	F8	+ 175	00	007	143
β Arietis	2 72	1 50 56 0	3 31	+20 28 53	17 6	A5	+ 007	−0 10	064	15 6
α Arietis	2 23	2 3 23 4	3 38	+23 8 47	17 1	K2	+ 013	−0 14	033	30 3
o Ceti	*var*	2 15 57 5	3 03	− 3 16 51	16 4	M5	− 001	−0 22	062	16·1
γ^2 Ceti	3 69	2 39 49 6	3 11	+ 3 57 16	15 2	A0	− 010	−0 14	045	22 2
α Ceti	2 82	2 58 46 4	3 13	+ 3 49 41	14 2	M2	− 001	−0 07	011	90 9
α Persei	1 90	3 19 31 7	4 28	+49 37 28	12 9	F5	+ 008	−0 02	015	66 7
δ Persei	3 10	3 38 8 7	4 27	+47 34 30	11 6	B5	+ 003	−0 03	005	200
η Tauri	2 96	3 43 29 8	3 56	+23 53 58	11 2	B5p	+ 001	−0 04	007	143
Aldebaran	1 06	4 32 4 4	3 44	+16 22 34	7 3	K5	+ 004	−0 19	057	17 5
ι Aurigæ	2 90	4 52 37 6	3 91	+33 3 42	5 8	K2	− 001	−0 01	018	55 6
Rigel	0 34	5 11 19 0	2 88	− 8 16 40	4 2	B8p	− 001	00	006	167
Capella	0 21	5 11 44 1	4 43	+45 55 55	3 8	G0	+ 008	−0 42	075	13 3
ν Orionis	1 70	5 21 32 1	3 22	+ 6 17 26	3 3	B2	− 001	−0 01	019	52 6
β Tauri	1 78	5 22 3 2	3 79	+28 33 9	3 1	B8	+ 001	−0 17	024	41 7
δ Orionis	2 48	5 28 34 9	3 06	− 0 20 50	2 7	B0	− 001	+0 01	009	111
ε Leporis	3 69	5 29 46 4	2 65	−17 52 8	2 6	F0	− 001	+0 01	014	71 4
ε Orionis	1 75	5 32 48 7	3 04	− 1 14 36	2 4	B0	− 001	00	005	200
ζ^1 Orionis	2 05	5 37 22 6	3 03	− 1 58 35	2 0	B0	− 001	+0 01	000	
Betelgeuse	*var*	5 51 32 6	3 25	+ 7 23 46	0 8	M2	− 001	+0 01	017	58 8
μ Geminorum	3 19	6 18 54 4	3 63	+22 32 59	1 8	M5	+ 003	−0 11	016	62 5
γ Geminorum	1 93	6 33 50 4	3 47	+16 27 29	3 0	A0	+ 002	−0 04	043	23 3
Sirius	−1 58	6 42 11 8	2 64	−16 37 23	4 9	A0	− 038	−1 21	371	2 70
51 H Cephei	5 26	7 9 47 6	28 69	+87 9 23	6 0	M2	− 047	−0 04		
δ Geminorum	3 58	7 16 7 3	3 58	+22 6 26	6 5	F0	− 003	−0 01	060	16 7
Castor	1 58	7 30 19 6	3 83	+32 2 13	7 8	A0	− 014	−0 10	077	13 0
Procyon	0 48	7 35 47 7	3 14	+ 5 23 53	9 2	F5	− 049	−1 04	318	3 21
Pollux	1 21	7 41 13 1	3 67	+28 11 22	8 6	K0	− 048	−0 05	101	9 90
ε Hydræ	3 53	8 43 13 7	3 18	+ 6 39 57	13 1	F8	− 014	−0 05	015	66 7
ι Ursæ Maj	3 12	8 54 37 7	4 11	+48 18 22	14 1	A5	− 045	−0 24	070	14 3
α Hydræ	2 16	9 24 17 7	2 95	− 8 22 2	15 6	K2	− 002	+0 03	006	167
θ Ursæ Maj	3 26	9 28 23 2	4 02	+51 59 2	16 4	F8p	− 104	−0 54	056	17 9
ε Leonis	3 12	9 42 3 1	3 41	+24 5 1	16 5	G0p	− 004	−0 01	000	
Regulus	1 34	10 4 48 3	3 20	+12 17 44	17 6	B8	− 018	+0 01	058	17 2
γ^1 Leonis	2 62	10 16 26 9	3 31	+20 10 52	18 2	K0	+ 021	−0 15	004	250
β Ursæ Maj	2 44	10 57 48 6	3 63	+56 44 31	19 3	A0	+ 009	+0 04	047	21 3
α Ursæ Maj	1 95	10 59 36 5	3 71	+62 6 47	19 4	G5	− 018	−0 07	074	13 5
δ Leonis	2 58	11 10 32 8	3 19	+20 53 28	19 7	A3	+ 010	−0 13	076	12 8
β Leonis	2 23	11 45 38 6	3 06	+14 56 48	20 1	A2	− 035	−0 12	101	9 90
γ Ursæ Maj	2 54	11 50 18 9	3 16	+54 4 3	20 0	A0	+ 010	+0 01	004	250
δ Ursæ Maj	3 44	12 12 7 0	2 97	+57 24 17	20 0	A2	+ 011	00	045	22 2
δ Corvi	3 11	12 26 23 6	3 10	−16 8 35	20 0	A0	− 015	−0 14	010	100
γ Virginis	2 91	12 38 15 8	3 04	− 1 4 56	19 8	F0	− 039	+0 02	073	13 7
ε Ursæ Maj	1 68	12 51 5 2	2 64	+56 19 24	19 5	A0p	+ 013	00	042	23 8
12 Can Ven	2 90	12 52 53 8	2 82	+38 40 47	19 5	A0p	− 021	+0 05	015	66 7

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

		H M S	+ s	− ° ′ ″	+ ″		s	″	″		
β Hydri	2 90	0 22 15 6	3 18	−77 37 54	20 3	G0	+ 694	+0 31	141	7 09	
Achernar	0 60	1 35 13 3	2 24	−57 34 36	18 3	B5	+ 012	−0 03	049	20 4	
γ Hydri	3 17	3 48 25 3	− 95	−74 26 41	11 0	M4	+ 011	+0 12			
Canopus	− 86	6 22 27 8	1 33	−52 39 30	1 9	F0	+ 001	+0 03	005	200	
ι Argûs	2 25	9 15 17 8	1 61	−58 59 37	15 1	F0	− 003	+0 01			
η Argûs	*var*	10 42 27 4	2 32	−59 19 55	18 9	*Pec*	000	00			
α^1 Crucis	1 58	12 22 51 4	3 33	−62 43 41	20 0	B1	005	−0 08	030	33 3	

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are co ordinates analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere The lines of reference on the celestial sphere depend on the position of the axis of the Earth, and since, for reasons known generally by the word Precession, this position has a continual small movement with respect to the stars, Right Ascension and Declination change annually by an amount that can be computed by formula Observation of position of the stars shows that they do not conform precisely to this computed precessional change and the outstanding amount for individual stars known as Proper Motion (*see* page 145), is shown in two columns of the adjoining table The annual precession and Proper Motion combined, or the amount by which each element of a star s position changes in a year, known as the Variation is also shown The angular parallax of a star is the angle that the mean radius of the Earth s orbit would, placed squarely, subtend at the star, and is therefore inversely proportional to its distance, and hence is a measure of that same The parallaxes in the adjoining table are mainly trigonometric (*see* p 144) and are taken from the General Catalogue of Parallaxes collected by Dr Frank Schlesinger of Yale The sutry 000 indicates that the star is

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1933, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension	Ann. Variation.	Declination.	Ann. Var'n.	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion — RA	Annual Proper Motion — Dec	Parallax.	Distance Par secs
		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
ε Virginis ...	2·95	12 58 50·4	+2·99	+11 29 8	19·4	Ko	−·019	+0 03	·048	20·8
ζ^1 Urs. Maj...	2 40	13 21 13·8	+3 42	+55 16 29	18 8	A2p	+·013	−0·03	·038	26·3
Spica	1·21	13 21 39·6	3·16	−10 48 44	18·8	B2	−·003	−0 03	·009	111
η Urs. Maj...	1 91	13 44 54·1	+3·36	+49 38 50	18·0	B3	−·013	−0·01	000	...
η Bootis.....	2·80	13 51 29·6	+2·86	+18 43 58	18·1	Go	−·086	−0·36	·098	10·2
Arcturus	0 24	14 12 36·2	+2·74	+19 31 50	18·8	Ko	−·079	−2·00	·080	12·5
ε Bootis.....	2·70	14 42 3·6	+2·62	+27 21 21	15·2	Ko	−·005	+0·02	·016	62·5
α Libræ	2·90	14 47 10·0	3·32	−15 45 52	15·0	K2	−·008	−0·07	...	...
β Urs. Min...	2·24	14 50 52·8	−0·19	+74 25 46	14 7	K5	−·009	+0·01	·011	90·9
β Libræ	2·74	15 13 23·9	3·23	− 9 8 13	13·3	B8	−·007	−0·02	...	...
ι Draconis...	3·47	15 23 26·1	+1·33	+59 12 1	12·6	Ko	−·002	+0·02	·034	29·4
α Coronæ ...	2·31	15 32 50·9	+2·54	+26 56 21	12·2	Ao	+·008	−0·09	·053	18·9
α Serpentis	2·75	15 40 57·9	+2·95	+ 6 38 7	11·4	Ko	+·008	+0·05	·046	21·7
β^1 Scorpii.....	2·90	16 1 32·2	3·49	−19 37 24	9·9	B1	−·001	−0·02	...	...
δ Ophiuchi..	3·03	16 10 49·9	3·14	− 3 31 23	9·3	K8	−·004	−0·14	·040	25·0
η Draconis ..	2·89	16 23 4·7	+0·81	+61 39 56	8·2	G5	−·004	+0·06	·042	23·8
Antares ...	1·22	16 25 27·7	3·68	−26 17 5	8·1	M1p	−·001	−0·02	·026	38·5
β Herculis...	2·81	16 27 20·3	+2·58	+21 38 4	7·9	Ko	−·008	−0·02	·030	33·3
ζ Herculis...	3·00	16 38 45·5	+2·26	+31 43 23	6·6	Go	−·038	+0·39	·111	9·0
κ Ophiuchi..	3·42	16 54 29·7	+2·84	+ 9 28 40	5·7	Ko	−·021	−0·01	·028	35·7
δ Herculis ...	3·16	17 12 16·6	+2·46	+24 55 1	4·3	A2	−·003	−0·16	·029	34·5
β Draconis ..	2·99	17 28 55·0	+1·35	+52 21 1	2·7	Go	−·003	+0·01	·004	250
α Ophiuchi.	2·14	17 31 49·3	+2·78	+12 36 27	2·7	A5	+·007	−0·22	·049	20·4
β Ophiuchi..	2·94	17 40 9·6	+2·96	+ 4 35 38	1·6	Ko	−·004	+0·16	·024	41·7
μ Herculis...	3·48	17 43 50·1	+2·35	+27 45 32	2·2	G5	−·025	−0·74	·111	9·0
δ Urs. Min...	4·44	17 52 49·2	−19·5	+86 36 47	0 5	A0	+·013	+0·05	...	...
γ Draconis...	2·42	17 55 2 9	+1·39	+51 29 46	0·5	K5	−·002	−0·02	·017	58·8
Vega.....	0·14	18 34 40·1	+2·03	+38 43 13	3·3	A0	+·016	+0·28	·124	8·06
λ Urs. Min...	6·55	18 43 0·4	−76·2	+89 2 16	3·7	M5	−·108	+0·01	...	...
β Lyræ.....	*var*	18 47 36·3	+2·21	+33 17 2	4·1	B2p	−·001	00	000	...
ζ Aquilæ.....	3·02	19 2 19·8	+2·76	+13 45 46	5·3	A0	−·001	−0·09	·040	25·0
δ Aquilæ.....	3·44	19 22 7·2	+3·02	+ 2 58 48	7·1	F0	+·017	+0·09	·057	17·5
β^1 Cygni	3·24	19 28 1·1	+2·42	+27 49 4	7·5	K0p	−·001	00	·003	333
γ Aquilæ.....	2·80	19 43 4·4	+2·85	+10 26 56	8·7	K2	+·001	+0·01	·018	55·6
Altair.....	0·89	19 47 30·8	+2·93	+ 8 41 25	9·5	A5	+·036	+0·39	·204	4·90
β Aquilæ.....	3·90	19 52 1·3	+2·95	+ 6 14 18	8 9	K0	+·008	−0·48	·078	12·8
θ Aquilæ.....	3·37	20 7 50·9	3·10	− 1 1 17	10·6	A0	+·002	+0·01	·015	66·7
α^2 Capricorni	3·77	20 14 20·3	+3·33	−12 45 14	11·1	K0	+·004	+0·01	000	...
γ Cygni	2·32	20 19 49·3	+2·15	+40 2 29	11·5	F8p	000	00	000	...
α Cygni	1·33	20 39 8·8	+2·04	+45 2 25	12·8	A2p	−·001	+0·01	·005	200
ε Cygni	2·64	20 43 29·9	+2·43	+33 43 6	13·4	K0	+·028	+0·33	·041	24·4
ζ Cygni	3·40	21 10 5·0	+2·55	+29 57 5	14·7	K0	−·001	−0·05	·024	41·7
α Cephei....	2·60	21 16 58·8	+1·43	+62 18 5	15·2	A5	+·030	+0·05	·083	12·0
ε Pegasi.....	2·54	21 40 53·7	+2·95	+ 9 34 2	16·5	K0	+·001	+0·01	·002	500
ι Aquarii ...	3·19	22 2 20·6	3·08	− 0 38 46	17·5	G0	+·001	00	·009	111
η Pegasi.....	3·10	22 39 52·5	+2·81	+29 52 13	18·8	G0	000	−0·02	000	...
Fomalhaut	1·29	22 53 57·1	3·32	−29 58 40	19·1	A3	+·025	−0·16	·137	7·30
Markab ...	2·57	23 2 25·3	+2·99	+14 50 40	19·4	A0	+·004	−0·04	·038	26·3
γ Piscium ...	3·85	23 13 41·5	+3·11	+ 2 54 58	19·7	K0	+·050	+0·03	·028	35·7
ω Piscium ...	4·03	23 55 52·1	+3·08	+ 6 29 33	19·9	F5	+·010	−0·11	·011	90·9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
β Crucis	1·50	12 43 47·5	3·49	−59 19 22	19·7	B1	−·006	−0·02	·008	125
β Centauri ...	0·86	13 59 4·6	4·22	−60 3 2	17·4	B1	−·004	−0·02	·036	27·8
α Centauri ...	0·06	14 35 1·9	4·06	−60 33 35	14·9	G0	−·492	+0·72	·758	1·32
α Tri. Aust. .	1·88	16 41 33·2	6·34	−68 54 26	6·8	K2	+·004	−0·04	...	...
α Octantis ...	5·48	19 51 53·7	86·4	−89 11 13	9·4	F0	+·122	00	...	...
α Pavonis ...	2·12	20 20 21·5	4·75	−56 57 5	11·4	B3	+·001	−0·08	...	...
α Gruis	2·16	22 4 1·2	3·79	−47 17 10	17·4	B5	+·012	−0·14	...	...

especially distant, and for some few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun corresponding to the parallax in parsecs (*see* p. 145).

Sirius and Procyon have faint companions, Castor, ζ Herculis, γ Virginis and α Centauri are binary stars, ε Hydrae is a multiple system, and of these either the place of the centre of gravity or of the mean star is given.

These tables give Mean places on Jan. 1. The position on any other day differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

	R A.	Dec
	h m. s.	
	1 37 88 56	
Jan. 1 ...	88·5	62·7
Jan. 21...	66·2	64·1
Feb. 10...	43·6	63·3
Mar. 2 ...	24·6	59·7
Mar. 22 .	12·5	54·8
April 11.	8·2	48·6
May 1....	13 6	42·7
May 21...	25·9	37·7
June 10	45·7	34·4
June 30 .	67·8	33·0
July 20 .	93·1	33·8
Aug. 9 ...	116·3	36·8
	1 39	
Aug. 29 .	18·0	41·4
Sept. 18.	34·3	47·8
Oct. 8 ...	45·5	54·8
Oct. 28...	49·2	63·0
Nov. 17 .	45·4	70·2
Dec. 7 ...	34·0	76·7
Dec. 27. .	16·1	81·2

Magnitudes.

Betelgeuse 0·2 to 1·5
β Lyræ ...3·4 to 4·1

For Names, *see* p. 154

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the various classes of objects are at very different distances. The Moon, our nearest neighbour, is 240,000 miles from us; a distance which light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, traverses in less than a second and a half. Of the bodies of the Universe whose distance is known, the farthest is so remote that its light takes over 100,000,000 years to reach us. The nearest star to the Sun is more than eight thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements and their sizes. Cosmical Physics attempts to deduce their physical nature, and that of cosmical matter in general from the observations of the astronomer, combined with knowledge gained in the laboratory, with the hope of finally elucidating their past and future history. The total number of stars of magnitude 6·0 and brighter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility, is about 4,300, of which 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°, but a more generous estimate, formed by including cases when two faint stars close together are seen as one, sets the whole number at 10,000. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid, and from counts on such plates estimates have been made of the number of stars in the Universe. 2,000,000,000 was once assigned as a limit to their number, but this has been much increased by various estimates. From them 50,000 millions may be taken as the possible total number of stars in the galactic system (*v. infra*), though twice that number has been mentioned as a reasoned estimate. The number in the whole of space is incalculable.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars as seen are classed according to their apparent brightness and down to the 9th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, all to this order having been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. If the Universe is an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each degree of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it can be shown that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th magnitude greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared it is found that in the case of the brighter stars this star-ratio, as it is called, approaches but does not attain the theoretical value 3·98, and that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 16th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

It is established from counts and measured distances that around our Sun the stars are fairly uniformly distributed at the rate of about one per 10 cubic parsecs. It is obvious that a uniform distribution of this nature cannot go on indefinitely, for, if it did, the background of the firmament would be bright, since in whatever direction we looked we should, in time, come to a star.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined, it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent; the boundaries of the stellar system are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find the stars crowding together, as we should expect, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure, shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars. This aggregation is known as the Galactic System; it has been called the Stellar Universe, or the Universe, but the name is scarcely well-chosen because, as will be seen below, there are other aggregations which make this system merely a unit in an immense number of such denizens of space.

Statistical study of the distribution of the brighter stars shows that they form a local system that appears to have the same shape in general as the larger system spoken of, but the fundamental planes are slightly inclined one to the other. It was formerly a general belief that the Milky Way surrounded this congregation of stars as a girdle, whether continuous with it or not was an open question, but a modern view supposes the existence of other local systems similar to this one of which our Sun is a member, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane that may be seen as star clouds in the Milky Way. The greatest condensation of stars as we see them occurs in the bright galactic clouds in Sagittarius, while the opposite portion of the Milky Way is a region of low concentration and brilliancy, from which it is inferred that we are not at the centre of the galactic system, but that this is about 50,000 light years from the Sun and is situated in a star cloud seen in Scorpius and Sagitarius (Shapley).

In and around the Milky Way there are irregular nebulae (*see* p. 145) of which the nebula in Orion is one of the most remarkable that are found to be comparatively near objects, and are to be considered as within the Galaxy. There are masses of dark nebulosity that appear as rifts obscuring the stars behind. But besides these there are nebulae of another type that are not seen about our central Galactic plane, though some, it has been suggested, may be hidden by the dark nebulosity, which are thought to be very distant from our Sun, but viewed with a powerful telescope are resolved into spots of light believed to be stars. Such nebulae were called by William Herschel "Island Universes." They are now more often called extra-galactic

THE TWENTY BRIGHTEST STARS						TWENTY NEAR STARS					
Star.	Mag	Light Received	Spectrum	Distance in Parsecs	Luminosity	Star	Mag	Spectrum	Distance in Parsecs	Absolute Mag	Luminosity
Sirius*	−1 58	100	A	2 70	32	α^1 Centauri	0 3	G	1 32	4 7	1 3
Canopus	−0 86	52	F	200 0	91,000	Munich I 15040	9 7	M	1 86	13 4	0 0005
Vega	0 14	21	A	8 1	59	Wolf 359	13 5	M	2 48	16 5	0 00003
Capella	0 21	19	G	13 3	150	Lalande 21185	7 6	M	2 55	10 6	0 006
Arcturus	0 24	19	K	12 5	130	Sirius*	−1 6	A	2 70	1 3	31 6
α^1 Centauri	0 33	17	G	1 32	1 3	B D −12°4523	9 5	—	2·88	12 2	0 0013
Rigel	0 34	17	B	167 0	20,000	Innes' Star	11 7	—	2 94	14 4	0 0002
Procyon*	0 48	15	F	3 21	6 5	Cord Z 5^h 243	9 2	M	3 15	11 7	0 002
Achernar	0 60	13	B	20 4	240	τ Ceti	3 6	K	3 17	6 1	0 363
β Centauri	0 86	11	B	27 8	340	Procyon*	0 5	F	3 21	3 0	6 46
Altair	0 89	10	A	4 9	11	ϵ Eridani	3 8	K	3 23	6 3	0 32
Betelgeuse	Var	10	Ma	58 8	1,500	61 Cygni*	5 6	K	3 33	8 0	0 06
Aldebaran	1 06	9	K	17 5	112	Lacaille 9352*	7 4	M	3 42	9 7	0 013
Spica	1 21	8	B	111 0	4 100	Struve 2764*	8 8	—	3 48	11 1	0 004
Pollux	1 21	8	K	9 90	32 2	Groombridge 34*	8 1	M	3 55	10 4	0 007
Antares	1 22	8	Mp	38 5	490	ϵ Indi	4 7	K	3 56	7 0	0 166
Fomalhaut	1 29	7	A	7 30	16 3	Kruger 60*	9 2	M	3 89	11 3	0 003
Deneb	1 33	7	Ap	200 0	12 000	Van Maanen's	12 3	M	3 92	14 3	0 0002
Regulus	1 34	7	B	17 2	86 7	Lacaille 8760	6 65	M	3 98	8 6	0 034
β Crucis	1 50	6	B	125 0	3,930	Altair	0 9	A	4 90	2 4	10 5

The last columns show the light emitted compared with that by our Sun considered to be of magnitude −26 57 on the stellar scale α^1 Centauri is the brighter of two bright stars seen as one by naked eye, they have a faint companion Proxima α^1, α^2, Crucis if considered as one star (Mag 1 2) would have been in the first of above lists * Brighter component

nebulæ, and being, to some degree of the same shape as, and bearing other resemblance to our own galactic system are believed to be similar systems perhaps in course of making About two millions of these extra galactic nebulæ are visible in the Mount Wilson 100 inch telescope They appear to be scattered with a tolerable approach to uniformity through space, their average distance apart being something of the order of 2,000,000 light years The most distant of them is about 140 million light years from us

To sum up modern ideas of the Cosmos we consider our Sun as one of millions perhaps, that make up our local system This, with other local systems and other bodies, make up the galactic system, which is merely one among millions of such systems that form the Universe

Attempts have been made to estimate the dimensions of this Universe of stars Four thousand light years was a former estimate of the diameter of our local system, but a more recent one is of the order of 20,000. The larger diameter of the galaxy is estimated to be more than 200,000 light years, 140 million light years has been taken as the limit of the Universe

EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE.

Einstein in his recondite mathematical researches amended the law of gravitation by adding a minute 'cosmical term' to the ordinary attraction, the effect of which was a repulsion from an origin varying directly as the distance He thus conceived a Universe in which matter is distributed with uniform density, and is in equilibrium owing to the balancing of gravitational attraction and cosmical repulsion, the nebulæ and stars being presumably knots or conglomerations of this matter Dr de Sitter of Leyden, in 1917, made a modification of this, which led to an hypothesis predicating large velocities of recession for distant objects, because at great distances "cosmical repulsion" gets the upper hand. Another method of dealing with the mathematics left it uncertain whether the Universe was expanding or contracting and at this stage observational evidence bearing on the question accrued

In the spectra of a few of the distant extra galactic nebulæ (*see* p 142) that have been observed there was a displacement of the absorption lines, which, according to Doppler's principle (*see* p 145) indicated a velocity of recession This observational work has been followed up at the Lowell and Mount Wilson observatories, and it appears finally from a considerable amount of evidence after making certain allowances that the spiral nebulæ are running away from us the speed of recession increasing with increasing distance The speed may be taken roughly as 500 km per sec per megaparsec distance (*see* p 145) at which rate they will double their distance from us every 1,400 million years It may be added that the nebulæ and other bodies do not change in size but only the distance between them

These rather extraordinary conclusions that are bound up with conceptions of space, and its limitations, have not passed without philosophic and general discussion

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen Planetary nebulæ, some stars known as Wolf-Rayet, in whose spectrum the chief lines are bright, and the bright stars of Orion generally are in this group. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—It is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes and that there are subclasses and spectra noted as "peculiar"—are white or blue stars, and in their

spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous In the next groups—F to G and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear fine but numerous and the stars of this class are yellow The spectrum of our Sun falls late in the group F to G The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes M (and N) is the existence of a considerable number of flutings and the stars are orange and red An tares Betelgeuse and α Herculis are notable stars in sub classes of this type (*v supra*)

STELLAR EVOLUTION

The early stellar spectroscopists believed that they were investigating the chemistry of the stars and finding the material of which they are composed It was thought that the hydrogen shown by the spectrum of Sirius would some day change into calcium which is a leading characteristic of the solar spectrum and hence that Sirius is in an earlier stage of development than the Sun The modern view, based on labora tory experiments is that the spectrum shows the radiative power or in other words the surface temperature of the star and that the hydrogen lines in the spectrum of Sirius, for instance do not indicate an excess of that element but, rather, that the star is at the temperature (10 000° C) when those lines are prominent The Sun is at a temperature of 6 000° C which is known from the fact that light of wave length 4800 Angstroms is most abundant in its spectrum This type of spectrum is charac teristic of iron Formerly the theory of stellar evolution was very simple It was believed that stars began by being very hot and then cooled down then spectrum changing in type until they arrived at a condition that gave a spectrum of type M and then disappeared But about the year 1913 a hypothesis was propounded to the effect that in the beginning all stars are of Class M That some pass through certain stages to become white hot stars of type B, and then return to Class M

THE SIZE OF THE STARS

By the help of certain physical laws the rate of emission of energy per unit area of a star's surface can be deduced from the colour of the light that is emitted most profusely as shown by its spectrum and since the intrinsic lumi nosity is the total outpouring of energy it is easy to understand that the area of the surface may be deduced and hence the diameter of the star Writing generally, the size of the majority of the stars estimated in this way is of the same order as that of our Sun though some may be 20 times as large, others smaller in the same ratio The bright red stars of which there are not many are giants having diameters 200 times or more that of our Sun There are a few stars of peculiar quality known as White Dwarfs that are much smaller, but of an amazing density and weight

A method of measuring stellar diameters has lately been found by using an instrument known as an "interferometer with which the angular diameters of several of the largest stars have been measured Since the distances of these stars are known, the following values of the diameters in miles have been deduced, and it is satisfactory that these agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness as above outlined —

α Herculis	346	million miles
Betelgeuse (average)	216	,, ,,
Aldebaran	34	,, ,,
Arcturus	28	,, ,,

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE

This phrase implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance Actually it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude, the brightness of the star as it would be if it were at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0 1) If the distance of a star is known its absolute magni tude can be computed from its apparent *or*, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known the distance of the star can be determined, the numerical relation between M the abs olute and *m* the apparent magnitude being $M = m + 5 + 5 \log \pi$ where π is the decimal fraction indicating the parallax of the star

DISTANCE OF THE STARS

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most diffi cult problem of astronomy and not until com paratively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty The direct method of determination of a star's parallax as this quantity is called consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from different points in the Earth's orbit This is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and measuring the change in relative position A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude of the star In stars of great luminosity for example a certain Calcium line is very strong whilst a line due to Iron is weak, but in a star which emits small total light the case is reversed Applying this principle to stars whose distance has been found trigono metrically, a table correlating the above charac teristic with absolute magnitude has been formed by which the actual luminosity of a star may be inferred and hence its distance

The distances of some stars or groups of stars are found by indirect methods such as the fol lowing If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars, the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation In other words, the space through which our Sun travels which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base line with which to measure the distance of the stars. The parallaxes of some binary stars have been found by a compu tational method assuming a value for their mass (hypothetical parallax)

For some distant objects a method is adopted depending on a peculiar property of a class of stars known as 'Cepheid Variables These stars show very regular fluctuations coming to maximum at intervals which range from a few hours to several days and it has been found that the length of this period has a relation to the mean absolute brightness of the star Those stars which have the longest period are the brightest, and a definite law has been evolved connecting the two elements These Cepheid Variables are very common in globular star-clusters—the peculiarity was, in fact, first suggested by a number seen in the lesser Magellanic cloud—and by adopting this law it is clear that the great distances of such objects may be known from a simple observation

To express large distances a large unit is required One of these is the space that light moves through in one year which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros, another unit is the *parsec* or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1 (parallax = one second) This is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros The kiloparsec as equivalent for 1,000 parsecs and the megaparsec for a million are words now in use There is also a unit little used called the *Solometer* which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre there are rather more than a hundred stars whose distance has been measured It is probable that more than that number remain to be discovered

STELLAR MOTION

Many if not all of the so called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion The seven bright stars of the Great Bear would on this account have formed in prehistoric times a configuration rather different from that seen to day Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to actual movement in space of the stars themselves but in part to the movement of our own Sun which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion In this way it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun and with it the Earth and planets is moving through space with a speed of 19 5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, for there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type By an optical principle known as Doppler's it is possible to find from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us The line of sight or radial velocities of many stars have been found in this way but the possibility that such spectral peculiarities may be due to causes other than motion is to be remembered

THE INTERIOR OF A STAR

Astronomical physicists explore the interior of a star on the assumption that it is a volume of perfect gas whose molecules are in incessant motion which constitutes its temperature in which pressure density and temperature conform strictly to a certain relation (Boyle's Law) It is further assumed that the gas has adjusted itself to mechanical equilibrium so that the heat at any point within the star supplies just enough pressure to support the weight of the gas above it and hence is deduced the density and temperature at any point within a star its mass and radiative quality or luminosity It is believed that annihilation of its matter is the source of a star's energy and that as a star grows older its mass lessens A relation between mass and luminosity found to hold in the case of certain stars for which these qualities are known is thought to hold generally, the more massive stars being the brighter though a small class of stars of very high density known as 'White Dwarfs' of which the best known is the companion to Sirius do not conform

Alternative hypotheses to that of the perfect gas have been proposed In one the interior of a star is considered to be liquid and radiation pressure plays a minor part

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ

Among the apparently solitary stars there are found groups of stars gathered close together some of which may be easily separable into individuals others that can only be separated by the most powerful telescopes and objects that appear as unresolvable patches of light, the latter are called nebulæ, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith

No in New General Catalogue	Messier's or Herschel's Number	R A 1920.	Declination 1920	Constellation.	Appearance
		h m	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda	A large nebula
869 & 884	H VI 33 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula visible to naked eye
2070		5 39	−69 19	Dorado	Great 'Looped' nebula—visible to naked eye
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini	Magnificent cluster of stars
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called Præsepe, or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye
3372		10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars
6543	H IV 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or 'Hour Glass"
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

There are nebulæ called planetary that are small regular in outline and show a uniform disc Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulæ Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebula into two great classes The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula made by Huggins in 1864 showed a spectrum of one bright line only which indicated that these bodies or at least some of them are constituted of glowing gas Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulæ are continuous The nebulæ with continuous spectrum are called white nebulæ in distinction to those with bright line spectra which are green or gaseous Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail and it is found that a large proportion of them are of spiral form They are the extra galactic nebulæ already spoken of (*see* p 142) The gaseous green nebulæ are in a small minority and are generally diffused and irregular in outline and lie mostly in the Milky Way The smaller the so called planetary and stellar nebulæ do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky roughly at right angles to the Galaxy Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way but irregular clusters are within its limits There are also masses of dark nebulæ in space which may be the earliest form of matter Though it is not possible to measure their distances directly several lines of argument lead to the conclusion that the spiral nebulæ are very far away The nebulæ have been much studied recently as to their form and total brightness and a system of classification has been proposed The hypothesis is put forward that nebulæ of the same class are approximately of the same size and hence that their relative distances may be inferred Distance of the order of 250 000 parsecs has been assigned to M 31 and M 33 (*see* Table) from observation of the Cepheid variables they comprise (*see* p 144) and from this their actual size has been deduced The diameter of M 31 (the Andromeda) is about 13 000 parsecs

VARIABLE STARS

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule and of these Algol the star β of the constellation Perseus is the best known In general this star is of about the second magnitude but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude taking rather more than 4½ hours to do so and after a brief minimum regains its light in the same time It is thought that this is due to partial eclipse by a dark companion that moves in an orbit round the bright star The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table on page 147 The position of Algol is given by R A 3*h* 4*m* Declination 40° 41′ N

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algol The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one third of the whole period so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase It has been suggested that this may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star A peculiarity of these stars has been mentioned (*see* page 144) Stars of the β Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about $6\frac{1}{2}$ days but are not of the same brightness at all minima the alternate being equal There are variable stars with periods ranging between 30 and 500 days whose difference of brightness during a light cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation Mira Ceti (R A 2*h* 16*m* Declination 3° 18 S) is the most famous of these It will probably be at maximum in March this year when it will be visible in the early evening Its magnitude at maximum is between 2 and 5 and at minimum 9 or 10

There is a group of 8 or 9 stars of a remarkable type known as the δ Geminorum which for most of the time are of uniform or nearly uniform magnitude but undergo periodic outbursts that generally last a few days The majority of this group are of 11th or 12th magnitude at maximum though δ Geminorum itself is of the 9th and the mean range in magnitude is about 4¹ The outbursts may be said to happen every 20 or 30 days but this period is frequently much exceeded SS Cygni is included in this group though its variation is very erratic Also there are a few variable stars whose characteristic is the opposite of that of the class just mentioned they are ordinarily bright but sometimes become faint without warning and remain so for a year or more varying very irregularly until they again attain their normal brightness The star R Coronæ Borealis normally of magnitude 6 0 which gives the name to this class has been observed since the year 1843 and up to the year 1925 forty well marked minima had been recorded ranging between magnitudes 7 and 15 in brightness and from 2 months to 12 years in duration A variable star with the remarkably short period of rather more than an hour and a half was discovered a year or two ago

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS

The phenomenon known as Novæ or New Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars for the rise to maximum so far as is known occurs only once in their history Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration but on the other hand the juxta position may be merely fortuitous and the phenomenon may be the sudden visibility of a mass of dark nebulous gas which by some means has become igneous The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly is short lived for there follows a rapid fall and in a few months the object emits perhaps 1 per cent of its light whilst in a decade it falls to 10th or 12th magnitude or fainter and in some cases shows a decided variability About thirty bright stars of this kind visible since the time of Hipparchus 134 B C are on record A list of 13 that have been seen since 1848 will be found in previous issues of this Almanack together with an account of the changes in the spectrum that have been generally observed

No convincing reason for these phenomena has yet been given The speculation has been put forward recently that novæ are explosions of white dwarfs and another that a faint star collects a covering of gaseous inter stellar matter A suggestion that they occur as a

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1933.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER.	
D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D	
3 2	3 15	1 12	2 0	2 18	3 7	3 20	2 12	3 1	1 17
5 23	6 12	4 8	4 21	5 15	6 4	6 17	5 9	5 22	4 14
8 20	9 9	7 4	7 17	8 11	9 0	9 13	8 5	8 18	7 10
11 17	12 6	10 1	10 14	11 8	11 21	12 10	11 2	11 15	10 7
14 14	15 3	12 22	13 11	14 5	14 18	15 7	13 23	14 12	13 4
17 10	17 23	15 19	16 8	17 2	17 15	18 4	16 20	17 9	16 1
20 7	20 20	18 16	19 5	19 23	20 12	21 1	19 17	20 6	18 22
23 4	23 17	21 13	22 2	22 20	23 8	23 21	22 13	23 2	21 19
26 1	26 14	24 9	24 22	25 16	26 5	26 18	25 10	25 23	24 15
28 22		27 6	27 19	28 13	29 2	29 15	28 7	28 20	27 12
31 19		30 3	30 16	31 10	31 23		31 4		30 9

These are *approximate* times of the middle of the period of diminished light

result of collision of two stars has been argued

DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS

The large majority of stars when looked at through a telescope appear as single points of light of different degrees of brightness and perhaps differing slightly in colour Some however are seen to consist of two points so close together that the duplicity is shown only by telescopic examination and the measurement of the relative position of the components forms a branch of observational astronomy This duplicity would happen if one star lay in space immediately behind the other but there are more double stars than would accrue if this were the only reason and it is evident that the greater number of double stars are formed by components actually near together which it is likely have a gravitational connection This idea of connection was not held in early days and Sir Wm Herschel who in 1779 was the first to begin their systematic observation, was careful to call these pairs Double Stars not wishing to imply anything more than nearness though by that date it had already been suggested that two stars seen near together were actually contiguous and formed a physical system Twenty years later observed changes in the relative position of the components of some double stars led Herschel to adopt this idea and he used the word Binary as the name for those known to have physical connection It is clear that limits of distance must be set, and in general a separation between the components of less than about 30 seconds of arc defines a double star As to the lower limit it is found possible with a large telescope to measure distances between two stars as small as a fifth of a second There are in the sky 15 000 to 20,000 stars between these limits that have been measured and catalogued The number is given vaguely for it is being added to continually ζ Ursae Majoris (Mizar) the middle star in the tail of the Great Bear is said to be the first double star discovered (1650) Its components of 2nd and 4th magnitude are separated by 15 seconds It has a companion Alcor, of 5th magnitude 11 minutes distant that can be seen separately by the naked eye, but this does not come within the definition Castor and γ Virginis are other bright stars that consist of two components of about the same brightness separated by a few seconds. Sirius and Procyon are very bright stars that each have a very faint star as companion, and between these types there are many other and various combinations Observations of Mizar extending do not show any change in the r of the components but from s

of the other stars mentioned, it is deduced that the twin components are moving round one another in elliptic orbits In the case of γ Virginis the orbit is completed in about 180 years Other visual binaries have periods that range from 10 to 250 years but a method (*see* below) other than direct visual observation reveals the existence of binary stars revolving in orbits in periods that may be a few days or only a few hours

SPECTROSCOPIC BINARIES

As mentioned on p 145 it is possible from certain peculiarities in a star's spectrum to deduce the speed with which any star is advancing towards or receding from, the earth As a result of their motion around one another, the two components of a binary star will in general, be respectively advancing towards, and receding from, the earth at different rates and when both components are bright enough for their spectra to be visible the spectrum of a binary star shows two distinct sets of lines, which oscillate about their mean position in a period equal to the period of the star There are many stars of this kind with components so close together that they cannot be seen as two visually, but whose orbit may be determined from observations of their spectrum Such stars are called Spectroscopic Binaries One discovered in 1922, known as Plaskett's star, B D 6°1309, has a period of 14·41 days and is the most massive and brightest star (absolute magnitude) whose elements are known

Colours of Double Stars.—The components of close double stars that differ little in brightness show little or no contrast in colour The components of Castor are said to be both yellowish green by one observer and by another bright white and pale white The components of γ Virginis are both pale-yellow to one observer, silvery white and pale yellow to another The components of 0² Eridani of magnitude 9 2 and 10 2 are both blue Following are some examples in the opposite sense The stars named are all physically connected and have had their orbits computed—the magnitudes of their components are shown by the figures — η Cassiop, 4 0 7 6, yellow, purple, ε Hydrae, 3 0 6 0 yellow blue 70 Ophiuchi, 4 5, 6·0, yellow, purple, Procyon, 1, 12, yellow, green; 25 Canum Ven, 5 0, 8·5, white, blue Sirius, 1, 10, white, yellow

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe and so far as human knowledge goes in magnitude and constitution is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one and the Solar system which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun with eight major planets and minor planets or asteroids that may be counted by thousands circulating round it at varying distances in oval shaped orbits. A moving object discovered in the year 1930 is said to be a ninth major planet (*see* Pluto p. 151). Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals may be considered to be members of the Solar system since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at a focus. It is likely that their light is reflected sunlight, since they become brighter as they approach the Sun but also that they are partly visible by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 155) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic at varying distances from the Sun and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system with details of their sizes, distances from their primary and periodic times in tabular form (pp. 153, 154). The time of rotation about its axis or the length of the day of the planet, is added when this is known.

THE SUN

The surface of the Sun seen in a telescope presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice grains or willow leaves. On this surface or amid the material forming it, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Bright and dark streaks unassociated with spots generally called flocculi can be seen in the central parts of the disc with a spectrohelioscope. There are also brilliant clouds of calcium vapour pervading the solar surface that are revealed by a device called a spectrohelioigraph, by which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. Modern views describe the spots as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere and assume that a sun spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled as is proved by the presence of a magnetic field. The spots vary in size and number and increase and decrease somewhat uniformly in both respects, passing through a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 for each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in even more extreme latitudes and during the succeeding eleven years the spot regions converge towards the solar equator (*Sporer's Law of Zones*) and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. The periodicity was first noted by Schwabe of Dessau in the year 1843 from a comparatively few years observations but records of earlier years and a continuous and complete record made subsequently prove the existence of a period of average length of 11¹ years from maximum to maximum though there are large variations from this mean as shown by the table below. The prominences (*v. infra*) also show a fluctuation in their activity in a period of the same length and the form of the solar corona changes with the Sun spot cycle in a most marked way. Not only this but there are some terrestrial occurrences that vary in like phase with these solar which seems to show convincingly a connection or at any rate a relation between Sun and Earth (*see* page 156).

The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25¹/₃ days which is shown by the movement of the spots across the visible disc but because the Earth has moved in its orbit in that time the period of rotation with respect to the Earth the Synodic period as it is called is 27¼ days and a spot may therefore be on the visible disc for 13 or 14 days. These are approximate mean values for the Sun does not rotate as a whole solid body and the rate of rotation is not the same in all latitudes. A formula derived from the Greenwich record of spots during the period 1878–1923 gives for the time of sidereal rotation in different latitudes either north or south —

	d		*d* *h*
Equator	25	Lat. 15°	25 8
Lat. 5°	25	20°	25 14
	25	30°	26 6

These figures refer to both hemispheres of the Sun. The addition of 2 days gives approximately the period of rotation with respect to the Earth.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805 2	1870 6	1810 6	1878 9
1816 4	1883 9	1823 3	1889 6
1829 9	1894 1	1833 9	1901 6
1837 2	1906 4	1843 5	1913 1
1848 1	1917 7	1856 0	1923 6
1860 1	1927 5	1867 2	

The general decline in solar activity continued in 1932 but was interrupted by the appearance of a group visible to the naked eye in May. The occurrence of small outbreaks in high latitudes both north and south is significant. The next sun-spot minimum is expected in 1934.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, appendages called prominences that are generally described as reddish coloured but were white when viewed

from aeroplanes on the occasion of the eclipse of 1927 June 29 are seen projecting from the Sun's edge These consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere being sometimes of remarkable shape and extending to enormous heights and are occasionally detached from the body of the Sun It is possible to observe these at times other than when the Sun is eclipsed In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope Another appendage of the Sun outside the chromosphere called the Corona can only be seen during total eclipses The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light in form of feather like plumes with dark spaces between, sometimes as long as twice the Sun's diameter The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun spots which was realised perhaps for the first time at the eclipse of 1878 July 29 when the corona was of the pronounced minimum type with long streamers on either side called the wind vane Solar eclipses are total only when seen from places on which the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is seen partial from localities not far from this path of totality because the change in the observer's position places him out of the cone which envelops both Sun and Moon There are more solar eclipses than lunar in the proportion of four to three taking the whole earth into account for any given station the proportion is reversed (*See p 152*)

MERCURY

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun and the smallest in the system Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the Sun but is always at a short distance to the West or to the East of that body In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations and their times and the distances measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively are given in the third page of each month The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28° Eastern elongations, when the planet is seen as an evening star occur at intervals of about 116 days as do Western and the best opportunities of seeing the planet are *before* the Eastern elongations in the spring and after Western elongations in the autumn This year Mercury is likely to be visible as an evening star in February and March and in the morning in August and in the first part of December Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East and like her last quarter if in the West (*See p 152*)

VENUS

Venus which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury its distance from the central body being rather more than two-thirds that of the Earth, is almost exactly the same size as our globe Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury and extend to 47 Writing generally it is believed that the planets rotate on axes as does the Earth but this is not known to be the case for the interior planets Mercury and Venus because of the difficulty in seeing any markings on their surfaces that may be considered permanent Attempts to discover the rotation period of Venus have shown that it may be about 23 or 24 hours, or 24 days or 225 days which is the period in which it completes its orbit round the Sun With this divergence it can scarcely be said that any period is proved A scheme practised in America of photographing through screens of coloured glass (*see* Mars below) applied to this planet leads to the suggestion of an outer covering of cirrus cloud, and markings seen on the photographs taken in ultra violet light appear to indicate a period of rotation of 30 days This planet will be little seen this year until its end It will be brilliant in the evening twilight in December

MARS

Mars the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth Details of his distance size and period will be found in the table Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth It will be in opposition on 1933 March 1 Though the planet will be well situated for northern observers so far as altitude is concerned it will not be a favourable opposition as to its distance its diameter being only 14 as compared with 25 in 1924 when it was in opposition in August Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases but in a much less degree than those planets Its disc departs from exact circular form or is gibbous only to the extent of one eighth of its diameter The other superior planets are too far away to show very appreciable phase though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter

Unlike Mercury and Venus Mars exhibits many well defined markings which enable its rotation period to be well ascertained There are white spots at the poles of rotation that appear to be snow or some material that melts since they dwindle or even disappear in the Martian summers The remainder of the surface of the disc is made up of dark bluish grey areas that were at one time thought to be water but are now regarded as regions covered with vegetation and extensive areas of ruddy or orange hue largely in the northern hemisphere that may be of the nature of sand or rock These markings may be considered permanent though they suffer small changes apparently due to cloud formation above them Among these markings are some of such dimensions that they may be properly called canals but certain fine straight markings seen by some observers but not by others have received this name which is certainly unfortunate, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof The possibility of communication with Mars which in some minds has been strengthened by the advent of wireless telegraphy is fantastic

A method of investigating the surfaces of the planets was evolved a few years ago by photographing through "colour filters" The light before it reaches the plate, which is of suitable sensibility, passes through a screen that absorbs some component rays so that one colour only affects the plate (*see* Infra-red photography p 116) The moon, the planets and terrestrial landscapes have been photographed in this way, and comparison of the various results has suggested an interpretation In the case of Mars the telescopic features as described above come out very strongly in red light, but fade away as the colours approach the violet end of the spectrum except that the white polar cap increases in strength, all of which is interpreted as showing that Mars has an atmosphere of considerable depth and obscuring power, sporadically cloud bearing, and that the white polar spot is an atmospheric phenomenon The question of an atmosphere on Mars has for long been a matter of discussion, and to this these experiments form a valuable contribution, though they may not supply a final answer The two satellites of Mars Phobos and Deimos, were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877

THE MINOR PLANETS

Moving in orbits which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids Every year a considerable number of additions are made to the list two hundred having been discovered in 1931, a hundred and sixty in 1930, and these large and increasing numbers show that there is as yet no prospect of exhaustion The magnitude of objects shows that the discoverers are finding planets of a smaller class The orbits are determined as observations accrue and a planet with an orbit is given a permanent number and perhaps a name but until that is done it is known by letters according to a system At present there are about 1,200 on the permanent list, and perhaps a thousand that are awaiting further investigation The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles Pallas, 304 miles, Juno, 118 miles, and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter Some of them are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1 600 days or 4½ years Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclinations of their planes to the Ecliptic have considerably different values The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13° As has been said the orbits in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, but there are some that pass those limits One planet Hidalgo travels out as far as Saturn's orbit another Eros comes within that of Mars, and may be in some circumstances within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth Discoveries of two such planets with abnormal orbits were made in 1932 One found by M Delporte of Uccle, and known now as Amor has an orbit which, like that of Eros, lies partly within that of Mars but at its least distance is within about 10 million miles of the Earth's orbit, the other planet, 1932 HA, comes still nearer to the Earth, and was only 6¼ million miles away when it was observed last May, the perihelion point of its orbit being within the orbit of Venus The period of this planet is about 1 6 years, which is the shortest in the record It was considered to be of magnitude 12 5 in May last. Its diameter is estimated to be about a mile, so that it is one of the smallest of the asteroids.

JUPITER

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth Its density, however, is only ¼th that of the latter On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form is an oblate spheroid, believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree

Jupiter has four principal satellites, which were the first celestial objects discovered by the telescope Galileo, who observed them in January, 1610, is said to be the first but Simon Marius has good claims to be considered an independent discoverer It has also five much fainter satellites which are far beyond the powers of small telescopes One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892 The remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects The two inner of the major satellites are about as large as our Moon, the two outer about 50 per cent larger

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are the bright zones separated by dark belts to both of which the names Equatorial, Tropical and Temperate apply in analogy with the zones on the Earth Examined by telescope these are found to be full of detail and markings which, in many cases, are largely permanent Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings situated on the southern edge of the south Equatorial Belt There are records of an observation of a spot by Hooke in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this the Rev W R Dawes figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov 27, 1857, and in 1878 it came under general observation A curious bay or hollow in the above named belt was noted by Schwabe in 1831 and is still seen The mean rotation period of this object and of the Red Spot near it has been found to be $9^h\ 55^m\ 37^s$

The rate of rotation of the planet is found by taking transits of spots or, in other words, by noting the exact times when markings are on the central meridian, and differences in the times given by different markings is a matter of interest Features of the apparition of 1931–32 were markings on the south edge of Jupiter's N. Temperate Belt, which gave a rotation period, $9^h\ 53^m$, whereas markings on the north edge of the same belt show $9^h\ 56^m$ There have been earlier occasions on which rapidly moving dark spots have been observed in that latitude of the planet Also a number of small dark humps were seen at the S edge of the S Equatorial Belt which give the abnormally long rotation period of $9^h\ 59^m$ Apart from such unusual cases the surface of Jupiter like the Sun, does not rotate as a whole, but individual zones of latitude appear to move at different rates. Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I, which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9^h\ 50^m\ 30^s\cdot0$ System II applies to the

Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9^h\ 55^m\ 40^s.6$

SATURN

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring system which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness in the same plane which is inclined 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece either solid or liquid as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet Belts like those on Jupiter but of not so pronounced a character are seen on Saturn Photographs of this planet taken by ultra violet light show a wide dark belt near the equator which may or may not be an extension of the dusky ring Saturn shows a bulging at equator the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 an eccentricity of the ring with respect to the Ball has been suspected

Saturn has ten satellites situated outside the rings some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power Titan the largest is about one and a half times the size of our moon whilst Iapetus is nearly the same size as our satellite

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655 Iethys Dione Rhea and Iapetus (*see* table p 153) by J D Cassini towards the end of the 17th century Sir Wm Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789 and Hyperion was observed for the first time almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell in September 1848 The most distant Phœbe which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W H Pickering) moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter VIII and IX Themis which is called the tenth satellite though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900 and its reality is doubtful

URANUS

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781 is only just visible to the naked eye It will be in the evening sky in the early months of 1932 and at the end of the year, being in opposition on October 19 In a telescope Uranus is distinguished from the stars around by its disc which is obvious though less than 4 in diameter and by the quality of its light which is less piercing than that of the stars The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm Herschel in 1787 the two inner by Lassell in 1851 The Shakespearean origin of the names of the two outer Titania and Oberon, is obvious the names of the two inner Ariel and Umbriel were taken from Pope's Rape of the Lock A hundred years ago it was thought that Uranus had six satellites, neighbouring stars having been mistaken for attendants All four move in a plane which is inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic and in that plane they move retrograde or in the opposite sense to the revolution of the planets round the Sun If however, the plane of their movement is regarded as inclined 98° to the plane of the ecliptic their revolution may be considered direct It is generally supposed that the plane in which the satellites move is that of the planet's Equator A period of rotation has been determined both by spectroscopic observation and from variations of light of the planet, the value 10¾ hours, being sensibly the same in the two cases

NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude that was discovered in September 1846 as the result of mathematical deduction from irregularities shown by the observed positions of Uranus Its single satellite which was discovered by Lassell in October of the same year, moves in a plane inclined 35° to the plane of the Ecliptic in a retrograde direction like the satellites of Uranus A period of axial rotation of the planet of $7^h\frac{3}{4}$ hours has been inferred from variability of its light, and another of twice that length from spectroscopic observations which is adopted Triton has been suggested as the name of Neptune's satellite but is not generally used

PLUTO

In the early months of 1930 a series of plates taken and examined at the Lowell Observatory showed a moving object not far from the position which Percival Lowell had predicted for an extra Neptunian planet but fainter than the object Lowell hoped to find Search among the photographs of past years stored in various Observatories showed that this object had been recorded on several of them and its position in earlier years thus obtained gave good material for determination of an orbit The difficulty that arises is to find trustworthy values of its size and mass that would ensue its correct classification It is doubtful whether a measurable disc can be seen but from its magnitude and distance it is estimated to be at least as large as Mars, and perhaps as large as the Earth It shows no cometary appearance in the telescope The period is 248 years The distance from the Sun at aphelion is nearly 50 astronomical units and at perihelion 29 6 such units so that it is just within the orbit of Neptune The body moves in a plane inclined 17° to the ecliptic The orbit is said to be so similar to that predicted by Lowell that the resemblance cannot be due to accident Pluto does not yet appear as a major planet in the British Nautical Almanac

THE MOON

Neither Mercury nor Venus so far as is known, has a satellite the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon which is quite familiar to us The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239 000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn, and neglecting hypotheses as to the possible existence of a lunar atmosphere and its effects it seems likely that there are rather remarkable changes of temperature in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to an extreme degree, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space Her diameter is rather more than 2 160 miles Her rate of motion through the firmament is 13° 10 35 per day which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1933

Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus
Jan 21	0·952	0·989	April 21	0·468	1·000	July 20	0·111	0·910	Oct 18	0·788	0·662
Feb 20	0·934	0·967	May 21	0·936	0·991	Aug 19	0·459	0·842	Nov 17	0·016	0·541
Mar 22	0·009	0·991	June 20	0·633	0·961	Sept 18	0·987	0·760	Dec 17	0·841	0·373

When the above numbers are less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0·500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full

The average time from a New Moon to the next is 29*d* 12*h* 44*m* 3*s*, but individual cases may range 6 hours and more on either side of this When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring plains, and crater pits The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand by the impact of meteors, forms an interesting subject for discussion The material of which the Moon is composed is probably the same as that of the Earth

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time Solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon (*See* p 149)

The Full Moon which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS

Wedge shaped Valley of the Alps—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½ 5¾ miles broad

Apennines—An extensive mountain range some what similar to terrestrial features Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc Length, 460 miles, highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet

Aristarchus—A lunar crater in N E quadrant The brightest object on the Moon This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow

Mare Crisium—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W N W limb of Moon Extends 280 miles N to S and 354 miles E to W Well seen five days after new or a few days after full

Mare Serenitatis—Lies S of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles A nearly circular dark plain Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change This *mare* is visible to naked eye

Clavius—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S limb

Tycho—Towards S limb Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep Central hill nearly a mile high Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb

THE AURORA BOREALIS

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers arches and condensations This is regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined by means of simultaneous photographs taken from two or more stations 20 to 60 miles apart It is found that very few auroræ are below 50 miles high and above that level the number increases rapidly the most frequent height being at about 63 and 66 miles Above 66 miles the number gradually diminishes but some have been measured as high as 400 miles It is suggested that the aurora is due to electrical discharge caused by charged particles shot into the earth's atmosphere from the Sun An auroral display generally happens about the time of the occurrence of a terrestial magnetic storm (*see* p 156) There is some evidence of a tendency for a display to be repeated after an interval of 27 days which is the period of rotation of the Sun with respect to the earth, and they are more frequent at times of sun spot maximum A prominent line in the green in the spectrum of the aurora has given rise to much study and has lately been shown by laboratory experiment to be due to a mixture of oxygen and helium bombarded by high speed electrified particles but as this line has been found to be present in the light from the night sky in non polar regions when no auroa is visible it may be that this line is not directly connected with the phenomenon

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This is an appearance whose cause is not completely understood, to be seen only from places distant from towns and cities where the air is free from smoke and the darkness of the sky is not affected by the glare from artificial lights At such places in northern latitudes it shows, when the moon is absent as a cone of faint light stretching up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring From high elevations in the tropics it may be seen throughout the year A distinction is sometimes made between this and the Zodiacal Band which is an even fainter phenomenon and a prolongation of the Zodiacal Light This is said to extend entirely across the sky forming a complete ring, and there is at the point exactly opposite to the Sun a patch, a few degrees in diameter, of slightly brighter luminosity called the "Gegenschein" or "counter glow" The Zodiacal Light has been said to be a mere atmospheric effect, but this is inconsistent with some of the chief features of its appearance It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or sunlight reflected from a vast concourse of meteoric systems

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag	Mean distance from Primary (Miles)	Period of Sidereal Revolution D	H	M
		The Earth			
Luna		238 840	27	7	43
		Mars			
Phobos	11	5 850	0	7	39
Deimos	12	14 650	1	6	18
		Jupiter			
V Unnamed	15	112 500	0	11	57½
I Io	5¹	261 000	1	18	27½
II Europa	5½	415 000	3	13	13¹
III Ganymede	5	664 000	7	3	42½
IV Callisto	6	1 167 000	16	16	32
VI Unnamed	14	7 110 000	250	14	40
VII Unnamed	17½	7 390 000	260	1	24
VIII Unnamed	17	14 940 000	738	21	36
IX Unnamed	18½	14 940 000	745	0	0
		Saturn			
Mimas	12	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	12	157 000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186 000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238 000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	8½	771 000	15	22	41
Themis (*see* p 151)	17	906 000	20	20	24
Hyperion	15	934 000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2 225 000	79	7	54
Phœbe	14	8 000 000	546	12	0
		Uranus			
Ariel	16	120 000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16¹	167 000	4	3	28
Titania	14½	273 000	8	16	56
Oberon	14½	365 000	13	11	7
		Neptune			
(Triton)	13	221 500	5	21	3

METEORS

Another class of objects belonging to the Solar system are the meteoric streams which give rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars or fireballs and are all the same class of object the distinction being only one of size They are visible in varying number on every night of the year and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. There is some reason for the supposition that meteor swarms are the remains of disrupted comets and that Tempel's comet is the parent of the Leonid meteors A considerable display occurred on October 9, 1926, and a smaller one on Oct 9 1927 from a radiant at 262° + 55° in Draco which appear to have been derived from Giacobini's comet of 1900, that passed its perihelion on December 11, 1926, and has a period of about 6½ years Its next return will therefore be in 1933 and meteors of the stream may be seen this year The comet Pons Winnecke whose orbit resembles that of a meteor stream that has supplied a display (1916) at the end of June, is due at perihelion this year The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights are about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end, the speeds varying from 10 to 45 miles per second, but occasionally these limits are passed Fireballs or very bright meteors, form a very important branch of meteoric astronomy These objects make their appearance at all times of the year unexpectedly, so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable On February 18 1932 at 8 29 p m a fireball as bright as the full moon suddenly lit up the sky in Cornwall and Devon and was observed by many people in those counties and in South Wales When first seen it was at a height of 86 miles over the English Channel, 19 miles S by W of Lizard Head, and finally vaporised at a height of 30 miles over a point 92 miles S W of Penzance The length of the visible track was 98 miles, and the speed 19 miles per second Very brilliant fireballs were observed in England on August 6, 8 and 10, 1932 *Meteorites* are large meteors which actually reach the surface of the earth, and are much rarer than either shooting stars or fireballs One of these bodies fell in North Wales on April 14, 1931, the descent being accompanied by thunderous reports and earth-

No	Epoch 1932	Radiant Point R A	Dec	Name of Shower
		°	°	
1	January 2—4	231	+51	Quadrantids
2	January 29	236	+25	α Coronids
3	February 10—13	147	−11	λ Hydrids
4	February 22—28	155	+14	α Leonids
5	March 1—4	166	+ 4	τ Leonids
6	March 11—12	218	+12	ζ Bootids
7	March 24	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
8	April 10—13	219	+13	ζ Bootids
9	April 20—22	271	+33	Lyrids
10	April 21	274	+25	Herculids
11	May 2—6	337	−1	γ Aquarids
12	May 11—18	231	+27	α Coronids
13	May 30	333	+27	η Pegasids
14	June 3—7	252	−22	α Scorpiids
15	June 27—30	213	+53	Pons Winneckeids
16	June 27—30	245	+64	η Draconids
17	July 7—11	343	+12	α Pegasids
18	July 24—26	305	−12	α Capricornids
19	July 27—31	339	−11	δ Aquarids
20	July 30—Aug 3	23	+42	γ Andromedids
21	August 10—12	46	+57	Perseids
22	August 11	61	+48	μ Perseids
23	August 10—16	293	+53	θ Cygnids
24	August 16	284	+44	α Lyrids
25	August 21—25	6	+11	γ Pegasids
26	August 21—25	291	+60	ο Draconids
27	September 3—4	315	+48	α Cygnids
28	September 4	348	+2	γ Piscids
29	September 6	61	+36	ε Perseids
30	September 21 22	75	+41	η Aurigids
31	September 22	31	+19	α Arietids
32	September 27	14	+6	ε Piscids
33	October 8	77	+33	ι Aurigids
34	October 9	262	+55	β Draconids
35	October 15—16	31	+9	ξ Arietids.
36	October 17—22	92	+15	Orionids.
37	October 21—23	45	+6	α Cetids
38	Oct 29—Nov 8	43	+22	ε Arietids
39	November 5	61	+35	ε Perseids
40	Nov 15—17	152	+22	Leonids
41	Nov 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids
42	Nov 26—28	155	+36	μ Ursids Maj
43	November 28	63	+22	κ Taurids
44	Dec 7—9	81	+23	ζ Taurids
45	Dec 11—14	113	+32	Geminids.
46	Dec. 22—23	130	+19	δ Cancrids
47	December 25	228	+36	γ Bootids
48	December 31	104	+33	θ Geminids

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun: Radii of Earth's Orbit	Mean Distance from Sun: Millions of Miles	Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
			Mn Days	Days	°	Miles		d h m
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864 000	333 432	25 12 0
Mercury ☿	0 39	36 0	0 88	116	7 0	3 000	0 04	88 — ,
Venus ♀	0 72	67 2	0 225	584	3 24	7 600	0 83	(see p 149)
Earth ⊕	1 00	92 9	1 0	—	0 0	7 927eq	1 00	23 56
Mars ♂	1 52	141 5	1 322	780	1 51	4 200	0 11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃	5 20	483 3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700eq 82,800*p*	318	9 50
Saturn ♄	9 54	886 1	29 167	378	2 30	75,100eq 67,200*p*	95	9 56 10 14½ 10 38
Uranus ♅	19 19	1,782 8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30 07	2,793 5	164 280	367½	1 47	33 000	17	15 40 ?

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1933

Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis
	″	″		″	″		′	′		″	″
Jan 10	34 47	+11 45	April 16	36 73	+ 9 94	July 21	42 02	+11 76	Oct 25	38 72	+11 99
Feb 11	34 43	+10 65	May 18	38 72	+10 18	Aug 22	42 02	+12 44	Nov 26	36 75	+11 04
Mar 15	35 23	+10 12	June 19	40 72	+10 87	Sept 23	40 72	+12 53	Dec 28	35 30	+ 9 96

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

quake like rumbles. The meteorite broke up before reaching the earth, and a fragment weighing 5 oz. was picked out from the hole it made in the ground, the rest of the pieces being probably lost in the sea.

On the previous page is given a list of the days when meteor showers may be expected with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those on which meteors may be expected in fair numbers, but in some cases the range of apparition extends considerably beyond, the Perseids for example have been seen from the beginning of July to the end of August. The radiant in these instances corresponds to the date of maximum.

COMETS

Comets that revolve in elliptical orbits round the Sun as focus and return to view at periodic intervals, may be considered members of the Solar system. The periods that have been confirmed by returns range from 3⅓ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Those that revolve in periods from 3¼ to 9 years are specially numerous, extend outward to the region of Jupiter's orbit and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets. It has been supposed that these comets have been drawn into the system by the attraction of Jupiter, but this hypothesis has lately been questioned on statistical grounds and eruption from Jupiter substituted.

Nine of the periodic comets were expected to return to perihelion in 1933, which is an unusually large number, and of these five were observed up to October 1. Besides these in the same period seven comets hitherto unknown were discovered, two of them, however, being little observed. This total of 12 is in excess of that for any previous year.

In 1933 Finlay's comet, discovered in 1886 and last seen in 1926, is expected to return to perihelion at the end of February or beginning of March. The perihelion passage of the comet known as Pons Winnecke is computed to be about May 18, and that of Giacobini (Inner) in June, these being each associated with a meteor shower (*see* p. 153). There are other comets whose computed perihelion falls in this year which may or may not be seen.

Alternative names of stars (see pages 140, 141)—Polaris = α Ursae Minoris. Aldebaran = α Tauri. Rigel = β Orionis; Capella = α Aurigae. Betelgeuse = α Orionis. Sirius = α Canis Majoris. Castor = α Geminorum. Procyon = α Canis Minoris, Pollux = β Geminorum, Regulus = α Leonis. Spica = α Virginis, Arcturus = α Bootis. Antares = α Scorpii, Vega = α Lyrae. Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis, Altair = α Aquilae, Markab = α Pegasi, Achernar = α Eridani, Canopus = α Argûs, Mizar = ζ Ursae Majoris.

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax	8 80″	Solar Apex (*Boss*)	R A 270° Dec 34° N	
Precession for the year 1933	50 264	Length of Year (*In Mean Solar Days*)	Tropical	365 24220
Constant of Nutation	9 21		Sidereal	365 25636
Constant of Aberration	20 47		Anomalistic	365 25964
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1933)	23° 26′ 52 80′		(*Perihelion to Perihelion*)	
Moon's Eq. Hor. Parallax	57 2 70″		Eclipse	346 6200
Earth's Orbital speed *per sec.*	18 496 miles			d h m s
Velocity of Light in vacuo *per sec.*	186,325 miles	Length of Month (*Mean Values*)	New Moon to New	29 12 44 2 8
Solar motion *per sec.*	19 5 km. = 12 1 miles		Sidereal	27 7 43 11 5
Pole of Galactic Plane (*Newcomb*)	R A 192° 1′ (or 12*h* 44*m*) Dec 26° 8′ N		Anomalistic	27 13 18 33 1
			(*Perigee to Perigee*)	

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7 900 0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7 926 7 miles The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle but the supposed deviation from circularity was small and the fact has not been proved The mean density of the Earth is 5 5 times that of water The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½° and it is this tilt which causes the seasons At some time of the year the Sun is high above the Equator in mid latitudes both north and south and not only does the high altitude make the days longer but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versâ* Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approximately) The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars and because the Earth moves round the Sun the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second and it moves more slowly in July than in January It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time which is the sidereal day Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (*see* pp 137 157) It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth moves in a curve roughly spiral about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it

THE TIDES

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and if these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination will give the predicted tide Taking the mean sea level as datum, writing generally at any place high water occurs twice in every 24 hours, the interval between successive happenings being 12 hrs 25 mins High water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus at London Bridge the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports The mean level of the sea remains practically constant but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

The best known manifestation of this phenomenon is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which except for the variations to be immediately described points continually northward The north point indicated by a compass needle is not except in particular cases the north point shown by astronomical observations in other words the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country Lines of equal magnetic declination run across the British Isles in directions approximately parallel to that of a line from Land's End to Edinburgh Along a line joining Cambridge to Littlehampton, the declination (West) is approximately, the same as at Abinger At Dover it is now rather more than a degree less from Newcastle to Plymouth it is nearly 2¼° greater, and along a slightly curved line from Killarney to the island of Lewis the west declination is 5° greater than at Abinger There are two points on the globe to which the magnetic meridians and lines of equal declination converge, known as the Magnetic Poles At these points a freely suspended magnetic needle would stand vertically The position of the North Magnetic Pole adopted in Admiralty Charts is lat 70° 30′ N, long 96° W which differs nearly a degree in each element from the position found by Sir John Ross in 1831, and agrees more nearly with the position found by Amundsen in 1903–5. The position to be found by the observers now engaged in polar regions (*see* p 108) will be of interest. The position of the South Magnetic Pole found in 1840 was 73° 30 S, 147° 30 E The position

now adopted quite provisionally is 72 6°S 155° E The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century Columbus being credited with the discovery The Dip or inclination to the horizon was first noticed by Hartmann of Nuremberg in 1544 and was measured by Norman of London, in 1576 That there is a continual change in the magnetic declination was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634

Magnetic Declination at London

Year	° ′	
1580	11 15	East
1665	1 30	West
1765	20 0	West
1800	24 0	West

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25 which was probably its maximum The needle has been since moving slowly eastward at that place and in the year 1925 the declination (mean) was observed to be 13° 10 0 west The work of recording earth magnetism was then transferred from the Royal Observatory Greenwich to Abinger near Dorking in Surrey The values of the elements there found in successive years are given in the following table —

Year	H F	V F	Dip
			°
1925	13 22 7 W	18602	42946	66 35 1
1927	12 58 4	18575	42932	66 36 2
1930	12 24 6	18542	42924	66 38 2
1931	12 13 7	18544	42923	66 38 1
1932	12 3 0	0 18540	0 42940	66 39
1933	11 52 4 W			

The values for 1932 are to be taken as provisional and the declination given for 1933 is inferred only V F signifies vertical force

The mean differences Abinger *minus* Greenwich for Dec H F and Dip were found to be—

1925	+ 12 8	+ 00183	− 16 2
1931	+ 13 7	+ 00170	− 16 0

The daily movement in declination of the needle at Abinger is 2 or 3 per cent less in amount than that at Greenwich

The declination varies during the 24 hours for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns the range at Greenwich being about 12 in summer and 7 in winter The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h* and 4 am about 18*h* throughout the year It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h* and its most easterly position during the night or early morning at a time which varies during the year The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination Since these changes of the magnetic elements are greater during the hours of daylight than in the night are much greater in summer than in winter and are evidently affected by the solar activity—for the daily range is larger at times of spot maximum than at minimum—it is to be concluded that they depend on the Sun

MAGNETIC STORMS

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm and may be accompanied by spontaneous electric earth currents which, if violent interfere with telegraph working, and is often synchronous with a manifestation of the Aurora Borealis A suspected recurrence of magnetic storms after an interval of 27 days that would support the theory that they are caused by radial emanations from the Sun which strike the Earth—the hose pipe theory—has received some proof, and it has been found that the 27 day period is shown by magnetic calms as well as by magnetic disturbances Investigation shows that this recurrence does not obtain in the case of the most intense storms but that there is a tendency for a storm of minor degree to be followed by another of its kind after the period named which is not easily explained There is frequently, but not always a large spot on the Sun contemporaneously with a large storm leading to the hypothesis of active areas on the Sun that may or may not be marked by a spot

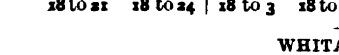
SUMMER TIME ABROAD

	Begins	*Ends*
Irish Free State	As in Great Britain	
France	Last Sat in March at 23 hours	1st Sat Oct at 24h*
Belgium		
Netherlands	(1932)† May 1	October 2
Portugal	(1932) April 2	October 1
Rumania	1st Sat in April	1st Sun in Oct
Finland	June 20	Sept 30
Greece	(No information as to dates)	
Soviet Union	A permanent advance of 1 hour summer and winter	
U S A and Canada	Adopted in some but not all States by local regulation	
Brit Honduras	October 1	Feb 14
Argentina	September 1	March 31
Brazil	(1931) October 3	March 31
Chile	September 1	April 1
New Zealand	2nd Sun in October (advance of ½ hour)	3rd Sun in Mar

This list may not be complete

* In France and Belgium an alternative Saturday is chosen if necessary to ensure that Easter does not fall between the beginning of summer time in France and Great Britain In 1932 for example summer time began in France on April 2 This year summer time will begin on March 25

† The entry (1932) indicates that the dates are those adopted in that year but may be altered in them

Duration of Light and Darkness —The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18*h* to 6*h* These small diagrams have four divisions each representing three hours and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents The diagrams for the greater part of the year are  which reduce to in the summer

18 to 21 18 to 24 | 18 to 3 18 to 6

Greenwich Mean Time

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations time in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars because of the movement of the Earth round the Sun which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit The length of the Solar day also varies because the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours This is the basis of Mean Solar time The length of the Mean Solar day is constant but that of the apparent or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next varies for the reasons above given and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22 and the shortest about September 16

A unit and method of measurement having been established it is necessary to choose a zero The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun, is on some chosen meridian The time is called the Local Mean time of any place through which that meridian passes Usually some standard meridian such as that of Greenwich is chosen and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar time, or more usually Greenwich Mean time, arises (*see* Zone Standard time p 158)

Apparent Solar Time

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform It differs from Mean Solar time by the Equation of time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, with a precept for its use

The Astronomical Day

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23 A change was made in 1925 and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight the hours being numbered in this way as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921 (*See* Note, p 84)

Rhythmic Time Signals

For the purpose of comparing the time shown by a distant clock with that of the Greenwich standard signals issuing primarily from Greenwich are broadcast from the Post Office Wireless Station at Rugby each day at 10*h* and 18*h* For accurate comparison a series of signals of the rhythmic scientific or Vernier type is sent The zero signal is exactly synchronous with a beat of the standard clock, and those that follow are at intervals of 60/61 seconds The comparison is made by noting the coincidence of a beat of the distant clock beating seconds with a signal If a tick of the clock coincides with the zero signal, it is clear that the clocks differ by an integral number of seconds If however coincidence does not come at the zero signal but at the *nth* following the difference of the clocks contains a fraction of a second involving *n*/61

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the First Point of Aries is on that meridian In observatory practice time is measured and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars and Mean Solar time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars known as Clock Stars cross the meridian and comparison of this with the known time of transit (stars R A) will give the error of the Sidereal clock and from this the error of the Mean Solar clock can be found by comparison and computation as below

The rule for finding the Mean time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension or, what is the same thing of converting Sidereal into Mean time may be stated thus —*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon and further diminish the result at the rate of* 10 *secs per hour or by the* table on p 137 If the R A should be smaller than the S T at noon 24*h* must be added The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon to which 12*h* must be added to convert into G C T as now used

Ex —At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on August 31

R A of Sirius + 24*h*		30	42 12
Sid time at Noon Aug 30 (subt)		10	32 55
Interval of Sidereal from noon		20	9 17
Retardation from p 137 (subt)			3 18
Interval of Mean time from noon		20	5 59
G M T (C T) of Southing		8	5 59

For stars that transit after noon it would have been necessary to use the Sidereal time at Noon for August 31

Mean time may be converted into Sidereal time by reversing this process or otherwise by taking out the G M T of the zero of the Sidereal clock *which precede* the time to be converted, making use of col 9 on page 2 of the month *e g*

		h	s
G M T (C T) Aug 31		8	5 59
From col 9, p 111		1	24 53
Interval of Mean T from 0*h* Sid		6	41 6
Acceleration from p 137 (add)		1	6
Corresponding Sidereal time		6	42 12

Summer Time

In 1916 an Act dated May 17 ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time An Act of 1922 (July 20) specified that the period should begin at 2 o'clock G M T in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter Day the day following the second Saturday and should end at 2 o'clock G M T in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September The Act renewed in 1924 and 1925 was made permanent (August 7, 1925) and modified by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September The Act applies to Great Britain Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man A list of the periods in each year during which Summer Time has been used since its adoption will be found in this Almanack for 1926

A Summer Time scheme has been tried in other countries with varying success. A list of the countries where it is now used is given on the opposite page

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word 'time' when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian * Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used In a few cases the difference includes a half hour

The Standard Time adopted in various countries is given below In the United States and Canada five standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively For the North coast of Siberia the hourly zones from 12 hours to 4 hours fast have been adopted

Fast on Greenwich Time			
—	hrs	F	Fiji, Gilbert, Ellice and Wrangell Is
11½		F	New Zealand, Chatham I
		F	New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Caroline Is (east), Santa Cruz Marshall Is, Solomon Is Nauru
		F	Victoria New South Wales, Queensland Tasmania New Guinea Lord Howe Is Caroline Is west of 154° E Marianas Is, Guam
9½		F	South Australia Northern Territory of Australia part of N S W
		F	Japan, Korea, Yap (Caroline Is)
		F	Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong Philippine Is Formosa and Pescadores Is British North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia
7½		F.	Sarawak
7		F	French Indo China, Hainan I and Pakhoi, Siam Federated Malay States Straits Settlements
6½			Burma Andaman and Nicobar Is
5½			India (except Calcutta) Portuguese India, Ceylon Laccadive Is
5			Chagos Archipelago
4			Mauritius Seychelles, Reunion
3			French Somaliland, Madagascar, ItalianSomaliland Eritrea Russia, Iraq, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar
2½			Uganda
			Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria Rumania, European Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Finland Egypt Palestine, Syria Cyprus, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Sudan
1	hr	F	Sweden, Norway Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania Tunis Nigeria Sardinia Malta Sicily French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa (Angola), Libya
Greenwich Time			Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is, Corsica, St Thomas and Principe Is, Fernando Po, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan -Aug), Togoland
Slow on Greenwich Time			
1	hr	S	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia Sierra Leone Ascension Is, Canary Is, Mauritania
2	hrs	S	Azores, Cape Verde Is, Fernando and Trinidad Is (Brazil)
3	,,	S	Eastern Brazil
3½	,,	S	Uruguay
4	,,	S	Canada East of 68° long, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Is, Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is, *Atlantic* Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique St Lucia, St Vincent St Pierre Barbados Central Brazil, Argentina, French Guiana, Falkland Is
4½	,,	S	Venezuela.
5	,,	S	Canada from 68th to 89th meridian Eastern States of U S A, Jamaica, *Eastern* Bahama Is, Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, Western Brazil, Chile Colombia, Dominican Republic
6	,,	S	Central parts of Canada and U S A, *Central* Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras part of Mexico
7	,,	S	Canada west of the 102d meridian *Mountain* Mountain States of U S A Mexico
8	,,	S	British Columbia, California, *Pacific* Nevada, Oregon, Washington
9	,,	S	Sitka.
10	,,	S	Yukon, Alaska, Low Archipelago Marquesas, Austral and Society Is
10½	,,	S	Hawaiian or Sandwich Is
11	,,	S	Aleutian Is, East Samoa (U S A)
11½	,,	S	Western Samoa (British)

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h 20m fast on Greenwich is used the longitude is about 11h 40m W but the Date line (see below) passes to the East of them The time of Aden 2h 59m 54s fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland The time of Calcutta is 5h 53m 20 8s fast Holland, 0h 19m 32 1s fast, British Guiana 3h 45m slow

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East European, that 1 hour fast, Mid European The time 4 hours slow on Greenwich has been called Maritime, Inter Colonial, or Atlantic Time The names of the other zones of North America are as shown

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points —

(1)	Lat 60° S, long 180°
(2)	51½° S, long 180°
(3)	48½° S, long 172½° W
(4)	15½° S, long 172½° W.
(5)	5° S, long 180°
(6)	48° N, long 180°.
(7)	52½° N, long 170° E.
(8)	65° N, long 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat 70° N, long. 180°.

* Summer Time is the legal time during which its use is ordained (See pp 94, 100)

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

In the view of science, any date for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B C, as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, is quite untenable From the assumption that its heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk, Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time that the Sun has existed, but this is too short to be accepted by geologists whose researches require a considerably longer time for the formation of terrestrial strata The age of the Earth has been deduced astronomically from the eccentricity of Mercury's orbit and from the tidal theory of the origin of the Moon Geologically by various methods, and, since the discovery of radio activity, from the ratio of the quantities of lead and of radio active elements in rocks in the Earth's surface, which are held to result from the transmutation of uranium All the evidence is more or less consistent with the conclusion that the Earth has existed as a planet for a period between 1,500 and 3,000 million years

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS

I AZOIC ("Without Life") containing no trace of life in any form The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together

II EOZOIC ('Dawn of Life'), characterized by the first appearance of animal life

III PALÆOZOIC ('Old Life') or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life —

i *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria) Cumberland, &c —the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils

ii *Ordovician* exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region

iii *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S E Wales

iv *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone* from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire

v *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone

vi *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread

IV MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life —

i *Triassic*, from the *three* (fold) divisions of the type formation in Germany

ii *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*

iii *Cretaceous* from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied

V CAINOZOIC ('New Life') or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life —

i *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life i e, existing species

ii *Oligocene*, containing *a few* still existing species

iii *Miocene*, containing a *minority* of existing species—less than 50 per cent

iv *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a *majority* of still existing species

VI QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST TERTIARY —

i *Pleistocene* or *Glacial* the *greatest number* of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great *Ice* Age.

ii *Recent* or *Post Glacial*

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice sheet (VI i) Traces of *human* life are first found in V iv (*See also* below)

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN

Pithecanthropos erectus (Erect Ape man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil Java These are held to be remains of a creature of Pleistocene times (*see* Geological Period col 1) about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development

Sinanthropos pekinensis (Peking Man).—A skull found at Choukoutien, 40 miles S W of Peking, China (Dec 2, 1929), is ascribed to the same period as the Java type, but the brain development is greater than the Trinil skull and the brain case much thinner than that of the Piltdown skull

Australopithecus Africanus (Erect Man ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taungs (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University In connexion with this discovery Sir A Keith, F R S, has declared that traces of *human* life may yet be discovered in *Miocene* times (*see* col 1 V iii)

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907 This is held to be that of a primitive man of the Pleistocene Period

The Piltdown Skull (Eoanthropos or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine near Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at *Spy* Belgium, in 1884 are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long headed) race in Europe living about 50 000 years before the Christian Era In 1925 a similar skull was found near *Jabgha*, Palestine

Homo Prunigenus.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909) at Brux and Brunn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35 000 to 15,000 B C

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world Races of Europe Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century A D while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this

period may have extended to 600,000 years B C Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments from the chipped, leaf shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne France), and employed, perhaps, from 400 000 to 100 000 B C, to later and more effective flint points arrow heads and spear heads flat on one side known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier where many such implements and other remains were found) The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10 000 B C, when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons polished and less crudely fashioned were brought into use for a further period of about 5 000 years In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position

Cultivation of the Soil —Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10 000 B C and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6 000 B C and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes) about 5 000 B C It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt

The Bronze Age —Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2 000 B C The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains in place of mere burial in a constricted position

The Iron Age —Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China Chaldaea Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B C in South Eastern Europe about 2000 B C spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B C to 100 A D by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age and while the remoter parts were still in the Palæolithic Age With the Iron Age was re introduced interment of human remains in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Present Days of the Month	March May July October have thirty one days	January August December have thirty one days	April June September November have thirty days	February has twenty eight days and in Leap Year twenty nine
1	Kalendis	Kalendis	Kalendis	Kalendis
2	VI	IV	IV	IV
3	V (Ante Nonas)	III (Ante Nonas)	III (Ante Nonas)	III (Ante Nonas)
4	IV	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas
5	III	Nonis	Nonis	Nonis
6	Pridie Nonas	VIII	VIII	VIII
7	Nonis	VII	VII	VII
8	VIII	VI (Ante Idus)	VI (Ante Idus)	VI (Ante Idus)
9	VII	V	V	V
10	VI	IV	IV	IV
11	V (Ante Idus)	III	III	III
12	IV	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus
13	III	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
14	Pridie Idus	XIX	XVIII	XVI
15	Idibus	XVIII	XVII	XV
16	XVII	XVII	XVI	XIV
17	XVI	XVI	XV	XIII
18	XV	XV	XIV	XII
19	XIV	XIV	XIII	XI
20	XIII	XIII	XII	X
21	XII	XII	XI	IX
22	XI	XI	X	VIII
23	X	X	IX	VII
24	IX	IX	VIII	VI
25	VIII	VIII	VII	V
26	VII	VII	VI	IV
27	VI	VI	V	III
28	V	V	IV	Pridie Kalendas Martias
29	IV	IV	III	
30	III	III		
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following)	

(Ante Kalendas (of the month following) — March May July October; January August December; April June September November; February)

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman —Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B C and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning are followed by the letters A U C (*Anno Urbis Condita*) The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately with an additional day so that the total was 355 It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years making 90 days in eight years to be inserted after February 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination, and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year B C 46 Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion He therefore asked the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes which led to the construction and adoption (B C 45) of the Julian Calendar, and by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use The year B C 46 was made to consist of 445 days and is called the *Year of Confusion* In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days and an intervening day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming point the first and last being counted These three points were (1) the Kalends, (2) the Nones, and (3) the Ides Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the table on p 160

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation the period being denoted by the letters B C (Before Christ) or more rarely, A C (*Ante Christum*) and A D (*Annus Domini*) The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome 3761 A M (Jewish Chronology) and the 4714th year of the Julian Period This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St Augustine (A D 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea A D 816 The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain December 25, B C 4, is supported by several lines of argument

The Day, Week and Month —Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis by the moon to revolve round the earth and by the earth to revolve round the sun From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty four Hour* reckoning is employed The 24 hour reckoning ignores A M and P M, and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight

For the *Astronomical Day* see p 157.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox 365 24ss mean solar days The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (*e g* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days)

Old and New Style —In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were leap years and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years, or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice A D 325 it had fallen on March 21 In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct 5th should be called Oct 15th, and that every fourth end century year only should be a leap year (*see above*) This change was adopted by Italy, France Spain and Portugal in 1582, by Prussia the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland Holland and Flanders on Jan 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587 the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700 1740 the British Dominions (which included then North American Colonies) in 1752 by the omission of eleven days (Sept 3 being reckoned as Sept 14) This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872 China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915 Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919 and by Greece in February 1923 The Russian Greek Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923 when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted The *difference* between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and has been 13 days since 1900. It should be added that the word *style* actually connotes the date of the beginning of the year It happened that a change of the latter from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752 the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but nevertheless expressive

New Year's Day —In England in the seventh century and as late as the thirteenth the year was reckoned from Christmas Day but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on the 25th March, and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical which already began on Jan 1 began with "Lady Day" until 1751 But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan 1 Dividends are, however, still paid by the Bank of England on the last day of Quarters according to a reckoning based on Old Style The Income Tax year begins on April 6 in accordance

with Act of Parliament (39 Geo III 1798) New Year's Day in *Scotland* was changed from Mar 25 to Jan 1 in 1600 On the Continent, Jan 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544 Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751

Golden Number —In the year 432 B C Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence, considering the mean motion only, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in *figures of gold* on public monuments in Athens The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the Golden Number of that Year

Epact —The age of the calendar Moon on Jan 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter

Solar Cycle —A period of twenty eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month

Julian Period —Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B C 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction (28 × 19 × 15) The Julian Day, as used in astronomy, begins at noon

Roman Induction —A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A D 300

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A, if the second B, the third, C, and so on Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan 1 Feb 29, the second from March 1–Dec 31

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo II, cap 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar Moon consist of twenty nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon (*Paschal Full Moon*)

By the above ordinance Easter falls on one of 35 days A proposed reform that would limit it to one of 7 days has received Parliamentary support, but there is no prospect of its adoption

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

		1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000		
d	Mar 22	1573	1638	1761	1818		d	Mar 22
e	,, 23	1505 16	1600	1788	1845 56	1913	e	,, 23
f	,, 24		1611 c5	1706 99		1940	f	,, 24
g	,, 25	1543 54	1627 38 49	1722 33 44	1883 94	1951	g	,, 25
A	,, 26	1559 70 81 92	1654 65 76	1749 58 69 80	1815 26 37	1967 78 89	A	,, 26
b	Mar 27	1502 13 24 97	1608 87 92	1785 96	1842 53 64	1910 21 32	b	Mar 27
c	,, 28	1529 35 40	1619 24 30	1703 14 25	1869 75 80	1937 48	c	,, 28
d	,, 29	1551 62	1635 46 57	1719 30 41	1807 12 91	1959 64 70	d	,, 29
e	,, 30	1567 78 89	1651 62 73 84	1746 55 66 77	1823 34	1902 75 86-97	e	30
f	,, 31	1510 21 32 83 94	1605 16 78 89	1700 71 82 93	1839 50 61 72	1907 18 29-91	f	,, 31
g	April 1	1526 37 48	1621 32	1711 16	1804 66 77 88	1923 34 45 56	g	April 1
A	,, 2	1553 64	1643 48	1727 38 52(58	1809 20-93 99	1961 72	A	,, 2
b	,, 3	1575 80 86	1659 70 81	1743 63-68 74	1825 31 36	1904-83 88 94	b	3
c	,, 4	1547 18 91	1602 13 75 86 97	1708 79 90	1847 58	1915 20 26 99	c	4
d	,, 5	1523 34 45 56	1607 18 29-40	1702 13 24 95	1801-63 74 85 96	1931 42 53	d	5
e	April 6	1539 50-61 72	1634 45 56	1729 35 40 60	1806 17 28 90	1947 58 69 80	e	April 6
f	,, 7	1504 77-88	1667 72	1751 65 76	1822 33 44	1901 12 85-96	f	,, 7
g	,, 8	1509 15 20 99	1604 10 83 94	1705 87 92 98	1849 55 60	1917 28	g	,, 8
A	,, 9	1531 42	1615 26 37-99	1710-21 32 52	1871 82	1939 44 50	A	,, 9
b	10	1547 58 69	1631 42 53 64	1726 37 48 57	1803 14 87 98	1955 66 77	b	,, 10
c	April 11	1501 12 63 74 85 96	1658 69 80	1762 73 84	1819 30 41 52	1909 71 82 93	c	April 11
d	,, 12	1506 17 28	1601 12 91 96	1789	1846 57 68	1903 14 25 36 98	d	,, 12
e	,, 13	1533 44	1623 28	1707 18	1800 73 79 84	1941 52	e	,, 13
f	,, 14	1555 60 66	1639 50 61	1723 34 45 54	1805 11 16 95	1963 68 74	f	,, 14
g	,, 15	1571 82 93	1655 66 77 88	1750 59 70 81	1827 38	1900 06 79 90	g	,, 15
A	April 16	1503 14 25 36 87 98	1609 20 82 93	1704 75 86 97	1843 54 65 76	1911 22 33 95	A	April 16
b	,, 17	1530 41 52	1625 36	1715 20	1808 70 81 92	1927 38 49 60	b	,, 17
c	,, 18	1557-68	1647 52	1731 42 56	1802 13 24 97	1954 65 76	c	,, 18
d	,, 19	1509 79 84 90	1663 74 85	1747 67 72 78	1829 35 40	1908-81 87 92	d	,, 19
e	,, 20	1511 22 95	1606 17 79 90	1701 12 83 94	1851 62	1919 24 30	e	,, 20
f	April 21	1527 38 49	1622 33 44	1717 28	1867 78-89	1935 46 57	f	April 21
g	,, 22	1565 76	1660	1739 53 64	1810 21 32	1962 73 84	g	,, 22
A	,, 23	1508	1671		1848	1905 16 2000	A	,, 23
b	,, 24	1519	1603 14 98	1709 91	1859		b	,, 24
c	,, 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c	,, 25

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

"AND let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and for years (Genesis i 14) "He appointed the moon for seasons (Psalm civ 19). There is therefore Divine authority for the use of the Sun and Moon as a basis for our record of the sequence of events or in other words the calendar The story that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month (Gen vii 11) that after the end of the hundred and fifty days the waters were abated and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the ark rested on Ararat indicates a calendar of some kind, and that the writers recognised thirty days as the length of a lunation There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the book of Genesis and in other of the early Scriptures and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses speaks of Abib as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt which was to be the first month of the year (Exodus xiii 4 xii 2) In the book Kings I three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh, and Bul the eighth (Chaps. vi 1, 37 viii 2, vi 38), but none of these are names now in use After the captivity in Babylon the Hebrews apparently called the months by the names now in use, for Nisan which is called the first month, and therefore identical with Abib, and six others are mentioned in one or more of the books of Esther Nehemiah Zechariah and Maccabees Five of these six are also distinguished by their ordinal number as well as by their modern names, but the remaining five months of the year are not referred to either in the sacred books or in the Apocrypha

The origin of these names is said by some to be Chaldean but is more probably Syriac The statement about certain officers of Solomon's household, twelve in number each of whom acted for one month in a year (I Kings iv 7), show that the Jewish year consisted usually of twelve months through others that refer to yearly harvests, and such events imply that the year was solar as well as lunar There is, however, no mention in the Bible of an intercalated month or its equivalent

The Passover was to begin on the fourteenth day of Abib or *the* Abib as it is generally called, and other ceremonies were similarly ordained for certain days in other months consequently it was necessary to determine the beginning of the month or, the New Moon, which was done from the first it is believed, by actual observation There is no instruction in the Scriptures as to how this was to be done, but it is likely that the first day of the month was that on which the crescent became visible which was proclaimed by the sound of silver trumpets (Numbers x 10) There is good evidence that after the Captivity and in the later years of the Jewish kingdom much care was bestowed on the determination of the New Moon by observation Men of good repute were chosen as watchers, who looked for the first appearance of the crescent from advantageous positions and reported to members of the Sanhedrin who questioned them as to the shape of what they had seen, and thus determined a date of New Moon that was circulated by runners to places within a certain distance of Jerusalem It is not known that any attempt was made by these elders to estimate the actual time of conjunction. It is possible, but there is no evidence on the point, that they were charged with the duty of saying when a month should be intercalated

The method of determining the days of New Moon above indicated was continued in Palestine, but after the Dispersion Jewish communities in other lands were left in some doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used today which, it is said by some, was done in A D 358 by Rabbi Hillel II a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later This calendar is luni solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (*Circ* 120 B C), which differ little from those adopted at the present day (*see* p 154). The years are divided into cycles of 19 because 235 of such lunations are almost precisely equivalent in length to 19 tropical years The normal calendar year called a Common Regular year consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year, or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical, the years when this happens being called Embolismic Of the 19 years that form a cycle 7 are embolismic, they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible Tishri is the first month of the Civil year The first of each month is called the day of New Moon though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two for reasons depending on circumstances such as those to be immediately stated. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar Also if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types —

	Days
Common Deficient having	353
Common Regular having	354
Common Abundant having	355
Embolismic Deficient having	383
Embolismic Regular having	384
Embolismic Deficient having	385

In an Abundant year whether Common or Embolismic, Marheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29, in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I, and precedes the

month called Adar in common years and Adar II or Ve Adar in embolismic, always has 30 days but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned are allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion Some minor but important points may be mentioned

The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem which is *2h 21m* in advance of Greenwich time

The Jewish day begins at Sunset, but for computations of the Calendar it is assumed to begin at 6 p m by time of Jerusalem When a Jewish day is said to "correspond to the Christian day reference is made to the last eighteen hours of the former and to the first eighteen hours of the latter The first day of the Jewish week corresponds to the Christian Sunday but it "coincides with the 24 hours which elapse between 6 p m of Saturday and 6 p m of Sunday

In a month that follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as the day of New Moon The reason for this is not certain, but a suggestion is that since a civil month of 29 days is about 12 hours shorter than a lunation and one of 30 days about 12 hours longer, half the last day of the latter actually belongs to the month that follows it, and must be considered as the day of the Full Moon of the second month equally with the day that follows On, it is said that it may be in some way connected with the fact of early history that messengers could not reach distant places in a one day's journey, but this is somewhat obscure

In tables that give Tishri 1 in dates of the Christian Calendar arranged in cycles, it is seen that dates in parallel years in the cycles are approximately the same, but there are differences of a day or two The occurrence of leap year in the Gregorian calendar is obviously one of the causes of this variation

The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B C or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B C 3761 Thus the year 1933 A D is *Annus Mundi* 5693-94 in the Jewish Calendar —

(Part of A M 5693 and A M 5694)

A M 5693			A D 1933
Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Jan 8
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan 28
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb 27*
,,	11	Fast of Esther	Mar 9
,,	14	Purim	,, 12
,,	15	Shushan Purim	,, 13
Nisan	1	New Moon	,, 28
,,	15	Festival of the Passover	April 11
,,	16	,, ,, and day	,, 12
,,	21	,, ,, 7th day	,, 17
,,	22	,, ,, 8th day	,, 18
Iyar	1	New Moon	,, 27*
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 26
,,	6	Pentecost Feast of Weeks	,, 31
,,	7	,, and day	June 1
Tammuz	1	New Moon	,, 25*
,,	17	Fast of Tammuz	July 11
Ab	1	New Moon	July 24
,,	9	Fast of Ab	Aug 1
Ellul	1	New Moon	,, 23*
A M 5694			
Tishri	1	RoshHashanah (New Year)	Sept 21
,,	2	,, ,, and day	,, 22
,,	4	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 24
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	,, 30
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	Oct 5
,,	16	,, ,, and day	,, 6
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 11
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 12
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 13
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 21*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov 19
,,	25	Hanucah (Dedication of the Temple)	Dec 13
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 19*
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	,, 28
			A D 1934
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan 17
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb 16*
,,	13	Fast of Esther	,, 28
,,	14	Purim	Mar 1
,,	15	Shushan Purim	,, 2
Nisan	1	New Moon	,, 17
,,	15 22	Festival of the Passover	Mar 31 Apl 7
Iyar	1	New Moon	Apl 16*
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 15
,,	6	Pentecost, Feast of Weeks	,, 20
,,	7	,, ,, and day	,, 21
Tammuz	1	New Moon	June 14*
,,	17	Fast of Tammuz	,, 30
Ab	1	New Moon	July 13
,,	10	Fast of Ab	,, 22
Ellul	1	New Moon	Aug 12*
A M 5695			
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept 10

* The previous day is also observed as the day of the New Moon

Note —The *day* of the Jewish Calendar begins at sunset on the day previous to that of the dates

THE MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR

It appears to be certain that from very ancient times till shortly after the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian Era the pagan Arabians made use of a purely lunar year The pilgrimage to Mecca which was a custom with them was always made in the twelfth month of the year, but inasmuch as the lunar year of twelve months is eleven days shorter than the solar year, the time of the pilgrimage ran through all the seasons which was found to be inconvenient for reasons connected with the harvest and to obviate the inconvenience the Arabians formed a luni-solar year by adding a thirteenth month from time to time This scheme that they had learned from the Jews was adopted in A D 412 two hundred years before Islam, or the Muslem religion was introduced by Muhammad

Certain months were with the Arabians treated as sacred, and when the Prophet established his religion he pronounced that the luni-solar year which involved a transference of the sacred character from one month to another was an infidelity Consequently return was made to the earlier practice, and the Muhammadan calendar was formed about A D 632, as it remains to day, on a purely lunar basis and does not depend on the solar year The year is made up of 12 months, alternately 30 and 29 days in

length, the first month of the year having 30 days The years are taken as grouped in cycles of 30 each of which would comprise 10 620 days, but since 360 lunations of 29*d* 12*h* 44*m* which is nearly the true length of a mean lunation as was known to the Arabian astronomers amount to 10 631 days it was necessary to increase the length of some of these years to ensure that the date of the first of the month of the New Moon of the Muhammadan calendar should agree at least approximately with the date of the actual New Moon This is done by adding a day to the last month which therefore has 30 days in each of 11 years The years selected for the purpose called kabisah are numbered in the cycle 2 5 7 10 13 16 18, 21, 24 26, 29 and consist therefore of 355 days

This is the outline of a calendar that has been formed and is used for general and historic purposes The dates of New Moon or the first days of the months approximate to those in the Jewish calendar but noting the difference in the methods of formation, it is not surprising that the dates in the two calendars do not always coincide (*see* p 164)

Though this computed calendar is available for Civil or chronological purposes some adherents of the Moslem faith still look for the appearance of the crescent and take the evening of its first visibility as giving the date of the first of the month

The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A D The Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates by 10 11 or 12 days The year 1933 is 1351 52 of the Hegira The dates of the beginnings of the months are shown below Ramadan (the month of abstinence) is in progress when the year opens

A H 1351	A D 1933	
Shawall	January	28
Dulkaada	February	26
Dulheggia	March	28
A H 1352		
Muharram	April	26
Saphar	May	26
Rabia I	June	24
Rabia II	July	24
Jomada I	August	22
Jomada II	September	21
Rajab	October	20
Shaaban	November	19
Ramadan	December	18
	A D 1934	
Shawall	January	17
Dulkaada	February	15
Dulheggia	March	17

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

Abyssinian — The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years the numeration beginning again on the completion of a cycle The first year began on 29th August, 284 A D (See also Coptic *post*)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch This corresponds to 9th July 552 A D

Babylonian —In the eighth century B C the Babylonians began a chronology with the era of the accession of the founder of their Empire, Nabonassar 26th February, 747 B C

Biblical —The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti* and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B C

Coptic —In the Coptic Calendar which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each followed in general by 5 complementary days Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap year and in these years there are 6 complementary days The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap year of the Julian Calendar The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs the origin of which is fixed at A D 284, August 29 (Julian date) A Coptic Calendar for the year 1649 and part of 1650 is appended —

Year 1649	A D 1933		Year 1650	A D 1933	
Tubah	Jan	9	Babah	Oct	11
Amshir	Feb	8	Hatur	Nov	10
Barmah	March	10	Kihak	Dec	10
Barmudah	April	9		A D 1934	
Bashuns	May	9	Tubah	Jan	9
Bunah	June	8	Amshir	Feb	8
Abib	July	8	Barmahat	March	10
Masri	August	7	Barmudah	April	9
Complement ary days	Sept	6 10	Bashuns	May	9
Year 1650			Bunah	June	8
Tut	Sept	11	Abib	July	8
			Masri	August	7

Hindu —In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era* which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A D It began on 18 February 3102 B C The chronological system of Northern India known as the *Vikrama samvat Era* prevalent in Western India began on 23 February, 57 B C The year 1933 A D is therefore the year 1990 of the Vikrama Era In Southern India the *Saka Era* with its epoch of 3 March A D 78 was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended) and is in general use The year 1933 A D is 1855 of the Saka Era In the Hills the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi or saints were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B C

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B C (the actual date being 487 B C) and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana the founder of their faith in 527 B C

Olympiads — Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in four years the intervening years being the first second &c., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus 776 B C

Persian —The chronology of Persia which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III to the throne on 16th June 632 A D The year 1933 is therefore 1302 of the Parsees The New Year begins on 21st March

Area and Population of the World by Continents.

	Form of Government	Square Miles.	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital.
Europe.						
Albania	Kingdom	12,000	1,000,000	84	Tirana	31,000
Andorra	Republic	175	6,000	34	Andorra Vicella	600
Austria	Republic	32,180	6,600,000		Vienna	1,870,000
Belgium	Kingdom	11,400	8,000,000		Brussels	886,000
Bulgaria	Kingdom	40,000	6,000,000		Sofia	264,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	55,000	14,730,000	267	Prague	850,000
Denmark	Kingdom	15,000	3,560,000	237	Copenhagen	771,000
Estonia	Republic	18,630	1,116,000	62	Tallinn (Reval)	132,000
Finland	Republic	150,000	3,640,000		Helsinki	231,000
France	Republic	213,000	41,000,000	192	Paris	2,871,000
Germany	Republic	182,200	63,000,000	348	Berlin	4,000,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Kingdom	95,030	44,500,000	468	London	8,000,000
Greece	Republic	50,000	6,200,000	124	Athens	453,000
Hungary	Independent State	36,180	8,700,000	240	Budapest	1,000,000
Iceland	Kingdom	41,000	100,000	2	Reyjavik	30,000
Irish Free State	Dominion	26,600	3,000,000	112	Dublin	317,000
Italy	Kingdom	120,000	43,000,000	358	Rome	1,000,000
Latvia	Republic	25,000	2,000,000	80	Riga	338,000
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	12,000	200	Vaduz	1,400
Lithuania	Republic	20,000	2,000,000	100	Kovno	110,000
Luxemburg	Grand Duchy	1,000	270,000	270	Luxemburg	46,600
Monaco	Principality	4	23,000	5,750	Monaco	2,250
Netherlands	Kingdom	12,760	8,000,000	627	The Hague	443,000
Norway	Kingdom	125,000	2,810,000	22	Oslo	250,000
Poland	Republic	150,000	32,000,000	213	Warsaw	1,110,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	6,000,000	171	Lisbon	588,000
Rumania	Kingdom	123,000	18,000,000	145	Bucharest	631,000
San Marino	Republic	38	13,000	330	San Marino	2,000
Spain	Republic	196,700	21,763,000	110	Madrid	808,000
Sweden	Kingdom	173,000	6,150,000	35	Stockholm	502,000
Switzerland	Republic	16,000	4,100,000	256	Berne	112,000
Turkey in Europe	Republic	10,000	2,000,000	200	*See* Asia.	...
U.S.S.R. (Europe)	Republic	1,492,000	108,100,000	61	Moscow	2,800,000
Vatican	State	109 *acres*	450	...	Vatican City	...
Yugoslavia	Kingdom	94,000	14,000,000	140	Belgrade	300,000

GERMANY.

State and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Anhalt (Dessau)	900	332,000
Baden (Karlsruhe)	5,800	2,210,000
Bavaria (Munich)	29,500	7,150,000
Brunswick (Brunswick)	1,420	500,000
Hesse (Darmstadt)	3,000	1,300,000
Lippe (Detmold)	470	154,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Schwerin)	5,100	660,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Neustrelitz)	1,130	107,000
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	2,500	520,000
Prussia (Berlin)	113,740	37,000,000
Saxony (Dresden)	5,900	4,700,000
Schaumburg-Lippe (Buckeburg)	130	47,000
Thuringia (Weimar)	4,500	1,500,000
Württemberg (Stuttgart)	7,500	2,580,000
Hanse Towns :—		
Hamburg	170	1,100,000
Bremen	99	332,000
Lübeck	115	122,000

U.S.S.R. (SOVIET UNION).

Allied Republics.	Sq. Miles.	Population. (Dec. 1932.)
Soviet Russia (R.S.F.S.R.)	7,638,004	111,630,000
Ukraine	174,372	31,608,000
Transcaucasia	71,899	6,527,000
White Russia	49,041	5,290,000
Turkmenistan	188,609	1,156,000
Uzbekistan	63,640	4,754,000
Tajikistan	56,108	1,188,000
Total	8,241,673	162,143,000

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

District.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Bohemia	20,230	7,106,766
Moravia and Silesia	27,634	3,563,157
Slovakia	1,727	3,330,885
Subcarpathian Russia	4,986	725,250
Total (1930)	54,577	14,726,198

Continent	Form of Government	Sq Miles	Population	Per Sq Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Asia						
Afghanistan	Kingdom	245 000	6 380 000	26	Kabul	80 000
Alexandretta	Republic				Alexandretta	15 000
Asir	Principality				Sabia	
Bahrain	Emirate		115 000		Manama	25 000
Bhutan	Kingdom	20 000	250 000	12	Punakha	
Ceylon	British	25 500	5 313 000	208	Colombo	290 000
China	Republic	3 870 000	420 000 000	108	Nanking	1 000 000
India	Empire	1 900,000	353 000 000	195	Delhi	447 000
Iraq	Kingdom	150 000	3 000 000	20	Baghdad	170 000
Japan	Empire	260 800	84 000 000	321	Tokyo	2 300 000
Kuwait	Principality				Kuwait	60 000
Malaya	British	51 000	4,390 000	86	Singapore	511 500
Manchuria	Republic	400 000	30 000 000		Changchun	130 000
Nepal	Kingdom	54 000	5 600 000	100	Kathmandu	80 000
Netherlands India	Netherlands	737 600	60 700 000		Batavia	
Oman	Sultanate	82 000	550 000	6	Muscat	22 000
Palestine	Mandate		1 000 000		Jerusalem	63 000
Persia	Kingdom	630 000	10 000 000	16	Tehran	210 000
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom	800 000	1 500 000	2	Riyadh	20 000
Siam	Kingdom	195 000	11 500 000	59	Bangkok	550 000
Syria and Lebanon	Mandate	105 000	3 600 000		Beirut	150 000
Turkey in Asia	Republic	400 000	12 000 000	30	Ankara	80 000
Tibet	Republic	750 000	3 000 000	4	Lhasa	30 000
U S S R (Asia)	Republic	6 400 000	20,750 000	4	See Europe	
Yemen	Imamate	74 000	3 500 000	48	Sana a	40 000
Africa						
Egypt	Kingdom	363 200	14 000 000	38	Cairo	1 060 000
Ethiopia	Kingdom	350 000	11 000 000	35	Addis Ababa	60 000
Liberia	Republic	43 000	2 000 000	46	Monrovia	10 000
Morocco		314 000	5 000 000	15		
Southern Rhodesia	Dominion	150 300	1 000 000	6	Salisbury	7 500
Northern Rhodesia	British	288 000	1 270 000	4	Livingstone	
Sudan	British	1 000 000	6 000 000	6	Khartoum	31 000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	800 000	8 000 000	10	Pretoria Cape Town	83 000 225 000
Basutoland	British	11 720	500 000	42	Maseru	2 400
Bechuanaland	British	275 000	160 000			
Swaziland	British	6 700	113 000	16	Mbabane	
North America						
Canada	Dominion	3 700 000	10 400 000	3	Ottawa	127 000
Mexico	Republic	769 000	16 400 000	21	Mexico	970 000
Newfoundland	Dominion	162 750	276 000	2	St Johns	60 000
United States	Republic	3 738 000	137 000 000	36	Washington	487 000
Alaska	Territory	586 000	59 000		Juneau	
Central America						
British Honduras	Colony	8·600	46 000	5	Belize	19 000
British W Indies	British	12 300	1 740 000			
Costa Rica	Republic	23 000	516 000	22	San José	52 000
Cuba	Republic	44 180	3 700 000	80	Havana	530 000
Dominican Rep	Republic	19 300	1 000 000	50	Santo Domingo	40 000
Guatemala	Republic	42 500	1 600 000	37	Guatemala	121 000
Haiti	Republic	10 200	2 300 000	229	Port au Prince	125 000
Honduras	Republic	44 275	775 000	19	Tegucigalpa	40 000
Nicaragua	Republic	51 660	750 000	14	Managua	40 000
Panama	Republic	31 890	442 000	13	Panama	83 000
Salvador	Republic	13 180	1 437 000	109	San Salvador	90 000
South America						
Argentina	Republic	1 132 000	10 500 000	8	Buenos Aires	2 100 000
Bolivia	Republic	600 000	3 000 000	5	La Paz	147 000
Brazil	Republic	3 300 000	40 000 000	12	Rio de Janeiro	1 500 000
British Guiana	British	90 000	307 000	3	Georgetown	57 000
Chile	Republic	290 000	4 300 000	15	Santiago	700 000
Colombia	Republic	462 000	8 000 000	17	Bogotá	200 000
Ecuador	Republic	276 000	2,000 000	7	Quito	80 000
Paraguay	Republic	62 000	800 000	13	Asuncion	70 000
Peru	Republic	358 000	5 500 000	15	Lima	316 000
Uruguay	Republic	72 200	2 000,000	27	Monte Video	660 000
Venezuela	Republic	363 730	3 027 000	8	Caracas	135,250
Oceania						
Australia	Commonwealth	3 000 000	6,000 000	2	Canberra	8 000
New Zealand	Dominion	105 000	1 461,000	13	Wellington	126,000

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America ..	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America ...	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); the Russian Union is second (9,250,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles, and China 3,000,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12′ N., and Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23′ N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30″ N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° E. at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1¾ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.		Estimated Number.
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c. ...	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography* of extinct organic life *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes)

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2200, at the present rate of increase.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each :—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Oceans.		
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,400
Seas.		
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 1,200

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
Nanga Parbat	,,	†26,629
Kamat	,,	§25,431
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	,,	24,633
Aconcagua	,,	23,025
Sahama	,,	21,480
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Mount Elias	,,	19,500
Elbrus	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	Persia	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlaltepetl	,,	17,360
Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

† Highest in British Empire.
§ Highest summit climbed by man.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	284,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	226,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	Indian	162,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Newfoundland (British)	,,	42,750
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,500
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Missouri-Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	4,502
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	4,000
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; *Iguassu* between Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil; and the series of falls in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

THE WORLD'S LAKES.

Name	Country.	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq Miles)	Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq Miles)
Caspian Sea	Asia	680	170,000	Eyre	Australia	...	3,700
Superior	North America	412	31,200	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,200	Titicaca	South America	120	3,200
Aral	Trans Caspia	265	24,400	Nicaragua	Central America	100	3,000
Huron	North America	263	23,800	Gairdner	Australia	...	3,000
Michigan	North America	335	22,450	Athabasca	Canada	195	2 842
Chad	Africa	...	20,000	Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Nyasa	Africa	350	14,200	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,436
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Torrens	Australia	130	2,400
Baikal	Siberia	330	11,580	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Great Slave	Canada	325	10,719	Issyk-Kul	Turkestan	115	2,250
Great Bear	Canada	175	10,259	Vanern	Sweden	93	2,150
Erie	North America	240	9,960	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,085
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,459	Bangweolo	Africa	150	2,000
Ontario	North America	190	7,240	Manitoba	Canada	119	1,817
Balkash	Siberia	323	7,050	Albert Nyanza	Africa	140	1,800
Ladoga	Russia	125	7,000	Urmia	Persia	80	1,750
Nettiling	Baffin Land	120	5,000	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,730
Amadjuak	Baffin Land	75	4,000	Great Salt Lake	U.S.A.	75	1,720
Onega	Russia	145	3,800	Leopold II.	Africa	75	1,700

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, of *waterway.*)

Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,788
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	1,623
Moerdijk, Netherlands	1,432
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	1,257
Harbour, Montreal	1,185
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	979
Manhattan, U.S.A.	890
Ohio, U.S.A.	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet.
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,248
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,030
Bank of Manhattan, N. Y., U.S.A.	838
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The Pyramids.

The Tomb of Mausolus.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

(Mother Tongues.)

Language.	People.
Chinese	400,000,000
English	200,000,000
Russian	140,000,000
Western Hindi	100,000,000
German	80,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	70,000,000
Japanese	65,000,000
Portuguese	60,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Bengali	50,000,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,§ feet	Cost
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Gota (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47	770,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26·75	25	200	21,000,000

* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1914. ‡ Reconstructed 1929-30. § At the bottom.

Railway.		Height.
		feet.
Peruvian Central, Peru	La Cima	15,865
Antofagasta (Chile) & Bolivia	Montt	15,834
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Condor	15,814
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,665
Peruvian Southern, Peru	Crucero Alto	14,668
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Kenko	13,061
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Ascotan	12,976
Antofagasta and La Paz	Oruro	12,125
Guayaquil and Quito		12,000
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfraujoch	11,340
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Fremont Pass	11,330
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Marshall Pass	10,856
Transandine	Summit Tunnel	10,512
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Lizard Head	10,248
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Tennessee Pass	10,239
Gornergrat, Switzerland	Gornergrat	10,236
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Cumbres	10,015
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	La Veta Pass	9,242
Kenya and Uganda	near Timborsa	9,130
Taltal, Chile	Cachinal	8,840
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacampilpa	8,400
Mexican, Mexico	Acocotla	8,337
Kenya and Uganda	Mau Summit	8,320
Union and Central Pacific, U.S.A.	Sherman	8,240
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Cerro Summit	7,968
Interoceanic, Mexico	Las Vigas	7,923
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Darjeeling-Himalayan	Ghoom Station	7,407
Bernina, Switzerland	Bernina Hospice	7,400
Nilgiri, India		7,275
Furka-Oberalp, Switzerland	Furka Tunnel	7,098
Central Pacific, U.S.A.		7,018
Furka-Oberalp, Switzerland	Oberalp Pass	6,711
South African	Belfast	6,463
Ceylon Government (2 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Ceylon Government (5 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Pattipole	6,225
Rhaetian, Switzerland	Albula Tunnel	5,981
Beyrout-Damascus		5,885
Mushkaf-Bolan, India	Kolpore	5,874
South Africa	Johannesburgh	5,735
Ariso, Switzerland	Arosa	5,715
Northern Pacific, U.S.A.	Mullar Tunnel	5,560
Northern Pacific, U.S.A.	Bozemar Tunnel	5,560
Visp-Zermatt, Switzerland	Zermatt	5,415
Late German West Africa		5,400
Rhaetian, Switzerland	Wolfgang, near Danvos	5,398
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,346
Peiping-Suiyan, China		5,200

HIGHEST RAILWAY ALTITUDES IN GREAT BRITAIN (1,000 FEET AND OVER).

Railway.	Summit	Height.
		feet.
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (High. Section)	Drumochter, near Dalnaspidal	1,484
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Parkhead (Burnhill-Stanhope Br.)	1,474
London Midland & Scottish (Cal. Section)	Leadhills Station	1,405
London Midland & Scottish (L. & N.W. Sect.)	Waenavon	1,400
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Weatherhill	1,378
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Stainmore	1,370
London & North-Eastern (N.B. Section)	Between Corrour and Tulloch	1,350
London Midland & Scottish (High. Section)	Slochd Mhuic, near Carr Bridge	1,315
Great Western (B. & M. Section)	Between Dowlais Top and Fochriw	1,314
London Midland & Scottish (L. & N.W. Sect.)	Dowlow Lime Company's Works	1,268
London Midland & Scottish & G. W. Joint	Between Nantybwch and Rhymney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (L. & N.W. Sect.)	Hindlow Station	1,198
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Burnhill Junc. (Tow Law-Blackhill Bridge)	1,170
London Midland & Scottish (Mid. Section)	Ais Gill, near Hawes Junction	1,167
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Wearhead	1,100
London Midland & Scottish (High. Section)	Between Grantown and Dava	1,052
London Midland & Scottish (Cal. Section)	Beattock Summit	1,014

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS.

GENERAL The *maximum temperature* on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr, observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the official annual average is 424 inches In Aug 1841, 264 inches was measured, when 30 inches or more fell on each of five successive days, while on June 14, 1876, a fall of 40 8 inches was measured

BRITISH ISLANDS The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug 9, 1911

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is —23° Fahr, or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec 4, 1879

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9 56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a m, June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246 92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247 30 inches at the Stye, Cumberland in 1923, to 9·29 inches at Margate in 1921

The *maximum wind velocity* on record in the British Isles was recorded at Scilly on December 6, 1929, when a gust reached the rate of 111 miles per hour

YEAR	TEMPERATURE. HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory)				RAINFALL. BRITISH ISLES			LONDON (Camden Square)	
	Shade Max (Fahr)		Shade Min (Fahr)		Max in 24 hours ending at 9 a m			Total for the Year	No of Rain days Amount 0 01 and upwards
	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	Amt	Date	Place		Total Duration in Hours
	°				Ins			Ins	
1909	86 2	Aug 12	13 6	Mar 5	6 46	Feb 2	Loch Quoich	26 75	190 577
1910	82 2	June 20	20 3	Jan 27	4 51	Aug 26	Borrowdale	25 36	186 491
1911	100 0	Aug 9	21 6	Feb 1	7 00	Oct 29	Borrowdale	24 79	155 473
1912	90 0	July 12	19 1	Jan 29 Feb 3	7 32	Aug 26	Brundall	27 88	180 516
1913	87 1	June 17	24 2	Feb 23	6 06	Sept 17	Doncaster	22 42	163 453
1914	92 1	July 1	19 9	Jan 24	6 35	Aug 8	Snowdon	25 72	168 514
1915	87 2	June 8	22 3	Jan 23	7 06	Sept 25	Dalcross	32 18	152 569
1916	83 9	July 31	23 4	Dec 19	8 20	Oct 11	Kinlochquoich	34 01	192 622
1917	93 2	June 17	17 2	Dec 19	9 56	June 28	Bruton	30 05	175 476
1918	89 8	Aug 22	18 5	Jan 9	4 96	Sept 25	Douglas	26 69	195 520
1919	87 5	Aug 12	15 5	Feb 9	4 50	April 10	Corran	26 21	182 611
1920	86 5	May 29	15 7	Dec 13	6 81	Feb 9	Dungeon Ghyll	23 59	175 520
1921	94 0	July 11	25 3	Nov 13 Jan 24	6 10	Jan 8	Dungeon Ghyll	14 00	115 269
1922	90 6	May 24	24 4	Oct 26 Dec 9	4 70	Aug 7	Doncaster (Carr House Hos)	25 60	177 503
1923	92 2	July 11	22 7	Nov 26	5 57	Nov 12	Llechwedd Quarries	27 03	182 479
1924	88 8	July 12	21 2	Feb 15	9 40	Aug 18	Longton(Brymore)	30 08	188 540
1925	89 5	July 22	21 4	Dec 5	4 13	Feb 8	L Llydaw Cpr M	24 91	172 4 1
1926	88 2	Sept 19	16 0	Jan 17	6 05	July 18	Abergwesyn	27 25	169 520
1927	84 9	June 16	18 5	Dec 19	6 00	Aug 27	Bl Best (Llechwedd	33 84	182 506
1928	92 0	July 22	23 9	Dec 15	7 77	June 28	Bl Best (Oakley Q	26 04	175 438
1929	91 0	Aug 31	12 0	Feb 15	8 31	Nov 11	Rhondda (Llwest Wen Reservoir	22 55	134 424
1930	92 2	Aug 28&29	23 0	Nov 17	5 70	July 22	Castleton	28 84	176 479
1931	81 2	July 12 ..	20 6	Dec 31	7 25	Nov 3	Lee castle(Blenau hydfer)	25 39	165 469
1932	98 9	Aug 10							

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY (BRITISH ISLES), 1931-1932.

THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1931 to September 1932 inclusive

MONTH	TEMPERATURE Mean	TEMPERATURE Diff from normal 1881 1915	RAINFALL Days	RAINFALL Amount	RAINFALL Diff from normal 1881 1915	PRESSURE (Mean Sea Level) Mean	PRESSURE (Mean Sea Level) Diff from normal 1881 1915	WIND Prevalent Direction	SUNSHINE Percentage
	F	°1		inches	inches	in 1 os inch			
1931 October	51 2	0 0	7	0 67	1 74 below	30 17	0 23 above	SW	24
,, November	48 5	3·5 above	16	2 31	0 20 above	29 82	0 13 below	S	19
,, December	43 3	2 0 ,,	13	0·67	1 47 below	30 30	0 36 above	SW	9
Year	50 9	0 4 ,,	170	23 62	1 26 above	29 98	0 00	SW	27
1932 January	44 5	4 9 ,,	13	1 41	0 21 below	30 21	0 17 above	SW	12
,, February	38 8	1 9 below	9	0 28	1 18 ,,	30 46	0 47 ,,	NE	13
,, March	42 1	1 0 ,,	13	1 42	0 21 ,,	29 97	0 15 ,,	SW	29
,, April	47 0	1 2 ,,	22	2 44	1 07 above	29 77	0 17 below	SW	25
,, May	54 1	0 0 ,,	20	3 61	2 00 ,,	29 87	0 13 ,,	SW	22
,, June	61 5	1 8 ,,	11	1 71	0 19 below	30 03	0 01 above	SW	38
,, July	64 0	0 8 above	14	2 10	0 19 ,,	29 90	0 09 below	SW	28
,, August	67 9	5 4 ,,	8	2 20	0 07 ,,	30 09	0 12 above	SW	43
,, September	59 1	0 9 ,,	20	2 03	0·38 above	29 92	0 11 below	SW	24

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

LONDON (Greater), *see below*	8,202,818	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1931)	850,000
New York, U.S.A.(1930)	6,930,446	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1930)	821,960
BERLIN, Prussia (1925)	4,000,000	MADRID, Spain (1931)	808,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1930)	3,376,438	Baltimore, U.S.A. (1930)	804,874
Shanghai, China (1931)	3,200,000	Boston, U.S.A. (1930)	781,188
PARIS, France (1931)	2,871,039	COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1931)	770,000
Osaka, Japan (1930)	2,500,000	Manchester, England (1931)	766,333
MOSCOW, Russia (1931)	2,800,000	Barcelona, Spain (1927)	760,000
Leningrad, Russia (1931)	2,783,600	Amsterdam, Netherlands (1930)	760,000
TOKYO, Japan (1930)	2,300,000	Santiago, Chile (1930)	700,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1931)	2,100,000	Cologne, Prussia (1925)	698,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1930)	1,950,961	Munich, Bavaria (1925)	681,000
VIENNA, Austria (1930)	1,886,000	Kioto, Japan (1925)	680,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1930)	1,568,662	Leipsic, Saxony (1925)	680,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1930)	1,500,000	Istanbul, Turkey (1927)	673,000
Calcutta, India (1931)	1,420,000	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1930)	669,817
Canton, China (1910)	1,370,000	MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1930)	660,000
Peiping (Peking), China (1921)	1,300,000	Toronto, Canada (1931)	653,000
NANKING, China (1921)	1,300,000	Marseilles, France (1931)	652,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1930)	1,238,660	Madras, India (1931)	647,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1930)	1,238,048	Kobé, Japan (1925)	644,000
Bombay, India (1931)	1,160,000	San Francisco, U.S.A. (1930)	634,394
Hamburg, Germany (1925)	1,130,000	BUCHAREST, Rumania (1931)	631,000
WARSAW, Poland (1931)	1,110,000	Genoa, Italy (1931)	627,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1931)	1,088,000	DRESDEN, Saxony (1925)	619,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1927)	1,060,000	Turin, Italy (1931)	602,000
Montreal, Canada (1928)	1,100,000	LISBON, Portugal (1930)	587,334
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1930)	1,020,000	Rotterdam, Netherlands (1930)	586,000
Birmingham, England (1931)	1,002,413	Milwaukee U.S.A. (1930)	578,249
ROME, Italy (1931)	1,000,000	Buffalo, U.S.A. (1930)	573,076
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1931)	1,000,000	Lyons, France (1931)	571,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil	1,000,000	Alexandria, Egypt (1925)	570,000
Naples, Italy (1931)	983,000	Breslau, Prussia (1925)	555,000
Milan, Italy (1931)	976,000	BANGKOK, Siam (1930)	550,000
MEXICO, Mexico (1930)	970,000	KHARKOV, Ukraine (1931)	530,600
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1930)	900,429	HAVANA, Cuba (1930)	530,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1931)	886,000	Sheffield, England (1931)	511,742
Liverpool, England (1931)	855,539	STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1931)	502,000

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION. 1921.	1931.
City of London	677	13,709	10,956
Administrative County of London	74,173	4,470,814	4,385,825
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	...	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	447,626	7,466,492	...
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	448,301	7,480,201	...
Greater London	443,455	7,480,201	8,202,818

Boundaries.—The *Administrative County of London* includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Division. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. The *Metropolitan Police District* extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGES.

CONTINENT.	RANGE.	HIGHEST PEAK.	FEET.
Europe	Alps	Mont Blanc	15,781
England	Cumbrian	Scafell	3,210
Wales	Carnarvon	Snowdon	3,571
Scotland	Grampian	Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland	Macgillicuddy	Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia	Himalaya	Everest	29,000
Africa	Tanganyika	Kilima Njaro	19,720
North America	Alaska	McKinley	20,300
South America	Andes	Illampu	25,248
Australia	Muniong	Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand	S. Alps	Cook	12,349
Oceania	N. Borneo	Kini Balu	13,455

LARGEST CITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, England	,202,818
Calcutta, India	,419,321
Sydney, New South Wale	,238,660
Bombay, India	,157,851
Montreal, Canada	,098,409
Glasgow, Scotland	,088,417
Melbourne, Victoria	,018,200
Birmingham, England	,002,413
Liverpool, England	855,539
Manchester, England	766,333
Toronto, Ontario	653,000
Madras, India	647,228

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10 1920 Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which contains clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges) The right to resort to war was hitherto retained in case the League, or the arbitrators, failed to reach an unanimous decision but even so only after a delay of three months after such failure And this right has been abandoned by all the 60 States who have signed the Kellogs Pact

The Membership of the League comprises at present 57 nations, or three quarters of the whole World, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation The only two great countries which hold aloof are America and Russia and they particularly America, are co operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE

The Assembly meets annually at Geneva about September 10, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote

The Council meets three times a year Great Britain France Italy Germany and Japan are permanent members and at present 9 other States are annually elected as temporary members These are Poland Czechoslovakia Mexico Spain Panama, China, Guatemala Norway and the Irish Free State

The Secretariat is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States

Secretary General J Avenol (*French*)

Under Secretaries General Marquis Paulucci di Calboli (*Italian*) Herr Ernst Trendelenburg (*German*) M Y Sugimura (*Japanese*)

Information Section, Pierre Comert (*French*), *Director* Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Assistant Director*

The Technical Organisations and Commissions, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates and the Reduction of Armaments No week passes without these bodies discussing international questions of wide interest or without some conference being held at Geneva and achieving or pointing the way to further constructive work in international co-operation

The Permanent Court of International Justice, consisting of fifteen Judges and four Deputy Judges chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes referred to it regarding International Law, treaties of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties It has already dealt with 43 disputes some of which might have led to an open breach between the States concerned It has already won a great reputation both in the Foreign Offices and in the legal professions of the world The Court now sits all the year round

The International Labour Office is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty The Governing body consists of twelve representatives of Governments of which eight (including Great Britain Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world six employers and six workers representatives They are assisted by an international Secretariat, which collects and disseminates information and organises conferences The conferences to which Governments Employers and Workers Organisations send delegates, pass Conventions or Recommendations which Governments ratify if they so desire 33 Conventions have been adopted, ratifications number nearly 500 The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made, while losing no opportunity to raise even the best existing standards where practicable The Director of the International Labour Office is H B Butler (*British*) There is a London Office at 12 Victoria Street, S W 1

Cost—The cost of the League 1932–3 will be about £1 385 000, to which Great Britain will contribute about £170,000

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE

The work of the League is many sided, and is constantly growing It includes the prevention of a number of wars the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria Hungary, and Northern Greece the outlining of an important new policy of 'freer' trade, improvements in international traffic and health progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women, and child welfare After many years continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has enabled the First World Disarmament Conference to meet By Sept it had agreed on certain ways of reducing armaments but the details and figures have yet to be settled early in 1933 The League has been faced with a serious dispute between China and Japan Up to date, only a measure of success has been reached in handling this first class problem A Report on the whole position in Manchuria will be considered by a special Assembly

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15 Grosvenor Crescent S W 1 *—Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K G , and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K C , *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof Gilbert Murray, LL D , *General Sec* , J C Maxwell Garnett, C B E , Sc D

* Any information about the League and its work can be obtained by application at this address

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan	Nadir Shah		1880 Oct 16 1929
Albania	Zog I *King of the Albanians*		1895 Sept 1 1928
Alexandretta	M Dunieux *President*		1926
Argentine Republic	Agostin P usto *President*		Feb 20 1932
Austria	Wilhelm Miklas *President*		Dec 6 1928
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8	1875 Dec 17 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk *Maharaja*		1910
Bolivia	Daniel Salamanca *President*		Mar 4 1931
Brazil	Getulio Dornelles Vargas *President*		Nov 3 1930
Bulgaria	Boris III *Tsar*	Jan 30	1894 Oct 3 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri *President*		2 31
China	Lin Shen *President*		Dec 27 1931
Colombia	Enrique Olaya Herrera *President*		1882 Aug 7 1930
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez Oreamuno *President*		May 8 1932
Cuba	General Gerardo Machado *President*		May 20 1925
Czechoslovakia	Tomas G Masaryk *President*		1850 Nov 14 1918
Denmark	Christian X *King*	Sept 26	1870 May 14 1912
Dominican Republic	Rafael Trujillo *President*		Aug 16 1 0
Ecuador	Alfredo Baquerize *President*		1931
Egypt	Fuad I *King*	Mar 26	1868 Oct 9, 1917
Estonia	Konstantin Päts *Head of the State*		1931
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	Haeh Sellasie I *Emperor*	July	1891 April 2 1930
Finland	Pehr Evind Svinhufud *President*		1861 Mar 1 1931
France	Albert Lebrun *President*	Aug 29	1871 May 10 1932
Germany	Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg *President*	Oct 2	1847 May 12 1925
Greece	Alexander Zaimis *President*		Dec 14 1929
Guatemala	General Jorge Ubico *President*		Feb 14 1931
Haiti	Stenio Vincent *President*		Nov 18 1930
Honduras	Vicente Mejia Colindres *President*		Feb 1 1929
Hungary	Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya *Regent*		1867 Mar 1 1920
Iceland	Christian X *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept 26	1870 May 14 1912
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Feisal I *King*		1884 Aug 23 1921
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III *King*	Nov 11	1869 July 29 1900
Japan	Hirohito *Emperor*	April 29	1901 Dec 25 1926
Latvia	Albert Kviesis *President*		1881 April 11 1930
Lebanese Republic	Charles Debbas *President*		1926
Liberia	Charles Dunbar Burgess King *President*		Jan 1 1920
Liechtenstein	Franz I *Prince*	Aug 28	1853 Feb 1929
Lithuania	Antanas Smetona *President*		Dec 20 1926
Luxemburg	Charlotte *Grand Duchess*	Jan 23	1896 Jan 9 1919
Manchuria	Henry P u *Administrator*	Feb 7	1906 Mar 9 1932
Mexico	Abelardo Rodriguez *President*		Sept 4 1932
Monaco	Louis *Prince*	July 12	1870 June 26 1922
Morocco	Sidi Mohamed *Sultan*		1 09 Nov 20 1927
Nepal	Bir Bikram *Maharaja*	June 30	1906 Dec 11 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina *Queen*	Aug 31	1880 Nov 23 1890
Nicaragua	Jose Maria Moncada *President*		Jan 1 1929
Norway	Haakon VII, *King*	Aug 3	1872 Nov 18 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur *Sultan*		1886 Oct 5 1913
Panama	Harmodio Arias *President*		Oct 1 1932
Papal State	Pius XI *Pope*	Mar 31	1857 Feb 6 1922
Paraguay	Fusebio Ayala *President*		1932
Persia	Reza Pahlevi *Shah*		Oct 31 1925
Peru	Sanchez Cerro *President*		Aug 27, 1930
Poland	Ignacy Moscicki *President*		1867 June 1 1926
Portugal	Antonio de Fragoso Carmono *President*		1926
Rumania	Carol *King*	Oct 15	1893 June 8, 1930
Salvador	Maximiliano Hernández Martinez *President*		Dec 3 1931
Sarawak	H H Sir Charles Vyner Brooke G C M G *Rajah*	Sept 26	1874 May 17 1917
Saudi Arabia	Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal al Saud *King*		1880 Jan 11 1926
Siam	Prajadhipok, *King*	Nov 8	1893 Nov 26 1925
Spain	Niceto Alcala Zamora, *President*		Dec 13 1931
Sweden	Gustaf V *King*	June 16	1858 Dec 8 1907
Switzerland	E Schulthess *President*		Jan 1 1933
Syria	Shaikh Tej ed din, *Chief of State*		1930
Transjordan	Abdullah *Emir*		April 1921
Turkey	Gazi Mustapha Kemal *President*		1881 Oct 29, 1923
United States	Franklin Delano Roosevelt *President*	Jan 30	1882 Mar 4 1933
Uruguay	Gabriel Terra *President*		Mar 1, 1931
U S S R (Soviet Russia)	V M Molotov (Scriabine) *President* J V Stalin *Secretary of Communist Party*		1890 Dec 20 1930
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*		June 19 1931
Yugoslavia	Alexander I, *King*	Dec 17,	1888 Aug 16, 1921

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Name.	Party	Born.	Inaug.	Died.	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Va.*	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec 14	67
2. John Adams, *Mass.*	,,	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, *Va.*	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, *Va.*	,,	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836. June 28	85
5. James Monroe, *Va.*	,,	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, *Mass.*	,,	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, *Tenn.*	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, *N.Y*	,,	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, *Ohio.*	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (*a*), *Va.*	,,	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, *Tenn.*	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor†, *La.*	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, *N.H.*	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, *Pa.*	,,	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§, *Ill.*	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (*a*), *Tenn.*	,,	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18 Ulysses Simpson Grant, *Ill.*	,,	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, *Ohio*	,,	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§, *Ohio.*	,,	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, *N.Y.*	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, *Ind.*	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24. Grover Cleveland, *N.Y.*	Dem	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
25. William McKinley†§, *Ohio.*	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
27. William Howard Taft, *Ohio*	,,	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
28. Woodrow Wilson, *N.J.*	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, *Ohio*	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (*a*), *Mass.*	,,	1872, July 4	1923	...	...
31. Herbert C. Hoover, *Iowa*	,,	1874, Aug. 10	1929	...	...
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, *N.Y.*	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	..	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND PRESIDENTS.

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat...21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated...1 Nov.	1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec.	1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I decreed Emperor...18 May,	1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned)...died 22 July,	1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ...3 May,	1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French...	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed...22 Feb.	1848
Louis Napoleon elected President...19 Dec.	1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor...22 Nov.	1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	

The Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence ...4 Sept.	1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers...31 Aug.	1871
Marshal MacMahon ... 24 May,	1873
Jules Grévy... 30 Jan.	1879
Marie François Sadi Carnot...3 Dec.	1887
Jean Casimir Perier ...27 June,	1894
François Félix Faure...17 Jan.	1895
Emile Loubet...18 Feb.	1899
Armand Fallières ...18 Jan.	1906
Raymond Poincaré ...17 Jan.	1913
Paul Deschanel ...18 Feb.	1920
Alexandre Millerand ...20 Sept.	1920
Gaston Doumergue...13 June,	1924
Paul Doumer (assass: 7 May, 1932) 13 June,	1932
Albert Lebrun ...10 May,	1932

THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area sq. m.	Population 1930, White and Coloured.
UNITED STATES		3,026,789	122,775,046
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,646,248
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	435,573
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,854,482
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	5,677,251
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	1,035,791
Connecticut (Conn.)	§	4,965	1,606,903
Delaware (Del.)	§	2 370	238,380
Distof Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	486,869
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	1,468,211
Georgia (Ga.)	§	59,265	2,908,506
Idaho	1890	83,888	445,032
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	7,630,654
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	3.238,503
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,470,939
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,880,999
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,614,589
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	2,101,593
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	797,423
Maryland (Md.)	§	12,327	1,631,526
Massachusetts (Mass.)	§	8,266	4,249,614
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	4,842,325
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,563,953
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	2,009,821
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,629,367
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	537,606
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,377,963
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	91,058
New Hampshire (N.H.)	§	9,341	465,293
New Jersey (N.J.)	§	8,224	4,041,334
New Mexico (N. Mex.)	1912	122,634	423,317
New York (N.Y.)	§	49,204	12,588,066
North Carolina (N.C.)	§	52,426	3,170,276
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	680.845
Ohio	1803	41,040	6,646,697
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,396,040
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	953,786
Pennsylvania (Pa.)	§	45,126	9,631,350
Rhode Island (R.I.)	§	1,248	687,497
South Carolina (S.C.)	§	30,989	1,738,765
South Dakota (S. Dak.)	1889	77,615	692,849
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,616,556
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	5,824,715
Utah	1896	84,990	507,847
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	359,611
Virginia (Va.)	§	42,627	2,421,851
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,563,396
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,729,205
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,939,006
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	225,565
Continental U.S.		3,026,789	122.775,046
OUTLYING TERRITORIES & POSSESSIONS.			
Alaska	1867	586,400	59,278
Hawaii	1898	6.407	368.336
Puerto Rico		3,435	1,543.913
Philippines		114,400	†12,082,366
Guam		206	18,509
Panama Canal Zone		549	39,467
Samoa		76	10,055
Virgin Islands		133	22,012
Military and Naval		...	89,453
Total		3,738,395	137,008,435

† Figures for 1929, estimated.
§ The 13 original States.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

City.	Population 1920.	Population 1930
WASHINGTON, D.C.	437,571	486,869
New York, N.Y.	5,620,048	6,930,446
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	3,376,438
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	1,950,961
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	1,568,662
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	1,238,048
Cleveland, Ohio	796,841	900,429
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	821,960
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	804,874
Boston, Mass.	748,060	781,188
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	669,817
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	634,394
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	578,249
Buffalo, N.Y.	506,775	573,076
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	464,356
New Orleans, La.	387,219	458,762
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	451,160
Newark, N.J.	414,524	442,337
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	399,746
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	365,583
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	364,161
Rochester, N.Y.	295,750	328,132
Jersey City, N.J.	298,103	316,715
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	307,745
Portland, Ore.	258,288	301,815
Houston, Texas	138,276	292,352
Toledo, Ohio	243,164	290,718
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	290,564
Denver, Col.	256,491	287,861
Oakland, Cal.	216,261	284,063
St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	271,606
Atlanta, Ga.	200.616	270,366
Dallas, Texas	158,976	260,475
Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	259,678
Akron, Ohio	208,435	255,040
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	253,143
Providence, R.I.	237,595	252,981
San Antonio, Texas	161,379	231,542
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	214,006
Syracuse, N.Y.	171,717	209,326
Dayton, Ohio	152,559	200,982
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	195,311
Oklahoma City, Okla.	91,295	185,389
Richmond, Va.	171,667	182,929
Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	170,002
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,034	168,592
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	164,072
Fort Worth, Texas	106,482	163,447
New Haven, Conn.	162,537	162,655
Flint, Mich.	91,599	156,492
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	153,866
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	149,900
San Diego, Cal.	74,361	147,995
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	146,716
Scranton, Pa.	137,783	143,433
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	142,559
Long Beach, Cal.	55,593	142,032
Tulsa, Okla.	72,075	141,258
Salt Lake City, Utah.	118,110	140,267
Paterson, N.J.	135,875	138,513
Yonkers, N.Y.	100,176	134,646
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	129,710
Jacksonville, Fla.	91,558	129,549
Albany, N.Y.	113,344	127,412
Trenton, N.J.	119,289	123,356
Kansas City, Kansas	101,177	121,857
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57.895	119,798
Camden, N.J.	116,309	118.700
Erie, Pa.	93,272	115,967
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	115,514

Finance and Trade of Foreign Countries.

(Converted to Sterling at the rates shown on pp 546-548)

Country	Revenue	Debt	Imports		Exports	
			Total	From U K	Total	To U K
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan	1,500,000	.	1,750 000	15,000	2,250,000	2 000
Albania	880,000	2,000,000	350,000		125,000	
Argentina	137 000 000	622,000,000	180 000 000	25,000,000	190,000,000	57,000,000
Austria	44 000,000		80 000 000	3 000,000	55,000,000	3,000,000
Belgium	54,700,000	289 000 000	176,700,000	18,000 000	150,000,000	30,000 000
Bolivia	3,200,000	13,000 000	5 500,000	350,000	10,500,000	3,400,000
Brazil	35 000,000	140,000,000	54,000,000	10,500 000	66,000 000	5,500,000
Bulgaria	10 000,000		7,000,000	410 000	9 000,000	100 000
Chile	21,000 000	50,000 000	35 000,000	6,000,000	33,000,000	7,400,000
China	40,000 000	215,000 000	168,000,000	9,000,000	135,000 000	10,000,000
Colombia	10 600 000	6,000,000	30,000 000	1,600 000	25,000,000	1,400 000
Congo Free State	1 100 000	4,000,000	2 750,000	461,000	2 600,000	471,000
Costa Rica	1,408,000	4,000,000	2,200,000	270 000	3,400,000	2,000,000
Cuba	16,200 000	18,000 000	53,000,000	2,175,000	60 400,000	6,607,000
Czechoslovakia	60 000 000	220,000,000	95,500,000	2 000,000	106,400,000	7 000 000
Denmark	18 400 000	60 000 000	95,100,000	10,250 000	83,600,000	55,000 000
Dominican Rep	2 600,000	3,000,000	4 800,000	295,000	5,000 000	2,008,000
Ecuador	1,500 000	4 676,000	3 300 000	400,000	3,500,000	170,000
Egypt	39,000 000	92,000 000	48,000,000	12,000,000	32,000,000	18,000 000
Estonia	4,716 000	5 500,000	5,310 000	690,000	5 363,000	2,850,000
Ethiopia			2,500,000	70,000	2,000,000	30,000
Finland	20 000 000	14 500 000	28,500,000	3,288,000	28 000,000	15 902,000
France	300 000,000	3,804 000 000	421,500,000	22,700,000	344 500,000	50,000,000
Germany	555 000 000		508,700,000	27,000 000	589,100 000	66 000,000
Greece	27,354 000	117 858 000	29,000 000	3,750,000	16,000 000	2,000 000
Guatemala	2 000,000	3 957,000	4,744,000	442,000	5 972 000	72 000
Haiti	2 000 000	4 750 000	3 800 000	183,000	4,400,000	162,000
Honduras	920,000	2 900 000	2,000,000	555 000	2 691,000	1 293,000
Hungary	25 000 000	10 000,000	28,000,000	840,000	30,000,000	1 800,000
Iceland	500 000	1,000 000	2 500,000	612,000	2 400,000	385,000
Iraq ..	4,000,000		17 000,000	3,822,000	12,500 000	1,702,000
Italy	148,344 000	751 291 400	187,700,000	14,000 000	131,100,000	15 000 000
Japan	176 000,000	518,000,000	158 000,000	8,300,000	146,900 000	8,000,000
Latvia .	6,360,000	3,500,000	10,400 000	1 285 000	7 540 000	6,001 000
Liberia	105,000	280,000	450,000	207,000	360,000	61,000
Lithuania	5 000,000	1,500,000	4 000,000	252,000	5,500 000	390,000
Luxemburg	1,000,000	1,200 000		6 000		624,000
Mexico	30,000,000	100,000 000	36 000,000	2,434 000	60,000,000	3 000 000
Morocco			9 000,000	1,765 000	2 500,000	564,000
Najd and Hejaz	1,000,000			150 000		15,000
Netherlands	51,000,000	252,000,000	199,700 000	19,000 000	141 900,000	40,000,000
Nicaragua	880,000	2 400,000	2,060,000	258 000	2 600,000	197,000
Norway	21 500 000	87,500,000	50,000,000	13 000,000	32,000,000	12,000,000
Panama	2,040,000		2,500,000	425,000	500 000	67,000
Paraguay	1 067 000	2,400,000	2,473,000	114,000	2 500 000	103,000
Persia	6 000 000	2,400,000	16,000,000	6,000,000	27 000,000	13,000 000
Peru	10 000 000	15 000 000	19,000,000	1,500,000	34,000,000	5,000,000
Poland ..	44 320 000	70,000,000	55,000,000	3,600 000	60,000,000	8,000,000
Portugal	13,150,000	76,000,000	24,000,000	3,490 000	10,000 000	3,700,000
Rumania	41,750,000	25,400,000	30,000,000	2,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000
Russia	200,000,000		106,000,000	7 000,000	102,000,000	34,000,000
Salvador	2,278 000	4 000,000	3,370,000	380,000	5,100 000	50,000
Siam	9,200,000	12,120,000	17,810,000	2,059 000	2,000,000	300 000
Spain	102 445,000	553,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	85,000,000	17,000,000
Sweden	39 484,000	100,925,000	90,700,000	10,000,000	85,100,000	23,000,000
Switzerland ..	13,180 000	89,500,000	100,200,000	5,250,000	69,200,000	12.650,000
Turkey . ..	189,000,000	..	242,000,000	3,400,000	193 000,000	3,250,000
U.S of America	800,000,000	4 000,000,000	628,900,000	29,000,000	777,000,000	154,000,000
Uruguay	10 400,000	44,300,000	19,000,000	3,000,000	18,500,000	4,600,000
Venezuela ..	6,816 000	3,660,000	13,300,000	1,600,000	14,373,000	800,000
Yugoslavia .	41,737,000	121,000,000	27,752,000	1,350,000	28,430,000	880,000

Colonial Possessions of Foreign Countries.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE

Colony and Capital	Sq Miles	Population
Fr India (Pondichéry)	200	273,000
Annam (Hué)	40,000	6 000 000
Cambodia (Pnom Penh)	68,000	2,500,000
Cochin China (Saigon)	26 500	4 000,000
Tongking (Hanoi)	41,000	7,000,000
Laos (Vientiane)	83,000	900,000
Kwang Chau Wan (Ma tché)	200	200,000
Algeria (Algiers)	222 200	6,000,000
Fr Morocco (Rabat)	210 000	6,000,000
Tunis (Tunis)	45 000	2,000,000
Senegal (St Louis)	74 000	1 250 000
Mauritania (*St Louis*)	350,000	300,000
Fr Sudan (Bamako)	800,000	6 000,000
Fr Guinea (Konakri)	93,000	2 250,000
Ivory Coast (Bingerville)	122,000	1,750 000
Dahomey (Porto Novo)	38,000	900 000
Upper Volta (Ouaga dougou)	150,000	3,000,000
Fr Niger (Zinder)	400 000	1,250,000
Fr Congo (Brazzaville)	1,000 000	3,000,000
Fr Somaliland (Djibouti)	6,000	200,000
Réunion (St Denis)	1,000	200,000
Madagascar (Antananarivo)	225 000	4,000,000
Mayotte (Pamanzi)	800	100 000
St Pierre Miquelon (St Pierre)	100	4,000
Guadaloupe (Basse Terre)	700	250 000
Martinique (Fort de France)	400	250 000
Fr. Guiana (Cayenne)	35 000	50 000
New Caledonia (Nouméa)	9 000	60,000
Tahiti, &c	1,500	32,000
Syria and Lebanon (Beyrout)	105 000	3 600,000
Cameroon (Yaoundé)	170 000	2,000,000
Togoland (Lome)	22,000	800,000

ITALIAN COLONIES

Eritrea (Asmara)	64,000	400,000
It Somaliland (Mogadisho)	220 000	700,000
Benghazi (Benghazi)	350,000	600,000
Tripoli (Tripoli)	360,000	400 000
Tientsin (Tientsin)	20	10,000
Dodecanese	—	100,000

JAPANESE POSSESSIONS

Korea (Seoul)	85 000	19,000,000
Formosa (Taihoku)	13 500	4,000 000
Saghalin	10,000	204 000
Kwangtung (Dairen)	1,200	1,000 000
Pescadores	85	60 000
Pacific Islands	800	50,000

THE BELGIAN CONGO

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct 18, 1908

The total area amounts to 909 654 sq miles, with a native population estimated (1928) at 10 000 000 The total European population (Jan , 1926) was 15 236

By the *Anglo Belgian Agreement* of July 1919 the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E , were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N W corner of German East Africa from 5° S lat to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 sq miles, with an estimated population of 3 000,000

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

Colony and Capital	Sq Miles	Population
Java and Madura (Batavia)	51,000	35,000,000
Sumatra (Padang)	162 000	6,500,000
Riouw Lingga (Tanjong Pinang)	18 000	125,000
Banka and Billiton (Muntok)	6 350	160,000
West Borneo (Pontianak)	56 000	1,700,000
South and East Borneo (Banjermasin)	156,000	
Celebes (Macassar)	72 000	3,000,000
Moluccas (Ternate)	44,000	700,000
Amboyna (Amboyna)	20 000	300,000
Neth Timor (Kupang)	21,000	1,000,000
Bali and Lombok (Singaraja)	5,000	600,000
Western New Guinea (Ternate)	160,000	200,000
Surinam (Paramaribo)	50,000	113,000
Curaçao (Willemstad)	440	22,000

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Port India (Nova Goa)	1,500	605,000
Macao (Macao)	4	80,000
Port Timor (Dilly)	7 500	300,000
Cape Verde Islds (Praia)	1 500	150,000
Port Guinea (Bissau)	14 500	450,000
Port West Africa (S Paul de Loanda)	480,000	5,000,000
Port East Africa (Lourenco Marques)	300,000	3,000,000

SPANISH POSSESSIONS

Balearic Islands (Palma)	2 000	350,000
Ceuta (Ceuta)	5	36,090
Canary Islands (Santa Cruz)	2 800	480,000
Fernando Po (Basile)	800	21,000
Rio de Oro (Villa Cisneros)	100 000	
Spanish Guinea (Santa Isabel)	11,000	200,000
Morocco	8,000	700 000

U S A INSULAR JURISDICTION

Philippine Islands (Manila)	114 500	12,100,000
Guam (Agana)	206	19,000
Porto Rico (San Juan)	3 450	1,544,000
Virgin Islands (St Thomas)	133	22,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago)	56	9,000
Panama Canal zone	550	40,000

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES

Former German Colonies.	Allotted to
Togoland	France Gt Britain
Cameroon	France Gt Britain
S W Africa	Union of South Africa
German E Africa	Gt Britain Belgium
German New Guinea	Commonwealth of Australia
Nauru Island	New Zealand
Caroline Islands, &c	Japan
Samoan Islands	New Zealand.
Kiao Chao	Japan(restored to China)

Former Turkish Territory	
Palestine	Gt Britain
Syria and Lebanon	France

Dominions by Continents	How Acquired	Date	Estimated Area (sq miles)	Estimated Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Europe						
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60 000	Douglas	20 200
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90 000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	12	225 000	Valletta	22 500
Gibraltar		1713	2	22 000	—	—
Asia						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757 1897	1 900 000	352 000 000	Delhi	449 000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25 500	5 313 000	Colombo	290 000
Straits Settlements		1785 1909	1 660	3 974 000	Singapore	446 000
Federated Malay States	Protectorate	1874 1888	27 700		Kuala Lumpur	108 000
Other Malay States		1909	24 800		—	—
Hong Kong	Treaty Cession	1842 1906	390	875 000	Victoria	465 000
Weihaiwei		1898	300	160 000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31 100	260 000	Sandakan	—
Brunei	Protectorate	1888	2 500	30 000	Brunei	10 000
Sarawak	British Raja	1888	50 000	600 000	Kuching	30 000
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3 600	311 000	Nicosia	19 000
Palestine	Conquest & Mandate	1914 1918	9 000	600 000	Jerusalem	63 000
Africa						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277 000	7 000 000	Cape Town	210 000
Natal	Annexation	1843	35 300		Pietermaritzburg	37 000
Transvaal		1900	110 400		Pretoria	75 000
Orange Free State		1900	50 000		Bloemfontein	45 000
South West Protectorate	Conquest	1914	322 200	228 000	Windhoek	8 000
Basutoland		—	11 800	500 000	Maseru	2 300
Bechuanaland		1895	275 000	153 000	Mafeking (Cape)	—
Swaziland		—	6 700	113 000	Mbabane	—
Southern Rhodesia		1889	149 000	900 000	Salisbury	7 500
Northern Rhodesia	Treaty Cession	1839	288 000	1 270 000	Livingstone	—
Gambia		1807	4 000	210 000	Bathurst	10 000
Gold Coast		1672	79 000	2 030 000	Accra	40 000
Sierra Leone		1787	34 000	1 541 000	Freetown	45 000
Nigeria and Cameroon		1891	336 000	19 000 000	Lagos	—
Somaliland		1884	68 000	300 000	Berbera	—
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888 1918	200 000	2 530 000	Nairobi	24 000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223 500	3 145 500	Entebbe	—
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914 1918	365 000	4 112 000	Dar es Salaam	25 000
Zanzibar	Treaty Cession	1890	1 020	200 000	Zanzibar	—
Nyasaland	Conquest	1891	38 000	1 200 000	Zomba	—
Sudan		1898	1 015 000	6 000 000	Khartum	34 000
Mauritius	and Cession	1810 1814	720	384 000	Port Louis	50 000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25 000	Victoria	—
St Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3 800	Jamestown	1 500
Ascension	Occupation	1815	38	150		
America						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759 1763	407 260	2 934 000	Toronto	65 000
Quebec		1759 1763	706 850	2 361 000	Quebec	131 000
Nova Scotia		1627 1713	21 500	524 000	Halifax	60 000
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28 200	388 000	Fredericton	8 000
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745 1763	2 200	89 000	Charlottetown	12 500
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355 900	525 000	Victoria	40 000
Manitoba		1813	251 900	610 000	Winnipeg	200 000
Alberta		1670	255 300	588 000	Edmonton	66 000
Saskatchewan		1670	251 700	758 000	Regina	67 000
North West Territories		1670	1 250 000	8 000	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	162 750	263 000	St Johns	40 000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4 200	863 000	Kingston	63 000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4 400	60 000	Nassau	—
Leeward Island		1623 1659	750	140 000	St Johns	7 000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763 1783	510	162 000	St Georges	—
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156 000	Bridgetown	14 000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1 860	366 000	Port of Spain	64 000
British Guiana	and Cession	1803 1814	90 000	301 000	Georgetown	56 000
British Honduras		1798	8 600	46 000	Belize	18 000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	24 000	Hamilton	2 600
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4 618	3 000	Port Stanley	900
South Georgia &c	Occupation	1771	3 000 000	—	—	—
Oceania						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310 000	2 265 000	Sydney	1 240 000
Victoria		1832	88 000	1 667 000	Melbourne	1 020 000
South Australia		1836	380 070	495 000	Adelaide	325 000
Queensland		1824	670 500	842 000	Brisbane	120 000
Tasmania		1803	26 220	214 000	Hobart	58 000
Western Australia		1828	976 000	366 000	Perth	203 000
Northern Territory		—	523 620	4 200	Darwin	—
Papua	Annexation	1884	90 540	360 000	Port Moresby	—
New Zealand	Settlement & Conquest	1845	105 000	1 434 000	Wellington	143 000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7 500	157 000	Suva	13,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12 500	200,000	Suva (Fiji)	—

British Overseas Governors.

Europe—

Northern Ireland The Duke of Abercorn K G K T *Governor General*	£8 000
Irish Free State (vacant) *Governor General*	£10 000
Isle of Man Sir C Hill K C S I C I E *Lieutenant Governor*	£2 000
Jersey *Maj Gen* Edward Henry Willis C B C M G *Lieutenant Governor*	£1 700
Guernsey *Maj Gen* Lord Ruthven C B C M G D S O *Lieutenant Governor*	£1 700
Malta *Gen* Sir David Campbell K C B *Governor*	£5 000
Gibraltar *Gen* Sir A J Godley K C B K C M G *Governor*	£5 500

Asia—

Indian Empire Earl Willingdon P C C M S I G M I E G C M G G B E *Viceroy*	per mensem	Rs 20 900
Madras Lt Col Rt Hon Sir G F Stanley G C I E C M G *Governor*	do	Rs 10 000
Bombay Maj Gen Rt Hon Sir I H Sykes G C I E C B E K C B C M G *Governor*	do	Rs 10 000
Bengal, Rt Hon Sir John Anderson G C B G C I E *Governor*	do	Rs 10 000
United Provinces Sir William Malcolm Hailey G C S I G C I E *Governor*	do	Rs 10 000
Punjab Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey de Montmorency K C S I K C I E K C V O C B E *Governor*	do	Rs 8 333
Burma Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson K C S I K C I E *Governor*	do	Rs 8 333
Bihar and Orissa Sir James David Sifton, K C S I K C I E *Governor*	do	Rs 8 333
Central Provinces Sir M S D Butler K C S I C B C I E C V O C B E *Governor*	do	Rs 6 000
Assam Sir Michael Keane K C S I *Governor*	do	Rs 5 500
N W Frontier Province Lt Col Sir R E Hotchkin Griffith K C S I C I E *Governor*	do	Rs 5 500
Ajmer Merwara Sir L W Reynolds K C I E C S I M C *Chief Commissioner*	do	Rs 4 000
Coorg Lt Col R J C Burke *Chief Commissioner*	do	Rs 4 000
Baluchistan A N L Cater C I E *Chief Commissioner*	do	Rs 4 000
Delhi Sir John Thompson K C S I K C I E *Chief Commissioner*	do	Rs 3 000
Andamans and Nicobars Lt Col M L Leith C B E C I E O B I *Chief Commissioner*	do	Rs 3 000
Aden *Lt Col* B R Reilly I E O B E *Resident*	do	Rs 3 000
Cyprus Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs C M G *Governor*		£3 600
Iraq (Mesopotamia) Sir Francis Humphrys C M G G C V O K B E *High Commissioner*		
Palestine and Transjordan *Lt Gen* Sir A G Wauchope K C B C M G C I E D S O *High Commissioner*		£4 000
Ceylon Sir Graeme Thomson C M G K C B *Governor*		£7 000
Straits Settlements Sir Cecil Clementi C C M G *Governor*		$60 000
Hong Kong Sir William Peel K B E C M G *Governor*		£6 000
North Borneo A F Richards *Governor* . ..		$17 136

Africa—

Union of South Africa The Earl of Clarendon G C M G *Governor General*	£10 000
Basutoland J C R Sturrock C M G *Commissioner*	£1 650
Bechuanaland Protectorate Lt Col C L Rey *Resident Commissioner*	£1 350
Swaziland Protectorate J Ainsworth Dickson C M G *Resident Commissioner*	
Southern Rhodesia Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell K C M G *Governor*	£4 000
Northern Rhodesia Sir Ronald Storrs K C M G C B E *Governor*	£3,000
Gambia Herbert Richmond Palmer M C C B E *Governor*	£2 500
Gold Coast Colony and Togoland Sir Thomas Shenton W Thomas K C M G C B E *Governor*	£4 500
Sierra Leone Sir A W Hodson K C M G *Governor*	£3 000
Nigeria and Cameroon Sir Donald C Cameron G C M G K B E *Governor*	£6 500
Sudan Sir J L Maffey K C M G K C V O, C S I, C I E *Governor General*	
Somaliland Protectorate, *Governor*	£1 800
Kenya *Brig Gen* Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne K C M G K B E *Governor*	£4 500
Uganda Protectorate Sir Bernard H Bourdillon K B E C M G *Governor*	£3 000
Zanzibar Protectorate { Seyyed Sir Khalifa bin Harub K C M G *Sultan* / Sir Richard S D Rankine K C M G *British Resident*	£2 000
Nyasaland Protectorate *Maj* Sir H W Young C M G D S O *Governor*	£2 500
Tanganyika *Lt Col* Sir G S Symes K C M G K B E D S O *Governor*	£4 000
Mauritius Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson K C M G *Governor*	Rs 75 000
Seychelles Sir de Symons M G Honey C M G *Governor*	Rs 18 000
St Helena and Ascension Sir Steuart Spencer Davis C M G *Governor*	£1 000

America—

Dominion of Canada The Earl of Bessborough G C M G *Governor General*	£10 000
Newfoundland *Admiral* Sir David M Anderson K C B C M G	$15 000
Bermuda *Lt Gen* Sir T A Cubitt K C B C M G D S O	£4 400
Jamaica Sir Ransford Slater K C M G C B E *Captain General*	£5 000
Bahamas *Maj* Capt Hon Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford C B E	£2 600
Leeward Isles *Lt Col* Sir Reginald St Johnston K C M G *Governor*	£2 850
Windward Isles Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Pest K C M G K B E *Governor*	£2 500
Barbados Harry Scott Newlands C M G *Governor*	£3 000
Trinidad and Tobago Sir Alfred Claud Hollis K C M G *Governor*	£5 520
British Guiana Sir Edward Brandis Denham K B E C M G *Governor*	£4 000
British Honduras Sir Harold Kittermaster K B E C M G *Governor*	$9 720
Falkland Islands Sir James O Grady K C M G *Governor*	£1 800

Oceania—

Commonwealth of Australia Rt Hon Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs G C M G *Governor General*	£10 000
New South Wales Air Vice Marshal Sir Philip Game C B E K C B D S O *Governor*	£5 000
Victoria Sir William H Irvine K C M G *Acting Governor*	£5 000
South Australia Brig Gen Hon Sir Alexander Hore Ruthven V C. K C M G C B D S O *Governor*	£5 000
Queensland Lt Col Rt Hon Sir Leslie Orme Wilson G C S I C C I E C M G D S O *Governor*	£3,000
Tasmania Sir Herbert Nicholls K B E *Acting Governor*	2 750
Western Australia Hon Sir J A Northmore K C M G, *Lieutenant Governor*	4 000
Northern Territory Col R H Weddell *Administrator*	£2 200
Papua Sir Hubert Murray, K C M G *Lieutenant Governor*	£2 800
Dominion of New Zealand The Lord Bledisloe G C M G K B E, *Governor General*	7,500
Fiji Sir A G M Fletcher K C M G C B E *Governor*	3,000
Pacific Islands, Sir A G Murchison Fletcher K C M G, C B E, *High Commissioner.*	

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA

Province and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1931
Alberta (Edmonton)	255 285	731 605
British Columbia (Victoria)	355 855	694 263
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251 832	700 139
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27 985	408 219
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21 428	512 846
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	3 431 683
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	88 038
Quebec (Quebec)	594 434	2 874 255
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251 700	921 785
Yukon (Dawson)	207 076	4 230
North West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1 309 682	9 723
Total	3 547 230	10 376 786

THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA

State and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1931
New South Wales (Sydney)	309 432	2 526 345
Victoria (Melbourne)	87 884	1 804 584
Queensland (Brisbane)	670 500	965 934
South Australia (Adelaide)	380 070	585 466
Western Australia (Perth)	975 920	421 562
Tasmania (Hobart)	26 215	221 584
North Australia (Darwin)	287 227	4 550
Central Australia (Alice Springs)	236 393	
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	9 245
Total	2 974 581	6 539 270

THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA

Province and Capital	Sq miles	European Pop 1931
Cape (Cape Town)	276 966	749 231
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35 284	177 449
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110 450	695 120
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49 647	205 375
South West Protectorate	322 200	24 115
Total (Whites 1926 1 700 775)	794 547	1 828 175

NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties and Capital	Acreage	Pop 1926
Antrim (Belfast)	702 850	191 618
Belfast County Borough	14 797	415 007
Armagh (Armagh)	312 772	110 083
Down (Downpatrick)	608 859	209 179
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417 912	57 985
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512 495	94 511
Londonderry County Borough	2 198	45 164
Tyrone (Omagh)	779 563	132 775
Total Northern Ireland	3 351 446	1 256,322

THE PROVINCES OF INDIA

Province and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1931
Ajmer Merwara (Ajmer)	2 711	560,292
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair)	3,143	29 463
Assam (Shillong)	53 015	8 622 251
Baluchistan (Quetta)	54 228	463 508
Bengal (Calcutta)	76 843	50 122 350
Bihar and Orissa (Patna)	83 161	37 590 356
Bombay (Bombay)	123 621	22 259 977
Bombay	77 035	18 323 860
Sind	46 506	3,885 308
Aden	80	50 809
Burma (Rangoon)	233 707	14,665,618
Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur)	99 876	15 472 628
Coorg (Merkara)	1 582	163 089
Delhi (Delhi)	557	636 246
Madras (Madras)	142 260	46 748 614
North West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	13 419	2 425 076
Punjab (Lahore)	99 882	23 580 851
United Provinces (Allahabad)	106 295	48 408 763
Total Provinces	1 094 300	271 749 318
States and Agencies		
Assam State (Manipur)	8 456	625 606
Baluchistan States	80 410	405 109
Baroda State	8 127	2 443 007
Bengal States	5 434	973 316
Bihar and Orissa States	28 648	4 643 456
Bombay States	63 403	4 469 081
Western India States		3 997 452
Central India Agency	51 531	6 615 120
Central Provinces States	31 176	2 478 519
Gwalior State	26 357	3 523 070
Hyderabad State	82 698	14 395 493
Kashmir State	84 258	3 645 339
Madras States	10 696	6 754 399
Mysore State	29 475	6 557 871
North West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas	25 500	2 259 288
Punjab States	37 959	4 910 005
Rajputana Agency	128 987	11 225 712
Sikkim	2 818	109 651
United Provinces States	5 949	1 206 070
Total States and Agencies	711 032	81 237 564
TOTAL INDIA	1 805 332	352 986 876

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Island	Sq Miles	Pop 1926
North Island and Islets	44 131	831 813
South Island and Islets	58 120	511 942
Stewart Island and Islets	662	446
Chatham Islands	372	268
Auckland Islands	225	
Campbell Island	44	
Antipodes Islands	13	
Bounty Islands	1	
Snares Islands	1	
Kermadec Islands	13	..
Cook Islands	150	13 877
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	
Tokelau Islands	4	1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,143	40,229
Maori Population		63,670
Total	105 005	1 463 278

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence on ceremonial occasions immediately after British or Dominion Ministers when the latter are present and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State

Dominion	*High Commissioner &c*	*Address in London*
Dominion of Canada	Hon G H Ferguson, K C M D *H C*	Canada House S W 1
Alberta	(Vacant)	
British Columbia	J P Burden *Agent Gen*	1 Regent Street S W 1
Ontario	William C Noxon *Agent Gen*	163 Strand W C 2
Quebec	Hon L J Lemieux *Agent Gen*	2 Cockspur Street S W 1
Australian Commonwealth	Rt Hon S M Bruce M C *Prime Minister*	Australia House Strand W C 2
New South Wales	Hon A C Willis *Agent Gen*	Australia House Strand W C 2
Queensland	(Vacant) *Agent Gen*	409 Strand W C 2
South Australia	Hon Sir H N Parwell K C M G *Agent*	Australia House Strand W C 2
Tasmania	H W Fly I S O J I *Acting Agent Gen*	Australia House Strand W C 2
Victoria	Walter Leiton C B I *Agent Gen*	Melbourne Place Strand W C 2
Western Australia	Hon W C Angwin *Agent Gen*	Savoy House Strand W C 2
New Zealand	Sir J M Wilford K C M G K C *H C*	415 Strand W C 2
Union of South Africa	Hon C F te Water *High Comm*	73 Strand W C 2
Newfoundland	D T Davis C B E *Acting High Comm*	58 Victoria Street S W 1
British India	Sir B N Mitra *H C Comm one*	India House, Aldwych W C 2
Irish Free State	J W Dulanty C B C B E *High Comm*	York House Lent St S W
Southern Rhodesia	Hon J W Downie C M G *H C*	Crown House Aldwych W C 2
Malta	Hon Sir J D Connolly *Agent Gen*	P & O House Cockspur St S W 1
British North Borneo	The Secretary Court of Directors	17 St Helen's Place E C 3
Malay States	Malay States Agency	57 Charing Cross S W 1
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt Agency	Wellington House Buckingham Gate S W 1
East African Dependencies (Kenya Nyasaland Tanganyika Uganda Zanzibar)	H M E Af Dependencies Trade and Information Office Col W H Bianl din C B I D S O *Comm one*	Royal Mail Building 32 Cockspur St S W 1
Colonies & Protectorates	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank Westminster S W 1

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN BRITISH DOMINIONS INDIA &c

CANADA.—Montreal F W Field (*Trade Comm Grade I*) H F Gurney (*Trade Comm Grade II*)	1111 Beaver Hall Hill *Montreal*
Toronto A M Wiseman M C (*Trade Commr Grade II*)	61 67 Yonge St *Toronto*
Vancouver J L Wilson Goode (*Trade Comm Grade II*)	850 Hastings St W *Vancouver*
Winnipeg (Branch Office) W D Lumbie (*Officer in charge*)	703 Royal Bank Bldg *Winnipeg*
NEWFOUNDLAND.—F W Field H L Gurney (*see* Montreal)	
AUSTRALIA.—Sydney R W Dalton C M G (*Trade Comm Grade I*) F W Colman (*Trade Comm Grade II*)	Herald Bldg 66 Pitt St. *Sydney*
Melbourne H L Setchell (*Trade Comm Grade II*)	Henty House *Melbourne*, C 1
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington L A Paish O B E (*I C Grade I*)	City Street *Wellington*
SOUTH AFRICA.—Cape Town N Elmslie (*Trade Comm Grade I*)	St George's Street *Cape Town*
Durban S R Jordan (*Trade Comm Grade II*)	Smith Street *Durban*
Johannesburg J W Brigden (*Trade Comm Grade II*)	88 Fox Street *Johannesburg*
IRISH FREE STATE.—Dublin.—W Peters C M G (*Trade Comm Grade I*)	69 Merrion Square Dublin C 17
INDIA AND CEYLON.—Calcutta Sir T M Anscough C B I (*Trade Comm Grade I*) R B Willmot (*I C Grade II*)	(P O Box 683) Jardine House Jardine Place *Calcutta*
Bombay W D Montgomery Clarke (*Trade Commr Grade II*)	3 Wittet Road *Bombay*
EAST AFRICA.—C Kemp (*Trade Commr Grade III*)	Memorial Hall Sixth Avenue *Nairobi, Kenya*
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad A E Pollard (*I C Grade II*)	*Port of Spain Trinidad*
Jamaica (Branch Office) H Massie Bomfield T D (*Officer in charge*)	*Kingston Jamaica*
MALAYA.—Singapore, R Boulter C M G (*Trade Comm Grade II*)	Fullerton Building, *Singapore*

NOTE.—The Salaries of H M Trade Commissioners *Grade I* are £1 200 to £1 500 per annum (except Calcutta and Montreal, £1 700 fixed) *Grade II* £800 to £1 000 *Grade III*, £600 to £800 There are, in addition Imperial Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, and in most Colonies and Protectorates

Embassies	Ambassadors	Address of Embassy
Argentina	Sir J R W Macleay, G C M G (1930)	314 Reconquista *Buenos Aires*
Belgium	Rt Hon the Earl Granville G C M G (1928)	2 Rue de Spa *Brussels*
Brazil	Sir William Seeds, K C M G (1930)	72, Rua Real Grandeza *Rio de Janeiro*
Chile	Sir H G Chilton K C M G (1930)	Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No 152 *Santa Ana*
France	Rt Hon Lord Tyrrell, G C M G (1928)	39, Faubourg St Honoré *Paris* VIII
Germany	Rt Hon Sir H Rumbold Bt G C M G (1928)	70 Wilhelmstrasse *Berlin*
Iraq	Sir Francis Humphrys G C M G (1932)	British Embassy *Baghdad*
Italy	Rt Hon Sir R W Graham G C B (1921)	84 Via Venti Settembre, *Rome*
Japan	Rt Hon Sir Francis Lindley G C M G (1931)	No 1 Goban cho Kojimachi Ku *Tokyo*
Poland	Rt Hon Sir W A F Fiskine C C M G (1929)	18 Nowy Swiat *Warsaw*
Portugal	Sir Claud Russell K C M G (1931)	63, Rua Francisco de Borja *Lisbon* [*Messina*
Russia	Sir Esmond Ovey K C M G (1929)	Sofiskaya Naberezhnaya 14
Spain	Rt Hon Sir George D Grahame G C M G (1928)	16 Calle Fernando el Santo
Turkey	Rt Hon Sir George Clerk G C M G (1926)	*Angora* [*Madrid* 4
United States	Rt Hon Sir Ronald Lindsay G C M G (1930)	3100 Massachusetts Avenue N W, *Washington D C*

Legations	*E & P Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary Ch d'Aff Chargé d'Affaires* *Con Gen Consul General*	Address of Legation
Afghanistan	Sir R R Maconachie K B E C I I (*E E & M P*, 1929)	*Kabul* (*via* Peshawar)
Albania	Sir R M I Hodgson K B E (*E E & M P & C G* 1928)	Rruga Lomonica, *Durazzo* [III
Austria	Sir Eric Phipps K C M G (*E E & M P*, 1928)	Metternichgasse 6 *Vienna*
Bolivia	R L Nosworthy (*E E & M P & C G*, 1931)	701 Avenida Arce *La Paz*
Bulgaria	S P P Waterlow C B E (*E E & M P* 1929)	Blvd Ferdinand 73 *Sofia*
China	Sir M W Lampson K C M G (*E E & M P* 1926)	*Peking*
Colombia	Spencer S Dickson (*E E & M P & C G* 1930)	Apartado de Correo No 17
Costa Rica	Sir J Crosby K B E (*E E & M P & C G* 1931)	*See* Panama [*Bogota*
Cuba	Sir J J Broderick K B E (*E E & M P & C G* 1931)	San Pedro No 4 *Habana*
Czechoslovakia	Joseph Addison C M G (*E E & M P & C G* 1930)	Thunovska 12 *Prague* III
Denmark	Sir J B Hohler K C M G (*E E & M P* 1928	Bredgade 26 *Copenhagen*
Dominican R	H E Slaymaker (*Chargé d'Affaires* 1932)	94 Calle Arzobispo Meriño *Santo Domingo*
Ecuador	C H Bentinck C M G (*E E & M P*, 1929)	*See* Peru
Egypt	Sir Percy Loraine Bt K C M G (*High Commissioner* 1929)	Res Kasr el Doubara *Cairo*
Estonia	H M Knatchbull Hugessen C M G (*E E & M P* 1930)	Jaani Janava 17 *Tallinn* (*Reval*)
Ethiopia	Sir Sidney Barton K C V O (*E E & M P & C G* 1929)	*Addis Ababa*
Finland	R A C Sperling C B (*E E & M P* 1930)	Norra Kajen 4 *Helsingfors*
Greece	Hon Sir P W M Ramsay K C M G (*E E & M P* 1929)	8 Odos Dragatsaniou *Athens*
Guatemala	H A Grant Watson (*E E & M P & C G* 1928)	8A Calle Poniente No 35 *Guatemala* [*Prince*
Haiti	E M Shepherd M B E (*Chargé d'Affaires* 1932)	Place Geffrard *Port au*
Honduras	H A Grant Watson (*E E & M P & C G* 1928)	*See* Guatemala [*pest* 1
Hungary	Viscount Chilston K C M G (*E E & M P & C G* 1928)	Verboczy Utca 1 *Buda*
Latvia	H M Knatchbull Hugessen C M G (*E E & M P*, 1930)	71 Valdemara iela *Riga*
Liberia	C Graham (*Chargé d'Affaire* 1931)	*Monrovia*
Lithuania	H M Knatchbull Hugessen C M G (*E E & M P* 1930)	Keistuchiagatve 19 *Kaunas*
Luxemburg	Rt Hon Earl Granville G C V O (*E E & M P* 1928)	*See* Belgium
Mexico	E St J D Monson (*E E & M P* 1929)	*Mexico City*
Netherlands	Hon Sir Odo Russell K C M G (*E E & M E* 1928)	12 Hooge Westeinde *The*
Nicaragua	H A Grant Watson (*E E & M P & C G* 1928)	*See* Guatemala [*Hague*
Norway	Chas J Fitz R Wingfield C M G (*E E & M E* 1929)	Drammeneveien 79 *Oslo*
Panama	Sir J Crosby K B E (*E E & M P & C G* 1931)	*Panama*
Paraguay	*See* Argentina	
Persia	R H Hoare C M G (*E E & M P*, 1931)	*Tehran*
Peru	Charles H Bentinck C M G (*E E & M P* 1929)	*Lima* [*Bucharest* 3
Rumania	C M Palairet C M G (*E E & M P* 1929)	24 Strada Jules Michelet,
Salvador	H A Grant Watson (*E E & M P & C G* 1928)	*See* Guatemala
Saudi Arabia	Sir A Ryan K B E (*E E & M P & C G* 1930)	*Jeddah*
Siam	C E J Dormer M V O (*E E & M P* 1929)	*Bangkok* [*holm*
Sweden	A J K Clark Kerr (*E E & M P* 1931)	Laboratoriegatan 8, *Stock*
Switzerland	Sir Howard Kennard K C M G (*E E & M P* 1931)	48 Thunstrasse *Berne*
Uruguay	Robert C Michell (*E E & M P & C G*, 1930)	1282 Calle Treinta y Tres, *Monte Video*
Vatican	(Vacant) (*E E & M P*)	Via San Nicola de Tolentino, 67 *Rome*, 5
Venezuela	E A Keeling (*E E & M P*, 1932) ..	Quinta Prospero El Paraiso, *Caracas*
Yugoslavia	Sir N M Henderson, K C M G (*E E & M P*, 1929)	Zrinskoga ulica 44 *Belgrade*

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Andrew W. Mellon, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. [S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Argentine	Señor Dr. Don Manuel Malbran, 11, Lowndes Sq.,	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Belgian	Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, 103, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.	10, Belgrave Place, S.W. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, 19, Up. Brook St., W. 1	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Chilean	Señor Don Enrique Villegas, 3, Hamilton Pl., W. 1.	3, Hamilton Place, W. 1.
French.....	Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1. [S.W. 1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Herr von Hoesch, 9, Carlton House Terrace,	9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Iraqian	*Chargé d'Affaires*, 22, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	22, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Italian	Signor Dino Grandi, 4, Grosvenor Square, W. 1..	68, Portland Place, W. 1.
Japanese	Tsumeo Matsudaira, G.C.V.O., 37, Portman Sq., W. 1	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt. 47, Portland Place, W. 1. [Gloucester Place, W. 1.	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1
Portuguese... ..	General Tomaz A. G. Rosado, K.C.M.G., 12,	40, Woburn Square, W.C. 1.
Russian	I. M. Maisky, 13, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8. [Square, S.W. 1.	3 Rosary Gardens, S.W. 7.
Spanish	Señor Don Ramón Pérez de Aya'a, 24, Belgrave	20, Gordon Square, W.C. 1
Turkish ...	Mehmet Munir Bey, 69, Portland Place, W. 1. ...	10, Lower Sloane Street, S.W. 1.
Legations	*Ministers, &c., and Legations.*	
Afghan ...	Ahmed Ali Khan, 31, Princes Gate, S.W. 1.....	(None.)
Albanian ...	Djemil Dino, 22, Pont Street, S.W. 1.	119, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
Austrian ..	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [S.W. 1.	18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Bolivian ...	Señor Don Carlos Aramayo, 16, Grosvenor Place,	16, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Bulgarian	Monsieur H. Micheff, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.	(None.)
Chinese ...	Quo Tai-chi, 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	49, Portland Place, W. 1
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Lopez	7, Sicilian Avenue, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican ...	(Vacant).....	33-36, King William St., E.C. 4.
Cuban	Don Guillermo Patterson, 30, York Terrace, N.W. 1.	95, Linden Gardens, W. 2.
Czechoslovak..	M. Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 8, Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	18, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Danish	Count P. F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, G.C.V.O., 29, Pont Street, S.W.	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominican.....	Señor Rafaele Brache, 67, Eaton Place, S.W. 1....	67, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Ecuadorian .	*Chargé d'Affaires*	23, College Hill, Cannon St. E.C. 4.
Egyptian.....	Dr. Hafiz Afifi, *Pasha*, 75, South Audley St., W. 1.	(None.)
Estonian	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.....	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Ethiopian	Bajiroud Qellaka, 83, Elm Park Gdns., S.W. 10	(None.)
Finnish	*Charge d'Affaires*, 2, Moreton Gardens, S.W. 7...	103, Cannon Street, E.C. 4
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos. 51, Up. Brook St., W. 1.	131, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Guatemalan .	(Vacant)	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	Dr. H Périgord.....	4, Denmark Street, W.C. 2.
Honduras	(B. Basilio de Telepnef, *Cons.-Gen.*).....	15, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Hungarian.....	Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 35, Eaton Pl., S.W. 1..	35B, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Latvian	(Vacant) .....87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1....	87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Liberian	Hon. C.W. Dresselhuys, 13, Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.C. 1.	10, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian ...	M. Vaclovas Sidzikauskas, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8	10, Palace Gate, W. 8
Luxemburg ..	(Vacant)	Moorfields House, E.C. 2.
Mexican	Señor Don A. Mascareñas, 48, Belgrave Sq., S.W. 1	8, Halkin Street, S.W. 1.
Monaco	C. Nuthall Foreman, *Cons.-Gen.*.....	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands .	Jonkheer Maitre R. de Marees van Swinderen, 28, Portman Sq., W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	Señor Don E. Perez-Triana, 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2....	15, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Norwegian . .	M. P. B. Vogt, 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1	21-24 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Panama	Señor Don I. de J. Valdes, *Cons.-Gen.*	23a, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan .	(Vacant).....	12, Russell Sq., W.C. 1
Persian	Ali Q. K. Ansari, 10, Princes Gate, S.W. 7	10, Princes Gate, S.W. 7.
Peruvian.....	Señor Dr. Don Oscar R. Benavides	11, Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Rumanian	M. C. Laptew, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadorean ...	(Vacant).....	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino ...	(Grand Uff. M. A. Jamieson, *Cons.-Gen.*).....	42, Pall Mall, S.W. 1
Sarawak	Bertram Brooke (H.H the Tuan Muda), *Special Commissioner*, Millbank House, S.W. 1.	.....
Saudi Arabian.	Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, 42, Eaton Place, S.W. 1 ...	
Siamese	H.S.H. Prince Derakula, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O., 27, Portland Place, W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 21, Bryanston Sq., S.W. 1	21, Bryanston Square, S.W. 1.
Uruguayan.....	Señor Don Pedro Cosio, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7	55, Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr. Don Diógenes Escalante, 50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	.....
Yugoslavian	M. Djordje Djurić, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Name	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Reigned
	Saxons and Danes				
EGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II	Half brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARTHACANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Brother in law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy				
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen Count of Blois by Adela fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet				
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I his grandmother Matilda of Scotland was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Son of the Black Prince eldest son of Edw III	1377	Dep 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster				
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt fourth son of Edw III	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	1422	Dep 1461	49	39
	The House of York				
EDWARD IV	Grandson of Richard son of Edmund fifth son of Edward III and of Anne great grand daughter of Lionel third son of Edward III	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor				
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund eldest son of Owen Tudor by Katharine widow of Henry V his mother Margaret Beaufort was great granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	0
JANE	Daughter of Mary younger sister of Henry VIII (beheaded Feb 12 1554)	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Kath of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names	Began to Reign	Names	Began to Reign	Names	Began to Reign
Malcolm Ceann mor	April 1057	Alexander III	July 8, 1249	James IV	June 11, 1488
Donald Bàn	Nov, 1093	Margaret of Norway	Mar 19 1286	James V	Sept 9 1513
Duncan	May, 1094	John Baliol	Nov 17, 1292	Mary	Dec 16, 1542
Donald Bàn 1est	Nov 1095	Robert I (Bruce)	Mar 27 1306	Francis and Mary	April 24, 1558
Edgar	Sept, 1097	David II	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec 5, 1560
Alexander I	Jan 8 1107	Robert II (Stewart)	Feb 22, 1371	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I	April 27 1124	Robert III	April 12, 1390	Mary	Feb 10, 1567
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	May 24 1153	James I.	April 4, 1406	James VI	July 29, 1567
William (*The Lion*)	Dec 9, 1165	James II	Feb 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I, March 24, 1603)	
Alexander II.	Dec 4, 1214	James III.	Aug 3, 1460		

British Kings and Queens from 1603.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Accese	Died	Age	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau of JamesIV. and Margaret, dau of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. *Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector,* 1658-9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 33	13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Ecgbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282.		ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.	
Rhodri the Great	844-878	Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878-916	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Hywel Dda, the Good	916-950	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950-979	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979-985	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Cadwallon, his brother	985, 986	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986-999	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999-1008	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1018-1023	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023-1039	Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1039-1063	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063-1075	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075-1081	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081-1137	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
Owain Gwynedd	1137-1170	George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170-1194	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194-1240	Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240-1246	George (George V.)	1901
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246-1282	Edward	1910

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Wurttemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col.-in-Ch. 13th/18th Hrs., born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (*see* "House of Windsor"), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster; died Oct. 24, 1927, leaving issue: (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, and *Marquess of Cambridge*, K.C.V.O., born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort, G.C.V.O.; (*c*) Lady

Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), *see* below.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb. 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856–1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz; died Dec. 1916.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born

1932)

bridge. Lieut. Coldstream Guards, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 7th Hussars, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, 1923-1930, born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family"), their issue being (*a*) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge born 1906, married, 1931, Capt. Henry Abel Smith, R.H.Gds.; (*b*) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK,

born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col.-in-Ch. 15th/19th Hrs., born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9. 1902; died Nov. 20, 1925.

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 29 1853, married Dec. 22, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H R H the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819, *succeeded* to the Throne June 20 1837, *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug 26, 1819, *died* Dec 14, 1861), *died* Jan. 22, 1901 Her Majesty had issue —

1 H R H Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov 21, 1840, married Jan 25, 1858 Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor, died Aug 5 1901

2 H M KING EDWARD VII, *q v*

3 H R H Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843 married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse, died Dec 14 1878 Issue —

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P C, G C B (*m* and *c*), G C V O, K C M G Personal A D C to King George V (died Sept 11 1921) having issue —

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb 25, 1885,

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*, born July 13 1889, married Nov 3 1923, H R H the Crown Prince of Sweden

(*c*) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven* G C V O, born Nov 6, 1892, Commander, R N (*see* p 196),

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten K C V O born June 25 1900, Lieut Com, R N married July 18 1922 Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lord Mount Temple and has issue two daughters, born 1924 and 1929

(ii) Elizabeth Feodorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*) born Nov 1 1864 died 1918

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov 25 1868

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918

(vi) Mary, born May 24 1874 died Nov 15 1878

4 Admiral of the Fleet H R H Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug 6 1844 married Jan 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II Emperor of Russia succeeded as *Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha*, Aug 22 1893, died July 30 1900

5 H R H Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, G B E, born May 25 1846 married July 5 1866 General H R H *Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein* (died Oct 28, 1917), died June 9, 1923 Issue —

(i) H H Prince Christian Victor G C B, G C V O, born April 14 1867 died Oct 29 1900

(ii) H H Prince Albert, born Feb 26, 1869 died April 27 1931

(iii) H H Princess Helena Victoria, C I, V A, G B E, born May 3 1870

(iv) H H Princess Marie Louise Augusta, C I, V A, G B E born Aug 12, 1872

(v) H H Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876

6 H R H PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K G

7 Field Marshal H R H Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT K G, P C, K T, K P, G M B, G C S I, G C M G G C I E G C V O (*see also* p 377) born May 1 1850 married March 13, 1879, H R H Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917)

(i) H R H Princess Margaret (born Jan 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920) married H R H the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G C B, G C V O, leaving issue

(ii) Major Gen H R H Prince Arthur, K G, P C, K T, G C M G, G C V O, C B, Personal A D C to King George V born Jan 13, 1883 married Oct 15, 1913, H H the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug 9 1914

(iii) H R H Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*) born March 17 1886 married Feb 27, 1919, Rear Adm Hon Sir Alexander Ramsay, K C V O D S O having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David born Dec 21 1919

8 H R H Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K G, P C, K T &c, born April 7, 1853 married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept 1, 1922) died March 28 1884 Issue —

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb 25 1883, married Feb 10 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), K G, G C B, G C M G, G C V O D S O (*see* p 138)

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha* born July 19, 1884

9 H R H PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14 1857 married July 23 1885, H R H Prince Henry of Battenberg, K G, P C (born Oct 5, 1858 died Jan 20 1896) Issue —

(i) Alexander *Marquess of Carisbrooke* G C B, G C V O born Nov 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H M Alfonso XIII, late KING OF SPAIN

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten G C V O, born May 21, 1889 died April 23 1922

(iv) Maurice born Oct 3, 1891, died of wounds received in action Oct 27, 1914

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII, eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (died Nov 20, 1925), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX of Denmark, *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9 1902, *died* May 6 1910 Issue —

H R H Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan 8, 1864, died Jan 14, 1892

2 H M KING GEORGE V, *q v*

3 H R H LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col in-Ch 4th–7th D G, born Feb 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, 1*st Duke of Fife* (died Jan 29, 1912), died Jan 4, 1931 Issue —

(i) H H Princess Alexandra Duchess of Fife (*H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught*) born May 17 1891, married Oct 15, 1913 to H R H Prince Arthur (*see above*)

(ii) H H Princess Maud born April 3, 1893, married Nov 22 1923, Lord Carnegie K C V O (*see* Earl of Southesk, p 302) Issue —

Hon James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie (Master of Carnegie) born Sept 23 1929

4 H R H Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary born July 6, 1868

5 H R H Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H M Queen of Norway*), born Nov 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII, KING OF NORWAY Issue —

H R H Olav *Crown Prince of Norway* born July 2 1903 *married* March 21 1929 H R H Princess Martha of Sweden Issue —

H R H Princess Ragnhild Alexandra *b* June 9 1930

H R H Princess Maud Ingeborg *b* Feb 22 1932.

6 H R H Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7 1871

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God of Great ritain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, mperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of ler late Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* uly 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline laudine Agnes, Queen Mary, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," . 188); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. heir Majesties have issue:—

(1) The Prince of Wales.

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD lbert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), rince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of ornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, aron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great teward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, .G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., G M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R S., Vice-Admiral, ieutenant-General, Air Marshal and Hon. Air ommodore-in-Chief Auxiliary Air Force, Per- onal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, nd P O.W. Volrs. (S. Lancs Regt.), Col.-in-Chief 5th Lancers, Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Sea- orth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., S. Wales Borderers, einster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeomanry, and adet Corps of U K., Master of the Merchant avy and Fishing Fleets, *born* June 23, 1894.

(2) The Duke of York.

2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT rederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of averness and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief 11th ussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and .A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron ighlanders, a Rear Admiral R.N., a Major-Gen. Army and Air Vice-Marshal R.A.F., Personal .D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895, *mar- ed* April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon I.R.H. Duchess of York, G.B.E., *born* Aug. 4, 900), Col.-in-Chief K.O.Y.L.I., and has issue:—

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, *b.* April 21, 1926.

H.R.H. Princess Margaret Rose, *b* August 21, 1930

(3) The Princess Royal.

3. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (VICTORIA lexandra Alice Mary), *Countess of Harewood*, B.E., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* pril 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount ascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., S.O., and has issue:—

(1) George Henry Hubert, Viscount Lascelles, Feb 7, 1923.

(2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, *b.* Aug. 21, 1924.

(4) The Duke of Gloucester.

4. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Henry William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden. K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., LL.D., has Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Capt. 10th Hussars, *born* March 31, 1900.

(5) The Prince George.

5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut., R.N., Personal Naval A.D.C. to H.M., *born* Dec. 20, 1902.

(6) The Prince John.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

The sons of the Sovereign are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the youngest son the daughters, in the order of their own seniority. Thus after the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York would come the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret, daughters of the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and the Prince George; then the Princess Royal and her children; then, as His Majesty has no brother, his sisters, with the children of the eldest in preference to the second sister; then the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, Queen Marie of Rumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne). After traversing the Saxe-Coburg branch, we treat similarly those of Connaught and Albany. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick; but as this line, with the ex German Emperor at its head, is wholly out of practical bounds, it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known i the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. he Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other embers of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select ommittee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which ere adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent vents, are also subject to the voluntary deductions announced by H.M. the King.

heir Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000	Duke of York	£25,000
alaries of Household	125,800	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
xpenses of Household	193,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Yorks		Princess Beatrice	6,000
oyal Bounty		King Edward VII.'s Daughters	28,000
nappropriated		His Majesty's Younger Children	26,000
	£470,000		£106,000

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, Rt Hon the Earl of Cromer G C B, G C I E, G C V O.
The Lord Steward Rt Hon the Earl of Shaftesbury, K P, G C V O, C B E
The Master of the Horse, Rt Hon the Earl of Granard K P, G C V O
The Treasurer of the Household Sir Frederick C Thomson, Bt, M P
The Comptroller of the Household Sir George Penny, M P
The Vice Chamberlain, Sir Victor Warrender, Bt, M C, M P

Gold Stick, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby G C B, G C M G
Do, Major General Hon Sir Cecil Bingham G C V O, K C M G C B
Do, Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, Bt, G C B, G C M G, K C V O, D S O
Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Hon Sir Stanley Colville, G C B., G C M G G C V O
Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Montague E Browning, G C B, G C M G, M V O
First and Principal Naval Aide de Camp, Admiral Sir Reginald Young Tyrwhitt, Bt, G C B, D S O
Aides de Camp General, General Sir Robert Cassels, K C B, C S I, D S O, General Sir Chas H Harington G B E K C B, D S O, General Sir David Campbell K C B, General Sir Archibald Montgomery Massingberd, K C B, K C M G General Sir William Thwaites, K C B, K C M G General Sir Cyril N Macmullen, K C B C M G, C I E, D S O
Principal Air Aide de Camp Air Marshal Sir E L Ellington, K C B, C M G, C B E

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt Hon Sir Frederick Ponsonby G C B, G C V O

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Secretary of the Privy Purse (Vacant)
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Tongden, M V O
Clerks, Hugh K Punshon, M V O, Alfred V Marten, M V O
H M Commissioner, Balmoral, Major D W A D Mackenzie D S O
Land Steward, Windsor, Alexander Ritchie
Agent Sandringham, Arthur C Beck M V O
Consulting Engineer, E W Monkhouse, M A, M Inst C E

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Comptroller of Supply J M C Barlerin M V O
Chief Accountant and Paymaster, G D Field, M V O
Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept and Lord Chamberlain's Office, H G Pinnock
Accountant, Royal Mews, Capt R Harwood, M V O
Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, A G Smalley
Store Clerk, H Mercer
Establishment Clerk, Miss V Stewart Richardson

Royal Almonry,

Queen Anne's Gate, S W 1

Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, C M G
High Almoner, Very Rev the Dean of Wells, K C V O
Sub Almoner, Rev Preb L J Percival C V O, M A
Secretary, Lawrence E Tanner, M A, F S A
Assistant do, E E Ratcliffe

Private Secretary's Office

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Assistant Private Secretaries, Maj Hon Alexander Hardinge, C V O, M C, Frank Mitchell, C B E., M V O

Equerries, Capt Sir Bryan Godfrey Faussett, G C V O, C M G R N Lt Col R H Seymour, C V O, Maj Hon A H L Hardinge C V O, M C (*and Assistant Private Secretary*), Capt Lord Claud N Hamilton, C M G, D S O M V O, Lt Col Lord Alastair Innes Ker, D S O
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Clerks Miss M L Alcock O B E, Miss C Howland, O B E, Miss V Whishaw, Miss C E King

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Keeper of the King's Archives, Col Rt Hon Sir Clive Wigram, G C V O, K C B, C S I
Assistant Keeper Owen Morshead, D S O, M C
Registrar Miss M Mackenzie, M A
Assistants, Miss L Smith B A, L L B, Miss Ruth Jones

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Buckingham Palace

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Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J Webster
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Standard Bearer, Col Wilford N Lloyd, C B,

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Yeomen of the Guard: *Captain*, The Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. *Lieut.*, Maj. Colin William MacRae, C.B.E. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O. *Ensign*, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, O.B.E.; *Exons*, Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. E. B. Frederick; Lt.-Col. William Gibbs; Brig.-Gen. Lord Roundway, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

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Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Sir Hubert Montgomery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.

Constable & Govr. of Windsor Castle, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Deputy do., Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B.

Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, C.V.O., O.B.E.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, C. H. Collins Baker.

Surveyor of The King's Works of Art, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, C.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Owen Frederick Morshead, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, Bt., O.M., K.C.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, D.Litt.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Sir F. A. S. Ffolkes, Bt., M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brooke, D.D.; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, C.M.G., M.A.; Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom, M.A.; Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.A.; Rev. Canon H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. K. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D.; Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A.; Very Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A. (Provost of Portsmouth); Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Rev. Canon T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A.; Very Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D. (Provost of Sheffield); Rev. C. H. Hamilton, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon W. H. Elliott, M.A.; Rev. R. H. Malden, M.A.; Ven. Archdn. J. W. Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. F. A. Iremonger, M.A.; Rev. W. G. P. McCormick, D.S.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon F. H. Dudden, D.D.; Rev. S. C. Carpenter, B.D.; Rev. Canon F. R. Barry, D.S.O., M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Rawlinson, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Macnutt, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. T. P. Williams, D.D.; Rev. H. Costley White, D.D.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Precentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. H. Nixon, M.A.; Rev. A. H. O. McCheane, M.A.; Rev. M. F. Foxell, M.A.

Deputy Priest, Rev. L. J. Collins, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.V.O., M.A.

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Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. R. Fuller, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. W. K. Firminger, D.D.

Organist, do.—W. J. Phillips, Mus.Doc.

Medical Household.

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Honorary Serjeant Surgeon, Sir R. H. Charles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Honorary Surgeons, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Thomas Peel Dunhill, C.M.G., M.D.

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Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Sir Henry L. Martyn, K.C.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, F Jeune Willans, C V O, M R C S, L R C P
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Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col Sir W Lister, K C M G M B, F R C S
Laryngologist to the Household Sir Milsom Rees, K C V O, F R C S Ed
Surgeon Dentist, Guy Capper Birt, M R C S, L R C P
Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D Donovan, L D S, R C S

Colonel of the King's Household, A W Mills M V O

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Inspector Windsor Castle W March
Palace Steward E G Smissen
Housekeeper Buckingham Palace Mrs Moore
Do Windsor Castle Mrs Amelia Rawlings

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Keeper of Virginia Water, Paym Rear Adm Henry Horniman, C B
Bargemaster, W G East
Keeper of the Swans, F L Turk
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Extra Equerries, Adm Hon Sir Hubert Brand, G C B, K C M G, K C V O, Adm Sir Henry Buller, G C V O, C B the Earl of Cromer G C L E, G C V O, Brig Gen Sir Douglas Dawson, G C V O, K C B C M G, Capt Hon Sir Seymour Fortescue G C V O, C M G, R N, Maj Gen Lord Edward Gleichen K C V O, C B, C M G, D S O Adm Sir Colin Keppel G C V O, K C I I C B D S O Hon Sir Derek Keppel, G C V O, K C B, C M G, C I E, Adm Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne Bt G C V O, K C B, Brig Gen G C B Paynter C M G, C V O, D S O, Rt Hon Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G C B, G C V O, Col Sir Henry Streatfeild, G C V O, C B C M G, Brig Gen H A Tomkinson, D S O, Maj Hon Sir John Ward, K C V O Maj Gen Sir H D Watson K B E, C B C M G C I E, M V O Adm of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss, G C B, C M G, M V O Col Rt Hon Sir Clive Wigram, G C V O, K C B, C S I
Supt Royal Mews, London, Maj G F I Hopkins, M C
Do do Windsor Ernest H Lucking M V O
Storekeeper C P Waters
Clerk, Ralph C Isard
Hon Veterinary Surgeons, Major F Hobday, C M G F R C V S, F R S E, J Willett

CENTRAL CHANCERY
OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
St James's Palace, S W 1

Secretary Col Hon Sir George Crichton K C V O
Registrar Maj H H I Stockley, M V O, O B E
Clerk A C Michils

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey, G C V O
Treasurer and Private Secretary, Sir Harry L Verney K C V O
Assistant Private Secretary Hon Gerald H C Chichester, C V O
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C I, The Lady Ampthill, G B E, C I, The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G B E, The Lady Desborough
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford, The Lady Lamington, The Countess of Shaftesbury
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale, The Lady Bertha Dawkins, The Lady Joan Verney, The Lady Cynthia Colville, The Lady Elizabeth Motion, The Lady Victoria Forester
Extra Woman of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Seymour
Maid of Honour, Hon Jean Bruce
Clerk, Martin J Richards, M V O.

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Heredit ry High Constable The Earl of Erroll
Hereditary Master of Household, The Duke of Argyll
Hereditary Standard Bearer, Henry James Scrymgeour Weddeburn
Hereditary Keepers —
Holyrood The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon
Falkland The Marquess of Bute KT
Dunstaffnage The Duke of Argyll
Stirling The Earl of Mar and Kellie KT
Keeper of Dumbarton Castle Col Sir George M Home Stirling Bt CBE DSO
Dean of the Chapel Royal and Order of the Thistle Very Rev Charles Laing Wall DD
Chaplains in Ordinary Very Rev S J Ramsay Sibbald MVO BD Rev R H Fisher DL Very Rev Prof W P Paterson DD Very Rev J White DD Rev Prof A Martin DD Very Rev N MacLean DD Very Rev C J Warr MA (*extra*) Very Rev A Martin DD LLD Rev J Drummond DD Very Rev D Fraser DD
Domestic Chaplain Rev J Stuton MVO DD
Historiographer R K Hannay LLD FRSE £184
Botanist Sir W W Smith MA LPSI FLS
Painter and Limner Robert Gibb RSA £97
Sculptor J P MacGillivray RSA LLD
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Honorary Surgeon Sir John Marnoch KCVO CM MB John Fraser MC MD FRCSED
Extra Surgeon Sir Harold Stiles KBE LLD
Surgeon Apothecary Balmoral George Proctor Middleton MB ChB
Holyrood Do N S Carmichael MB ChB FRCPE
Honorary Surgeon Dentist L C Broughton Head MB ChB LDS
Honorary Surgeon Oculist A H Sinclair MD CM FRCSED
Extra Surgeon Oculist, Sir G A Berry MB, FRCSEd LLD

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND *The Royal Company of Archers Archers Hall Edinburgh*
Capt General, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry KT
Adjutant Lt Col N V C Dalrymple Hamilton, MVO
President of the Council, Hon Sir Hew H Dalrymple KCVO
Vice Pres Lord Elphinstone KT
Secretary Colin Mackenzie Black WS
Treasurer John M Howden CA
Chaplain, Rev William Edie MVO, DD
Surgeon Robert A Fleming MD LLD

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Treasurer Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey GCMG GCVO KCIE, CB
Private Secretary Sir Godfrey J V Thomas, Bt KCVO CSI
Assistant Private Sec Hugh Lloyd Thomas CVO
Groom in Waiting Lt-Gen G J Trotter, CB, CMG CVO CBE DSO
Equerries Lt Col Hon Piers Legh, CMG, CLF MVO OBE Maj J R Aird, MC Flight Lieut J D Armour
Extra Equerries Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, GCMG GCVO, KCIE, CB, Rear Adm Dudley North, CSI CMG CVO Capt W D C Greenacre MVO, Brig Gen G F Trotter CB CMG CVO CBE, DSO
Physicians in Ordinary The Rt Hon Lord Dawson of Penn, GCVO KCB KCMG, MD FRCP Sir Thomas Horder, Bt, KCVO MD Sir John Weir, KCVO MB
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby Bt KCVO MB
Surgeon Apothecary Sir Stanley Hewett, KCB KCVO KBE MD
Clerk Comptroller Thomas H Carter
Clerks Frank H Evans Charles R Warren

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller & Equerry Rear Adm Basil Vernon Brooke CVO
Private Secretary P K Hodgson, CMG, CVO, OBE
Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry Com Harold George Campbell DSO RN
Extra Equerry Maj T E G Nugent MVO MC
Lady in Waiting Lady Helen Graham
Extra Lady in Waiting The Lady Annaly
Clerk Comptroller James C E Cole

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL, COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD

Comptroller Brig Gen H F E Lewin CB CMG
Ladies in Waiting Miss Dorothy C E Yorke Miss Sybil A Kenyon Slaney

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller Maj R T Stanyforth, MVO MC
Equerry Capt Howard Kerr MVO, OBE
Extra do Edward Wm Brook

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE GEORGE

Comptroller Maj Ulick Alexander, CVO OBE
Equerry Maj H W Butler, MC

HOUSEHOLD OF H M THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland)
Comptroller and Private Secretary George Arthur Ponsonby CVO

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD

Lady in Waiting Mrs Holden
Secretary, Miss James

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller & Equerry Lt Col Sir Malcolm Donald Murray KCVO CB CIE
Equerry Capt FitzRoy Hubert Fyers
Extra Equerries Maj Gen Sir Ronald Bertram Lane KCB, KCVO, Maj Berkeley Levett CVO
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir John Atkins KCMG MB MA J de Lavis Trafford, CVO, OBE, MD
Secretary Bertram Pearson Murray

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR

Equerry Lt Col F A Thornton
Extra Equerries Maj Sir Eric Bonham Bt CVO Lt Col William Wyndham, MVO, Capt Lord Sinclair, MVO

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD

Equerry Lt Col F E Packe MVO OBE
Ladies in Waiting Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane Miss Bulteel Mrs Francis Hay Newton (*extra*) Hon Lady Colkran (*extra*)
Physician in Ordinary, Charles Gordon Moore, MB, BCh, MRCS., LRCP
Surgeon in Ordinary, D C Rice Oxley, MC, MB

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The following table, specifying the present composition of the House of Lords, is taken from WHITAKER'S PEERAGE. Up to the date of our going to Press, the list stands as under :—

	Hereditary.	Life or a Term.	Minors.†	Total.	Peeresses.
Princes of the Blood Royal	4	...	...	4	...
Archbishops	...	2	...	2	...
Dukes	19	...	1	20	1
Marquesses	27	...	...	27	
Earls	122	...	10	132	
Viscounts	75	...	...	75	
Bishops	..	24	...	24	
Barons	423	8	13	444	
Scottish Representative Peers	...	16	...	16	
Irish ditto	...	18 (*)	...	18	
	670	68	24		

House of 738 + 24 Minors = 762 18

* Exclusive of ten vacancies unfilled. † Minors attaining their majority during 1933 are *not* so shown.

ROYAL DUKES (4).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1337 *Cornwall*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398), K.G., P.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910.

1920 *York*, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1895, *m.*

1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1900.

1874 *Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1850, *w.*

ARCHBISHOPS—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop ; or, Your Grace.

Trans.

Canterbury, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901 *translated to York* 1909.

York, William Temple, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1881. *Consecrated Bishop of Manchester* 1921.

DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke ; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.G., K.P. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914	Ian Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1903
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Henry C. S. *S.*, *b.* 1874
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon*. *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, John Charles William FitzRoy, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1930, *M.*	Capt. C. A. E. *Fitz.-R.*, *b.* 1892
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, M.P., *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, John Francis Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927	Francis D'Arcy G. *O.*, *b.* 1884
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Edward FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*) *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922 ...	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* '14
1675 S.*	*Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, James Graham, C.B., C.V.O. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Marquess of Graham, *b.* 1907
1756	*Newcastle* (*under Lyme*), Henry Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Earl of Lincoln, *b.* 1907
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917.....	Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* '55
1766	*Northumberland*, Henry George Alan Percy, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1930.....	Lord Hugh *P.*, *b.* 1914
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, M.P., *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1870, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Earl of March, *b.* 1904

§ *For list of Contractions used, see p.* 217.

Created	*Title, Name &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1707 S	**Roxburghe*, George Victor Robert John Innes Ker (*U K Earl, Innes*), *b* 1913, *s* 1932 *M*	Lt Col Lord Alastair *I K*, D S O, *b* 1880
1703	*Rutland*, John Henry Montagu Manners, *b* 1885 *s* 1925, *m*	Marq of Granby, *b* 1919
1684	*St Albans*, Chas Victor A A de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s* 98	Lord Osborne *B b* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour, D S O, O B E, *b* 1882 *s* 1931, *m*	Lord Seymour *b* 1910
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland Leveson Gower (*Scott Earl, Sutherland*) K T *b* 1888, *s* 1913 *m*	Fredk N S *L G b* 1874, for heir to Flam *see* Sutherland Earl of
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K G, G C V O (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b* 1849 *s* 1900, *u*	Marquess Douro, *b* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd Arthur Grosvenor, G C V O, D S O, *b* 1879 *s* 1899, *m*	Capt Robert *A G* M C, *b* 1895

MARQUESSES—*Style*, The Most Hon the Marquess of —— Lord Marquess In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used Marquesses sons, *see* under 'DUKES, p 195

Addressed as My Lord the style of

1790	*Abercorn* *See* "Abercorn *Irish Duke*	
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair* John Campbell Gordon, P C K T G C M G G C V O (*Scott Earl, Aberdeen*) *b* 1847, 1st Marquess *m*	Earl of Haddo C B E, *b* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Henry Gilbert Ralph Nevill, *b* 1854, *s* 1927 *m*	Maj Guy T M *Jarnac Nevill*, *b* 1883
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W J C Brudenell Bruce D S O, T D, *b* 1873, *s* 1911, *m*	Earl of Cardigan *b* 1904
1831	*Ailsa* Arch Kennedy (*Scott Earl Cassillis*) *b* 1847 *s* 1870 *m*	Earl of Cassillis *b* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex Paget, G C V O, *b* 1885 *s* 1905 *m*	Earl of Uxbridge *c* 1922
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K G, P C, C B *b* 1862, *s* 1896 *u*	Viscount Weymouth M I, *b* 1905
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M V O *b* 1863 *s* 1907 *m*	Lord Walter *H*, *b* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton Stuart, K T (*Scott Earl, Dumfries*) *b* 1881, *s* 1900, *m*	Earl of Dumfries *b* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, George Francis Hugh Cambridge, K C V O, *b* 1895, *s* 1927, *m* (*see* p 104)	Lord Frederic C F *C*, *b* 1907
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt *b* & *s* 1872, *m*	Earl of Brecknock *b* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G C B, G C V O *t* 1886 1st Marquess *m* (*see* p 189)	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley* George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*) *b* 1883 *s* 1923 *m*	Earl of Rocksavage *b* 1919
1816 I	*°*Conyngham* Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U K Baron, Minster*) *b* 1890 *s* 1918 *m*	Earl of Mount Charles *b* 1924
1911	*Crewe*, Robt Offley A Crewe Milnes, K G, P C, *b* 1858, 1st Marquess *m*	(None)
1791 I	**Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit Baron, Fisherwick*) *b* 1903 *s* 1904	Severne E S Fitz *C*, *b* 1861
1789 I	**Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit Earl Hillsborough*) *b* 1894 *s* 1918	Lord Arthur F Hy *H*, *b* 1895
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Basil Sheridan Hamilton Temple Blackwood (*Irish Baron Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b* 1909, *s* 1930, *m*	(None to Marquessate see *Dufferin & Claneboye*)
1800 I	**Ely*, George Herbert Loftus (*U K Baron, Loftus*) *b* 1854 *s* 1925, *u*	Viscount Loftus *b* 1903
1801	*Exeter*, William T Brownlow Cecil, C M G, *b* 1876, *s* 1898 *m*	Lord Burghley, M P *b* 1905
1800 I	**Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U K Baron, Kenlis*), *b* 78 *s* 1894, *m*	Earl of Bective *b* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron Conway*) *b* 1871 *s* 1912	Brig Gen Lord Henry S, D S O *b* 1878
1599 S	**Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P C (*U K Baron, Meldrum*), *b* 1847 *s* 1863, *m*	Douglas C L *G b* 1908
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry William Edmond Petty Fitzmaurice, D S O, M V O (*Irish Earl, Kerry, Scott Baron, Nairne*), *b* 1872, *s* 1927, *m*	Earl of Kerry, *b* 1913
1902	*Linlithgow* Victor Alexander John Hope K T G C I E O B E, T D (*Scott Earl, Hopetoun*), *b* 1887, *s* 1908, *m*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b* 1912
1816 I	**Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane Tempest Stewart, K G, P C, M V O (*U K Earl Vane*) *b* 1878, *s* 1915 *m*	Viscount Castlereagh, M P, *b* 1902
1701 S	**Lothian*, Philip Henry Kerr, C H (*U K Baron Ker*), *b* 82, *s* 30	Peter I W *K*, *b* 1922
1917	*Milford Haven*, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, G C V O, *b* 1892, *s* 1921, *m* (*see* p 189)	Earl of Medina, *b* 1919
1838	*Normanby*, Oswald Constantine John Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b* 1912, *s* 1932	Vivian L A *P*, *b* 1884
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas Maclean] Compton D S O, *b* 1885, *s* 1913, *m*	Edward Robt Compton, *b* 1891
1815 I	**Ormonde* James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U K Baron, Ormonde*) *b* 1849, *s* 1919, *m*	Earl of Ossory, *b* 1890
1688 S	*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b* 1896 *s* 1920 *m*	Viscount Drumlanrig, *b* '29
1926	*Reading* Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P C, G C B, G C S I G C I I, G C V O, *b* 1860, 1st Marquess, *m*	Viscount Erleigh, M C, K C, *b* 1889

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1789	*Salisbury* James Edward Hubert Gascoyne Cecil K G G C V O C B T D *b* 1861, *s* 1903, *m*	Viscount Cranborne M P *b* 1893
1800 I	**Sligo* George Ulick Browne (*U K Baron Monteagle*) *b* 1856 1913 *m*	Earl of Altamont *b* 1898
1787	*°Townshend* G J Patrick Dominic Townshend *b* 1916 1921 *M*	George Ferrars *T*, *b* 1854
1694 S	**Tweeddale* Wm George Montagu Hay (*U K Baron Tweeddale*) *b* 1884 1911 *m*	Lord Edward *H* *b* 1888
1789 I	**Waterford* John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Irish Baron*) *Tyrone*) *l* 1901 *s* 1911 *m*	Lord William de la P *B* *l* 1905 [*b* 1873
	Winchester Henry William Montagu Paulet *b* 1862 *s* 1899 *m*	Maj Charles S *P* M V O
	Zetland Lawrence John L Dundas P C G C S I G C I E *b* 1876 *s* 1929, *m*	Earl of Ronaldshay *b* 1908

EARLS —*Style* (*see* footnote p 280) The Right Hon the Earl of —— *Addressed a* My Lord The eldest sons of Earls take by courtesy their father's second title the younger sons being styled the Hon C J the Hon J hn —— the daughters Lady Elizabeth — Where marked ° the of is not used

1606 S	**Alloway* *See* Abercorn *Irish Duke*	
1682 S	*Aberdeen* *See* Aberdeen and Temair (*U K Mary*)	
1682	*Abingdon* Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie *b* 1887 *s* 1928 *m*	Hon Arthur *B* D S O, M C [*b* 1886
1639 S	†*Airlie* David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy K C V O M C *l* 93 *s* 1900 *m*	Lord Ogilvy *b* 1926
1697	*Albemarle* Arnold V C Keppel G C V O C B V D *b* 58 *s* 94 *m*	Viscount Bury M C, *b* 1882
1826	°*Amherst* Jeffery J hn Archer Amherst M C *b* 1896 *s* 1927	Hon Humphrey *A* *b* 1903
1892	*Ancaster* Gilbert Heathcote Drummond Willoughby T D *b* 1867 *s* 1910 *m*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby *b* 1907
1780 I	°*Annesley* Walter Beresford Annesley *l* 1861 *s* 1914 *u*	Viscount Glerawly *b* 1894
1785 I	*Antrim* Randal John Somerled McDonnell *l* 1911 1932	Hon James A G *Mc D* *b* [1917
1762 I	**Ayran* Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore I C, K P (*U K Baron Sudley*) *b* 1868 *s* 1901 *u*	Viscount Sudley *b* 1903
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge K G P C G C B G C M G G C V O D S O *b* 1874 1st Earl *m* (*see* p 188)	(None) [*ley l* 1886
1714	*Aylesford* Heneage Michael Charles Finch *b* 1908 *s* 1924	Hon C D *Finch Knight*
1922	*Balfour* Gerald William Balfour P C *b* 1853 *s* 1930 *m*	Viscount Traprain *b* 1902
1800 I	*Bandon* Percy R G Bernard *b* 1904 *s* 1924	Hon Charles B A *L b* 1904
1772	°*Bathurst* Seymour Henry Pathurst, C M G, *b* 1864 1892 *m*	Lord Apsley D S O M C M I *b* 1895
1919	°*Beatty* David Beatty I C G C B O M, G C V O D S O *Admiral of the Fleet* *l* 1871 1st Earl *w*	Lieut Viscount Borodale R N M P *b* 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp* William Lygon K C P C, K C M G *b* 1872 *s* 1891 *m*	Visct Elmley M P *b* 1903
1797 I	*Belmore* Armar Lowry Corry *b* 1870 *s* 1913	Hon Cecil *L C b* 1873
1679	*Berkeley* Randal Thos Mowbray Berkeley *b* 1865 *s* 1888 *m*	(None)
1739 I	**Lesborough* Vere Brabazon Ponsonby P C, G C M G (*Brit Baron Ponsonby*) *b* 1880 *s* 1920 *m* (*Gov Gen of Canada*)	Viscount Duncannon, *l* 1913
1922	*Birkenhead* Frederick Smith *b* 1907 *s* 1930	(None)
1815	*Bradford* Orland Bridgeman *b* 1873 *s* 1915 *m*	Viscount Newport, *b* 1911
1677 S	†*Cadallane and Holland* Charles William Campbell M C *b*	Lord Glenorchy *b* 1919
1746	*Bricke* *See* Warwick [1889 *s* 1923 *m*	
1469 S	*Buchan* Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine *b* 1850 *s* 1898 *m*	Lord Cardross, *b* 1878
1746	*Buckingham* [*hire* John Hampden Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson *l* 1906 *s* 1930	Arthur E *H H*, *b* 1864
1920	*Buxton* Sydney Charles Buxton P C G C M G *b* 1853 1st Earl *m*	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan* Gerald Oakley Cadogan C B E *b* 1869 *s* 1915 *m*	Viscount Chelsea *b* 1914
1878	°*Cairns* Wilfred Dallas Cairns C M G *b* 1865 *s* 1905 *m*.	Viscount Garmoyle *b* 1907
1543 S	*Caithness* Norman Macleod Buchan C B E *l* 1862 *s* 1914 *m*	Rev Hon Chas *Sinclair b* 65
1801 I	*Caledon* Frik Jas Desmond Alexander *b* 1885 *s* 1898	Lt Col Hon Herbrand *A* [D S O, M C, *b* 1888
1831	*Camperdown* George Alexander Philips Haldane Duncan *b* 1845 *s* 1918 *u*	(None)
1661	*Carlisle* George Josslyn L Estrange Howard *b* 1895 *s* 1912 *m*	Viscount Morpeth, *b* 1923
1793	*Carnarvon* Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert *b* 1898 *s* 1923 *m*	Lord Porchester, *b* 1924
1639 S	*Carnwath* Arthur Edward Dalzell C B, *b* 1851 *s* 1931 *m*	(None)
1748 I	**Carrick* Theobald Walter Somerset Henry Butler (*U K Baron Butler*) *b* 1903 *s* 1931 *m*	Viscount Ikerrin *b* 1931
1509 S	**Cassillis* *See* Ailsa *U K Marquess*	
1800 I	°*Castle Stewart*, Arthur Stuart M C, M P *b* 1889 *s* 1921 *m*	Viscount Stuart *b* 1921
1814	°*Cathcart*, Alan Cathcart (*Scott Baron Cathcart*) *b* 1919 *s* 1927 *M*	Hon Archibald H *C b* 1873
1647 I	†*Cavan* General Frederick Rudolph Lambart K I G C B, G C M G, G C V O G B E *b* 1865 *s* 1900 *m*	Capt Hon Lionel *L*, D S O R N *b* 1873
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell *b* 1900 *s* 1914 *m*	Viscount Emlyn, *b* 1932
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn H Scudamore Stanhope K G, P C, G C V O, *b* 1854, *s* 1887, *m*	Hon Henry *S S*, *b* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, John Buxton Pelham, *b* 1912 *s* 1926	Hon Henry *P*, *b* 1875

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1803 I	**Clancarty*, Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (*U K Visct, Clancarty*) *b* 1891, *s* 1929, *m*	Hon Roderic C B *Le P T*, MC, *b* 1895
1776 I	**Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U K Baron, Clanwilliam*), MC, *b* 1873, *s* 1907, *m*	Lord Gilford, *b* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, PC, GCMG (*Gov Gen of the Union of South Africa*), *b* 1877, *s* 1914, *m*	Lord Hyde, *b* 1906
1793 I	*Clonmell*, Dudley A C Scott, *b* 1853, *s* 1928 *m*	(None)
1620 I	**Cork & Orrery* (1660) Robert John Lascelles Boyle (*Brit Baron, Boyle*), *b* 1864 *s* 1925, *m*	Vice Adm Sir W H D *B*, CB, *b* 1873
1850	*Cottenham* Mark Everard Pepys, *b* 1903 *s* 1922, *m*	Hon John *P*, *b* 1907
1762 I	**Courtown*, James Walter Myles Stopford (*Brit Baron, Saltersford*), *b* 1853 *s* 1914, *m*	Viscount Stopford, OBE, *b* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Reginald Victor Coventry, *b* 1900, *s* 1930, *m*	Hon John *C*, *b* 1903
1857	**Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b* 1890, *s* 1919, *m*	Viscount Dangan *b* 1921
1898	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne Hardy, *b* 1900 *s* 1915	Hon Ralph *G H b* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William Robert Bradley Craven, *b* 1917 *s* 1932, *M*	Maj Hon Rupert *C C*, [*b* 1870
1398 S	**Crawford* David Alexander Edward Lindsay, PC, KT (*U K Baron, Wigan*) *b* 1871, *s* 1913, *m*	Lord Balniel, MP, *b* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thos Baring, PC, GCB, GCIE, GCVO, *b* 1877, *s* 1917, *m*	Viscount Errington, *b* 1918
1633 S	**Dalhousie*, John Gilbert Ramsay (*U K Baron, Ramsay*), *b* 1904, *s* 1928	Hon Simon *R*, *b* 1914
1725 I	*Darnley*, Esmé Ivo Bligh, *b* 1886, *s* 1927, *m*	Lord Clifton, *b* 1915
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, PC, GCVO, KCB, VD, *b* 1851, *s* 1891, *u*	Viscount Lewisham, *b* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b* 1855, *s* 1920, *m*	(None to Earldom, see *Cremorne*)
1761	**De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b* 1900, *s* 1915, *m*	Lord Buckhurst, *b* 1921
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding KCVO (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b* 1859, *s* 1892, *m*	Viscount Feilding, CMG, DSO, *b* 1885
1485	*Derby* Edward George Villiers Stanley, KG, PC, GCB, GCVO, *b* 1865, *s* 1908 *m*	Lord Stanley, MC, MP, *b* 1894
1793 I	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, PC, KP, KCB (*U K, Baron, Desart*), *b* 1848, *s* 1898 *w*	(None)
1622 I	**Desmond* *See* "Denbigh," *Eng Earl* (Denbigh and Desmond')	
1553	*Devon*, Rev Henry Hugh Courtenay, *b* 1872 *s* 1927	Rev Hon Fredk *C*, *b* 1875
1663	*Doncaster* *See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott Duke*	
1800 I	**Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely Hutchinson, KP, PC (*U K Visct, Hutchinson*), *b* 1875 *s* 1900 *m*	Viscount Suirdale, *b* 1902
1661 I	†*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, CMG *b* 1884, *s* 1	Viscount Moore, *b* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, *b* 1875, *s* 1924, *m*	Hon Algernon H *M*, *b* 1880
1860	*Dudley* William Humble Eric Ward, MC, *b* 1894, *s* 1932, *w*	Viscount Ednam, *b* 1920
1633 S	**Dumfries & Bute* (1703) *See* "Bute" *Brit Marq*	
1669 S	*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, KCB, KCVO *b* 1852, *s* 1885, *w*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S	**Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, VC, DSO, MVO (*U K Baron, Dunmore*), *b* 1871, *s* 1907, *m*	Viscount Fincastle, *b* 1908
1822 I	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Henry Wyndham Quin, CB, DSO, *b* 1857, *s* 1926, *m*	Viscount Adare CB, OBF, MC, *b* 1887
1833	*Durham* John Frederick Lambton, *b* 1884, *s* 1929, *m*	Viscount Lambton, *b* 1920
1643 S	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b* 1859, *s* 1878, *m*	Mrs Owain *Greaves*, *b* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Gordon Frederick Henry Charles Howard, *b* 1873, *s* 1927, *m*	Lord Howard of Effingham, *b* 1905
1508 S	**Eglinton & Winton* (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U K. Earl Winton*), *b* 1880, *s* 1919, *m*	Lord Montgomerie, *b* 1914
1733 I	**Egmont* Frederick George Moore Perceval (*Brit Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b* 1914, *s* 1932, *M*, *m* ..	George E S *P*, *b* 1874
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b* 1899, *s* 1926	Hon Michael *S*, *b* 1900
1633 S	**Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, CMG (*U K Baron, Elgin*), *b* 1881, *s* 1917, *m*	Lord Bruce, *b* 1924
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis Granville S Egerton, MVO, *b* 1872, *s* 1914, *m*	Viscount Brackley, *b* 1915
1789 I	**Enniskillen*, John Henry Michael Cole, CMG (*U K Baron, Grinstead*), *b* 1876, *s* 1924, *m*	Viscount Cole, *b* 1921
1789 I	**Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U K Baron, Fermanagh*), *b* 1907, *s* 1914, *m*	Col Hon Sir George *C*, KCVO, *b* 1874
1452 S.	**Erroll*, Josslyn Victor Hay (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b* 1901, *s* 1928, *m*	Lady Diana *H*, *b* 1926 (to *Scott*, Eldm) Hon Gilbert *H*, *b.* 1903 (to *U K* Bny).
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b* 1884, *s* 1916, *m*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1908

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Viscount Tamworth, *b.* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *m.*	(None to Earldom; to Feversham Bny., Col. Charles W. E. *D.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1852)
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1896 *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *P.*, *b.* 1899
1716 I. 1746 *	°*Fitzwilliam*, Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh William Fortescue, M.C., *b.* '88, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, *b.* 1920
1841	*Gainsborough*, Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1927, *M.*	Hon. Gerard E. *N.*, *b.* 1926
1623 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Garlies, *b.* 1928
1703 S.*	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Gosford*, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1911
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	
1684 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Viscount Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Rt.-Adm. Hon. W. *L.-G.*, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Francis Wm. *G.*, *b.* 1860
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	†*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*,
1919	°*Haig*, George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, *b.* 1918. *s* 1928, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1900
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1908
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909	Philip G. *Y.*, *b.* 1906
1812	*Harewood*, Henry George Charles Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1923
1742	*Harrington*, Wm. Henry Leicester Stanhope, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1929, *M.*	Aubrey *S.*, *b.* 1857
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1898
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire, *Irish Marq.*	
1605 S.*	*Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, M.P., *b.* 1903
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	
1821	°*Howe*, Francis Richard H. P. Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1908
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Henry Stafford Northcote, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1932
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., *b.* '74, *s.* '05, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b* 1905
1929	*Inchcape*, Kenneth Mackay, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1932.	Viscount Glenapp, *b.* 1917
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	
1920	*Inverness*. *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh*, Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount Elveden, *b.* 1912
1925	°*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Earl, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *m.*	Viscount Brocas, *b.* 1918
1697	*Jersey*, George Francis Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Edward M. *C-V.*, *b.* 1913
1801 I.*	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Castlerosse, *b.* 1891
1723 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	
1822 I.	†*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Francis Edward *N.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1886
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1924.
1768 I.	†*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Kingsborough, *b* 1897
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Col. Arthur W. H. *Hay-Drummond*, *b.* 1862
1677 S.*	*Kintore*, Arthur George Keith-Falconer, (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1930	Lady Stonehaven *b.* 1874, to Scott. Eldm. of Kintore; Adrian W. *K.-F.*, *b.* 1888, to U.K. Bny. of K. and Scott. Bny. of Falconer
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Viscount Broome, *b.* 1919
1756 I.	*Lanesborough*, Henry Cavendish Butler, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Lord Newtown Butler, *b.* 1918
1624 S.†	*Lauderdale*, Ian Colin Maitland, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Lord Thirlestane, *b.* 1925
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1793 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1898	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1641 S.	†*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balgonie, *b.* 1924
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1913
1803 I.	**Limerick*, Edmund Colquhoun Pery, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Glentworth, *b.* 1930
1633 S.	†*Lindsay*, Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Vaughan, *b.* 1918
1822 I.	**Listowel*, William Francis Hare (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '06, *s.* 1931	Hon. Richard G. *H.*, *b.* 1907
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920	(None to Earldom; to Buy., Capt. Ernest W. *D.*, R.N., *b.* 1876)
1785 I.	**Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, *b.* 1905
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1867
1838	*Lovelace*, Peter Malcolm King, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1929	(None to Earldom: to King Buy., Col. Henry S. King, *b.* 1860)
1795 I.	†*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., *b* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Bingham, M.C., *b* 1898
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, M.P., *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888 *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, M.P., *b.* 1900
1806	°*Manners*, Evelyn Robert Pierrepont *b.* 1888, *s.* 1926	Gervase E. *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1881
1405 S.	*Mar*, Lionel Walter Young, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1932	—
1565 S.	†*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, M.P., *b.* 1895
1785 I.	*Mayo*, Walter Longley Bourke, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Naas, *b.* 1890
1627 I.	**Meath*, Reginald Le Normand Brabazon, C.B., C.B.E. (*U.K. Baron. Chaworth*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Lord Ardee, *b.* 1910
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Pollington, *b.* 1906
1920	*Midleton* William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1856, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., *b.* 1888
1911	*Midlothian.* *See* "Rosebery," below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Melgund, *b.* 1928
1562 S.	**Moray*, Francis Douglas Stuart, M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. John *S.*, *b.* 1894
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker. *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878
1760 I.	**Mornington.* *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	
1458 S.	†*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907 ['43
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcumbe, *b.* '65, *s.* 1917, *m*	Richd. John F. *E.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1831	*Munster*, Geoffrey W. R. H. FitzClarence, *b.* 1906. *s.* 1928, *m*	Edward C. *FitzC.*, *b* 1899
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s* 1913	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m*	Lady Maria Sofia *G.-B.*, *b.*
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886 ['89
1806 I.	**Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.*	Visct. Somerton. *b.* 1910
1647 S.	*Northesk*, David L. G. H. Carnegie, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1870
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, P.C., O.B.E, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1913
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *Gosling*, *b.* 1903
1925	*Oxford & Asquith*, Julian Edward Geo. Asquith, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1928, *M.*	Hon. Herbert *A.*, *b.* 1880
1929	°*Peel*, Wm. Robert Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Clanfield, *b.* 1901
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., [*b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (*Eng. Baron, Windsor*), P.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1923, *m*	Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1923
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, Oliver Henry Wallop, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Viscount Lymington M.P.,
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarrene Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918	(None) [*b.* 1898
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1765	*Radnor*, William Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Viscount Folkestone, *b.* [1927
1831 I.	**Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *w.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1771 I.	†*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.	**Rosebery*, Albert Edward H. M. A. Primrose, D.S.O., M.C. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1882, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Lord Primrose, *b.* 1929

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1806 I	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b* 1906, *s* 1918	Hon Desmond E *P*, *b* '10
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Hias H St Clair Erskine, *b* 1869, *s* 1890, *m*	Lord Loughborough, *b* 1917
1458 S	†*Rothes*, Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie *b* 1902, *s* 1927, *m*	Lord Leslie, *b* 1932
1861	°*Russell*, Bertrand Arthur William Russell, *b* 1872, *s* 1931, *m*	Viscount Amberley, *b* 1921
1915	*St Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks Beach, *b* 1912, *s* 1916, *M*	(None)
1815	*St Germans*, Granville John Eliot, *b* 1867, *s* 1922	Hon Montague C *E*, C V O, O B F, *b* 1870
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b* 1874 *s* 1916 *m*	Viscount Hinchingbrooke
1690	*Scarbrough*, Aldred Frederick Geo Beresford Lumley, K G, G B E K C B (*Irish Inst Lumley*) *b* 1857, *s* 1884, *w*	{*b* 1906
1771 I	**Sefton*, Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (*U K Baron, Sefton*), *b* 1898, *s* 1930	Roger *L*, M P, *b* 1896
1882	*Selborne*, Wm Waldegrave Palmer, K G, P C, G C M G, *b* 1859 *s* 1895, *m*	Maj Hon Richard *M*, C V O, *b* 1873
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley Cooper, P C, K P, G C V O, C B F, *b* 1869, *s* 1886 *m*	Viscount Wolmer P C, M P, *b* 1887
1756 I	**Shannon* Robt Hy Boyle (*Brit Bn Carleton*), *b* 1900 *s* 1917 *m*	Lord Ashley, *b* 1900
1442	*Shrewsbury & Talbot* (1784) John George C H A Chetwynd Chetwynd Talbot (*Irish Earl Waterford*), *b* 1914 *s* 1921, *M*	Viscount Boyle, *b* 1924
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b* 1866, *s* 1907, *m*	Humphrey C *T*, *b* 1883
1633 S	**Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U K Baron, Balnhard*), *b* 1854, *s* 1905, *m*	Hon Hy Aug *Milles Lade*, {*b* 1867
1765	°*Spencer*, Albert Edward John Spencer, *b* 1892 *s* 1922, *m*	LordCarnegie, K C V O, *b* '93
1703 S	**Stair*, John James Dalrymple D S O (*U K Baron, Oxenfoord*) *b* 1879 *s* 1914 *m*	Viscount Althorp, *b* 1924
1628	*Stamford* Roger Grey *b* 1896 *s* 1910	{Viscount Dalrymple, *b* 1906
1718	°*Stanhope*, Jas Richd Stanhope P C, D S O, M C *b* 1880 *s* 1905 *m*	(None)
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo E J Mowbray Rous, K C M G, C B, C V O C B F, V D, *b* 1862 *s* 1886 *m*	Hon Henry A *S*, *b* 1845
1847	*Strafford*, Edmund Henry Byng *b* 1862, *s* 1918, *m*	Viscount Dunwich, *b* 1903
1786	°*Strange* *See* 'Atholl *Scott Duke*	Hon Ivo Francis *B*, *b* 74
1677 S	**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo Bowes Lyon K T, G C V O, I D (*U K Baron Bowes*) *b* 1855, *s* 1904 *m*	Lord Glamis, *b* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b* 1906 *s* 1917	Hon Cecil J A *H*, *b* 1908
1230 S	**Sutherland* *See* "Sutherland, *U K Duke*	{Elizabeth M S L G, *b* 1921
1714	*Tankerville*, Charles Augustus Ker Bennet *b* 1897, *s* 1931	Lord Ossulston, *b* 1921
1822	°*Temple of Stowe* Algernon W Stephen Temple Gore Langton, *b* 1871, *s* 1902 *m*	Chandos G *T G L*, *b* 1909
1823	°*Tyrone* *See* "Londonderry *Irish Marq*	
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct, Grimston, Scott Baron, Forrester*) *b* 1880 *s* 1924 *m*	{Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, *b* 1910
1729	°*Waldegrave* Wm Edward Seymour Waldegrave, *b* 1882, *s* 1930	{Rev Hon Henry N. *W*, *b* 1854
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746) Charles Guy Fulke Greville, *b* 1911, 1928	Hon Richard F M *G*, *b* 1913
1446 I	**Waterford* *See* 'Shrewsbury and T " *Engl Earl* above	
1633 S	**Wemyss & March* (1697) Hugo Richard Charteris (*U K Baron Wemyss*), *b* 1857 *s* 1914 *m*	Lord Elcho, *b* 1912
1621 I	†*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, I C *b* 1870, *s* 1883	Hon Gilbert C A, *b* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Vere Anthony Francis Fane *b* 1893, *s* 1922, *m*	Lord Burghersh, *b* 1924
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Archibald Ralph Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, *b* 1892, *s* 1926, *m*	Maj Gen Hon E J *Montagu Stuart-Wortley*, C B, C M G, D S O, M V O, *b* 1857
1793 I	†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Edward Howard, *b* 1877, *s* 1891, *u*	Lord Clonmore, *b* 1902
1931	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman Thomas, P C, G C S I, G C M G G C I E, G B E, *b* 1866, 1st Earl, *m* (*Viceroy of India*)	{Viscount Ratendone, *b* 1899
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Wm Arthur John Egerton *b* 1921 *s* 1927, *M*	Hon Geo Arthur *E*, *b* 1898
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Guy Montagu George Finch Hatton, O B E D S C, *b* 1885 *s* 1927, *m*	{Viscount Maidstone, *b* 1911
1766 I	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, P C, M P, *b* 1883, *s* 1907 *m*	Gerald A *T*, *b* 1878
1859	*Winton* *See* "Eglinton and W," *Scott Earl* above	
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas A Worsley Pelham, P C, *b* 1859, *s* 1875, *w*	Lord Conyers, M C, *b* —
1921	*Ypres*, John Richard Lowndes French, *b* 1881, *s* 1925, *m*	Viscount French, *b* 1921

VISCOUNTS.—*Style* (*see* footnote, p 280), The Right Hon the Viscount——. *Addressed as* My Lord The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title, they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon Mary, &c

Allenby, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G C B, C C M G, *Field Marshal*, *b* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m*	Capt Fredk Claude H. *A* C B E, R N, *b* 1864
Allendale, Wentworth H C Beaumont, M C, *b* 1890, *s* 1923, *m*	Hon Wentworth *B*, *b.* 1922

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1641 S	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott *b* 1882, *s* 1920 *m*	Capt Robt K *A*, M C, *b* '97
1751 I	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, *b* 1870, *s* 1919, *m*	Hon Desmond *F*, *b* 1905
1917	*Astor* Waldorf Astor *b* 1879 *s* 1919, *m*	Hon W Waldorf *A*, *b* 1907
1781 I	†*Bangor* Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O B I *b* 1868, *s* 1911, *m*	Hon Edward *W*, *b* 1905
1720 I	**Barrington* Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U K Baron, Shute*), *b* 1848, *s* 1901, *m*	Hon William *B*, *b* 1873
1925	*Bearsted* Walter Horace Samuel M C *b* 1882, *s* 1927, *m*	Hon Marcus R *S* *b* 1909
1918	*Bertie of Thame* Vere Frederick Bertie, *b* 1878, *s* 1919, *m*	(None) [*b*
1712	*Bolingbroke & St John* (1716) Vernon H St John *b* 1896 *s* 1899	Geoffrey R *St J*, M C,
1717 I	**Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton Russell (*U K Baron, Brancepeth*), *b* 1864 *s* 1907 *m*	Hon Gustavus L *H R*, *b* 1907
1929	*Brentford*, Richard Cecil Joynson Hicks, *b* 1896 *s* 1932 *m*	Hon Lancelot *J H*, *b* 02
1929	*Bridgeman* William Clive Bridgeman P C, *b* 1864, 1st Visct, *m*	Maj Robert C *B*, M C, M I, *b* 1896
1868	*Bridport* Rowland Arthur Hulbert Nelson Hood (*Irish Baron, Bridport*) *b* 1911 *s* 1924	Hon Sir Alex N *H*, K C V O *b* 1854
1932	*Buckmaster* Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P C, G C V O *b* 1861 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon Stanley O *B* *b* 1890
1919	*Burnham* Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, G C M G, C H, T D, *b* 1862, 1st Viscount *m*	(None to Viscounty to Bny Hon Wm A W *L*, D S O *b* 1864)
1926	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng G C B, G C M G, M V O, *Field Marshal*, *b* 1862, 1st Viscount *m*	(None)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners Sutton *b* 1872 *s* 1918 *m*	(None)
1924	*Cecil of Chelwood*, Edgar Algernon Robt Gascoyne Cecil, P C K C *b* 1864 1st Viscount *m*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Eric Chaplin *b* 1877 *s* 1923 *m*	Hon Anthony *C* *b* 1906
1665 I	†*Charlemont* James Edward G Caulfeild *b* 1880 *s* 1913 *m*	Chas Edw St G *C*, *b* 1887
1921	*Chelmsford*, Frederick John Napier Thesiger P C, C C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G B E *b* 1868 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon Andrew *T*, *b* 1903
1717 I	*Cheetwynd* Godfrey John Boyle Chetwynd, C H *b* 1863 *s* 1911 *u*	Hon Adam D *C*, *b* 1904
1911	*Chilston* Aretas Akers Douglas K C M G *b* 1876, *s* 1926, *m*	Hon Aretas *A D*, *b* 1905
1661 I	**Cholmondeley* *See* "Cholmondeley *U K Marq*	
1902	*Churchill* Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G C V O, *b* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon Victor S, *b* 1890
1823	*Clancarty* *See* "Clancarty *Irish Earl*	
1781 I	**Clifden* Francis Gerald Agar Robartes M V O (*Brit Baron*) *b* 1883 *s* 1930	Maj Hon Victor *A R* M C, *b* 1887
1718	*Cobham* John Cavendish Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), T D, *b* 1881 *s* 1932, *m*	Hon Chas J *L*, *b* 1909
1902	*Colville of Culross* Charles Alexander Colville (*Scott Baron Colville of Culross*), *b* 1838 *s* 1928 *m*	Hon John G *C*, *b* 1892
1827	*Combermere* Fras L W Stapleton Cotton *b* 1887 *s* 1898 *m*	Hon Michael *S C* *b* 1929
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Harold Miller Pearson *b* 1882 *s* 1927, *m*	Hon Weetman *P*, *b* 1910
1927	*Craigavon* James Craig, P C, *b* 1871, 1st Viscount *m*	Hon James *C* *b* 1906
1886	*Cross* Assheton Henry Cross, *b* 1920 *s* 1932, *M*	Hon Richmond G *C*, *b* 22
1926	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, P C G C B C C M G, *b* 1857, 1st Viscount *m*	(None)
1767 I	†*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b* 1881 *s* 1903 *m*	Hon Osbert E *V*, C B E, *b* 1884
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley P C, *b* 56 1st Viscount *u*	Hon Gerald *K*, *b* 1890
1622 I	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon Lee C H, *b* 1844 *s* 1892, *m*	Maj Arthur H *D* *b* 1875
1785 I	*Doneraile* Edward St Leger, *b* 1866 *s* 1891	Hon Hugh St *L*, *b* 1869
1680 I	**Downe* Richard Dawnay (*U K Baron, Dawnay*) *b* 1903 *s* 1931	Hon George W F *D* *b* 09
1675 S	**Dunblane* *See* "Leeds *Engl Duke*	
1926	*Dunedin* Andrew Graham Murray P C, G C V O *b* 1849, 1st Viscount *m*	Hon Ronald *M* *b* 1875
1911	*Elibank* Charles Gideon Murray (*Scott Bn, Elibank*), *b* 1877 *s* 1927 *m*	Hon Arthur C *M*, C M G, D S O, *b* 1879
1897	*Esher* Oliver Sylvain Baliol Brett, M B E, *b* 1881, *s* 1930, *m*	Hon Lionel *B*, 1913
1816	*Exmouth*, Charles Ernest Pellew, *b* 1863, *s* 1923, *m*	Edward I P *P*, O B E, *b* 1868
1620 S	*Falkland*, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O B E, *b* 1880, *s* 1922, *m*	Master of Falkland, *b* 1905
1720	*Falmouth* Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b* 1887, *s* 1918, *m*	Hon Evelyn F V *B*, *b* 1916
1919	*Finlay*, William Finlay, K B E, *b* 1875, *s* 1929, *m*	(None)
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent*, Edmund Bernard Fitzalan Howard, K G, P C, G C V O, D S O, *b* 1855, 1st Viscount *m*	Hon Hy J *F A*, *b* 1883
1918	*Furness* Marmaduke Furness, *b* 1883, 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon Christopher *F*, *b* 1918
1720 I	**Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit Baron, Gage*), *b* 1895, *s* 1912, *m*	Hon George J St C *G* *b* 1932
1727 I	**Galway* George Vere Arundell Monckton Arundell, D S O, O B E, (*U K Baron Monckton*) *b* 1882, *s* 1931, *m*	Hon Simon G R *M A*, *b* 1929
1478 L	**Gormanston*, Jenico William Richard Preston, (*U K Baron, Gormanston*), *b* 1914, *s* 1925, *M.* . ..	Hon Robert F H *P*, *b* 1915

Created.	*Title Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, *VC*, C.B.E., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W.H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* 1870
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '97
1620 I.*	*Grandison. See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* '62, 1st Viscount, *w.*	(None)
1719 I.*	*Grimston. See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Richard O'Grady, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1930	Standish *O'G.*, *b.* 1869
1929	*Hailsham*, Douglas McGarel Hogg, P.C., *b.* 1872, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Quintin *H.*, *b.* 1907
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Lord Irwin, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Henry Smith, T.D., *b.* 1903, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Herbert *S.*, *b.* '30
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E., (None) [*b.* 1869
1917	*Harcourt*, William Edward Harcourt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Henry N. *H.*, *b.* 1929
1846	*Hardinge*, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Robert L.E. *M.*, *b.* 1926
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Robert *D.*, *b.* 1894
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Charles Devereux, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *C.-H.*, *b.* 1904
1842	*Hill*, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, O.B.E. (*Ir. Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* '07, *m.*	
1821	*Hutchinson. See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	
1911	*Knollys*, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. David F. *K.*, *b.* 1931
1895	*Knutsford*, Arthur Henry Holland-Hibbert, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Thurston *H.-H.*, *b.* [1888
1922	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1747	*Leinster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	
1922	*Leverhulme*, William Hulme Lever, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Philip *L.*, *b.* 1915
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Wm. James *H.*, *b.* 1856
1921	*Long of Wraxall*, Francis David Long, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924	Hon. R. Eric *L.*, *b.* 1892
1628 I.*	*Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	
1660 I.*	*Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon John *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Henry Charles Clement Dundas, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Henry C.P.B. *D.*, *b.* '09
1916	*Mersey*, Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Edward Clive *B.*, *b.* [1906
1717 I.*	*Midleton. See* "Midleton," *English Earl*	
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.*	*Monck*, Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1927	Brig.-Gen. Cecil S. O. *M.*, *b.* 1863 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Major Walter T. *B.*, *b.* 1853 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *w.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1920	*Novar*, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., *b* 1860, 1st Viscount. *m.*	(None)
1929	*Plumer*, Thomas Hall Rokeby Plumer, M.C., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1932, *m.*	(None)
1873	*Portman*, Edward Claud Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Seymour *P.*, *b.* 1868
1744 I.*	*Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Matthew W. *R.*, *b.* 1925
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Esmond *H.*, *b.* 1898
1918	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Jestyn R.A.P. *P.*, *b.* '17
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. Ronald G. *J.*, *b.* 1905
1932	*Sankey*, John Sankey, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Viscount (*Lord High Chancellor*)	(None)
1911	*Scarsdale*, Richard Nathaniel Curzon, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1925, *m*	Hon. Francis N. *C.*, *b.* 1865
1905	*Selby*, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1923	(None)
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m*	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1931	*Snowden of Ickornshaw*, Philip Snowden, P.C., *b.* 1864, *1st Viscount*, *m.*	(None)
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robert Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.*	*Stormont. See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	
1927	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* '59, 1st Viset., *m.*	(None)
1806 I.†	*Templetown*, Henry Edward Montagu Dorington Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1890, *w.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.* [1876
1926	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, C.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1921	*Ullswater*, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Christopher *L.*, *b.* 1887
1622 I.*	*Valentia*, Caryl Arthur James Annesley, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1927	Rev. Wm. M. *A.*, *b.* 1875 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1918	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1873, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911, *m.*	(None)
1923	*Younger of Leckie*, James Younger, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Edward G. *Y.*, *b.* 1906

BISHOPS (24) —*Style*, The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as* My Lord
[Those marked * always sit—21 others except §Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)]

Appta		*Entd Lords*
1921	*Bath & Wells* (71st), St John Basil Wynne Willson, D D , *b* 1868, *cons* 1921	1927
1924	*Birmingham* (31d), Ernest William Barnes, D D Sc D , F R S , *b* 1874, *cons* 1924	1932
1927	*Blackburn* (21st), Percy Mark Herbert D D , b 1885, *cons* 1922, *trans* 1927	(2)
1931	*Bradford* (2nd), Alfred Walter Frank Blunt D D , *b* 1879, *cons* 1931	(13)
1914	*Bristol* (49th), George Nickson, D D , *b* 1864, *cons* 1906, *trans* 1914	1920
1920	*Carlisle* (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D D , *b* 1872, *cons* 1920	1924
1928	*Chelmsford* (31d), Henry Albert Wilson, D D , *b* 1876, *cons* 1928	(10)
1932	*Chester* (35th), Geoffrey Francis Fisher, M A , *b* 1887, *cons* 1932	(15)
1929	*Chichester* (97th), George Kennedy Allen Bell, D D , *b*. 1883, *cons* 1929	(11)
1931	*Coventry* (3rd) Melvyn George Haigh, D D , *b* 1887, *cons* 1930	(12)
1927	*Derby* (21st), Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D D , *b* 1871, *cons* 1927	(7)
1920	**Durham* (86th) Herbert Hensley Henson, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1918, *trans* 1920	1920
1924	*Ely* (61st), Leonard Jauncey White Thomson, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1924	1932
1916	*Exeter* (65th), Lord William Cecil, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1916	1921
1923	*Gloucester* (33rd) Arthur Cayley Headlam C H , D D , *b* 1862 *cons* 1923	1929
1927	*Guildford* (21st), John Harold Greig, D D , b 1865, *cons* 1921, *trans* 1927	(4)
1930	*Hereford* (99th), Charles Lisle Carr D D *b* 1871, *cons* 1922, *trans* 1930	1928
1926	*Leicester* (21st), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D D , *b* 1870, *cons* 1923 *trans* 1926	1931
1913	*Lichfield* (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne D D , *b* 1864, *cons* 1910, *trans* 1913	1919
1932	*Lincoln* (21st),	(16)
1923	*Liverpool* (3rd), Albert Augustus David D D *b* 1867, *cons* 1921, *trans* 1923	1926
1901	**London* (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, P C , K C V O , D D , *b* 1858, *cons* 1897, *trans* 1901	1901
1928	*Manchester* (6th) Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D D , *b* 1872, *cons* 1919, *trans* 1928	1921
1927	*Newcastle* (6th), Harold Ernest Bilbrough D D , *b* 1867, *cons* 1915, *trans* 1927	(6)
1910	*Norwich* (90th), Bertram Pollock, K C V O , D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1910	1916
1925	*Oxford* (36th), Thomas Banks Strong G B E , D D , *b* 1861 *cons* 1920, *trans* 1925	1923
1927	*Peterborough* (31st), Claude Martin Blagden, D D , *b* 1874 *cons* 1927	(3)
1927	*Portsmouth* (21st), Ernest Neville Lovett, C B E , D D , *b* 1869, *cons* 1927	(5)
1926	*Ripon* (6th) Edward Arthur Burroughs, D D , *b* 1882 *cons* 1926	(1)
1930	*Rochester* (102nd), Martin Linton Smith, D S O , D D , *b* 1868, *cons* 1918 *trans* 1930	1924
1920	*St Albans* (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D D , *b* 1872, *cons*. 1909 *trans* 1920	1923
1923	*St Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D D *b* 1861, *cons* 1923	1930
1921	*Salisbury* (95th), St Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1904, *trans* 1921	1928
1913	*Sheffield* (21st) Leonard Hedley Burrows, D D , *b* 1857, *cons* 1909, *trans* 1913	1919
1928	§*Sodor & Man* (73rd), William Stanton Jones D D *b* 1866 *cons* 1928	
1932	*Southwark* (4th), Richard Godfrey Parsons, *b* 1882, *cons* 1927 *trans* 1932	(14)
1928	*Southwell* (4th), Henry Mosley D D *b* 1868, *cons* 1919, *trans* 1928	(8)
1923	*Truro* (7th) Walter Howard Lucie, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1923	1930
1928	*Wakefield* (3rd), James Buchanan Seaton D D , *b* 1868, *cons* 1928	(9)
1932	**Winchester* (90th), Cyril Forster Garbett D D *b* 1875 *cons* 1919, *trans* 1932	1022
1931	*Worcester* (107th), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D D , *b* 1867, *cons* 1920, *trans* 1931 . ..	1923

BARONS —*Style* (see footnote, p 280) The Right Hon Lord ——.
Addressed as, My Lord

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas Benj Bright McLaren, P C , K C , *b* 1850 1st B , *m*	Hon H D McL , C B E , *b* 1879
1873	*Aberdare*, Clarence Napier Bruce, *b* 1885, *s* 1919, *m*	Hon Morys G B , *b* 1919
1835	*Abinger*, Hugh Richard Scarlett, D S O *b* 1878, *s* 1927, *m*	Hon James R S , *b* 1914
1869	*Acton*, John E H Lyon Dalberg Acton, *b* 1907, *s* 1924 *m*	Hon Richd L D A , *b* 1909
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O B E , *b* 1883 *s* 1915	Hon Raymond H , *b* 1884
1921	*Aldwyn*, Ronald Townshend Fellowes, D S O , M C , *b* 1886, *s* 1924, *m*	Com Hon Eric W L F , R N *b* 1887
1907	*Aberdale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b* 1863, *s* 1911, *m* ,	Hon James C A , *b* 1864
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b* 1846, *s* 1907, *u*	Hon Gerald G *b* 1879
1876	*Alington* Napier George Henry Sturt, *b* 1896, *s* 1919, *m*	(None)
1932	*Allen of Hurtwood*, Reginald Clifford Allen, *b* 1889, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1902	*Allerton*, George William Lawies Jackson, *b* 1903, *s* 1925, *m*	Hon Edward J J , *b* 1928
1929	*Alvingham*, Robert Daniel Thwaites Yerburgh, *b* 1889, 1st Baron, *w*	Hon Robert G E Y , *b* 1926
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm Alexander Evering Cecil, *b* 1912, *s* 19, *M*	Hon Henry K A C *b* 1914
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A Villiers Russell, G C S I , G C I F , *b* 69, *s* 84, *m*	Hon T Hugo R , *b* 1896
1929	*Amulree*, William Warrender Mackenzie, P C , G B E , *b* 1860, 1st Baron, *w*	Hon Basil W S M , *b*. 1900
1863	*Annaly*, Luke Henry White, M C , *b* 1885, *s* 1922, *m*	Hon Luke R W , *b* 1927
1917	*Annesley* *See* "Valentia, *Irish* Viscount ...	(None to Barony)
1916	*Anslow*, Ionman Mosley C B , *b* 1850, 1st Baron, *u*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson Armstrong, T D , *b* 1863, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Wm J M W-A , *b* 1892

Created	Title Name &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1924	*Arnold* Sydney Arnold *b* 1878 1st Baron	(None)
1505	*Arundell of Wardour* Gerald Arthur Arundell *b* 1861 *s* 1921 *m*	Hon John F *A b* 1907
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson *b* 1868 *s* 1913 *m*	Lt Edward G RN *b* 1901
1835	*Ashburton* Francis Denzil Edwd Baring *b* 1866 *s* 1889 *m*	Hon Alexander *B*, *b* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe* Henry Cubitt CB *b* 1867 *s* 1917 *m*	Hon Roland C *C b* 1899
1920	*Ashfield* Albert Henry Stanley PC *b* 1875 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde* Thomas Gair Ashton *b* 1855 1st Baron *m*	Hon Thos R *A b* 1901
1800 I	*Ashtown* Frederick Oliver French *b* 1868 *s* 1880 *m*	Hon Robert *F b* 1897
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith KCB *b* 1861 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1917	*Atholstan* Hugh Graham *b* 1848 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1928	*Atkin* James Richard Atkin PC (*Lord of Appeal*) *b* 1867 *m*	(Life Peerage)
1789 I 1793*	*Auckland* Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brt Baron Auckland*) *b* 1895 *s* 1917	Geoffrey M *E*, MBE *b* 1892
1900	*Avebury* John Lubbock *b* 1915 *s* 1920 *M*	Hon Maurice P *I b* 1900
1718 I	*Aylmer* John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer *b* 1880 *s* 1923 *m*	Hon Kenneth A *A b* 1883
1929	*Baden Powell* Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden Powell GCMG GCVO KCB *b* 1857 1st Baron *m*	Hon Arthur R P *B P b* 1913
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot *b* 1857 *s* 1887 *m*	Claud L *B b* 1865
1607 S	*Balfour of Burleigh* George John Gordon Prior *b* 1883 *s* 1921 *m*	Master of Burleigh, *b* 1927
1869	*Balmhard* *See* Southesk *Scott Earl*	
1924	*Banbury* Frederick George Banbury IC *b* 1850 1st Baron *u*	Chas Wm *B b* 1915
1698	*Barnard* Christopher William Vane CMG MC *b* 88 *s* 1918 *m*	Hon Harry J N *b* 1923
1922	*Barnby* Francis Vernon Willey CMG CBE MVO *b* 1884 *s* 29	(None)
1887	*Basing* John Timbrey Robert Sclater Booth *b* 1890 *s* 1919 *m*	George L *S L b* 1903
1929	*Basted* Robert Arthur Sandeis PC *b* 1857 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1447	*Bauchamp Barony claimed by* Lt Hon Oliver Lyttelton	
1917	*Beaverbrook* William Maxwell Aitken IC *b* 1879 1st Baron *u*	Hon J W Maxwell A *b* '10
1647 S	†*Belhaven and Stenton* Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton CIE *b* 1871 *s* 1920 *u*	Master of Belhaven *b* 1903
1848 I	†*Bellew* George Leopold Bryan *b* 1857 *s* 1911 *m*	Hon Richd E *Bellew b* 1858
1856	*Belper* Algernon Henry Strutt *b* 1883 *s* 1914 *m*	Hon Alexander *S b* 1912
1455	*Berners* Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt Wilson *b* 1883 *s* 1918	Hon Clement *I b* 1857
1784	*Berwick* Thomas Henry Noel Hill *b* 1877 *s* 1897, *m*	Chas M W *H b* 1897
1922	*Bethell* John Henry Bethell *b* 1861 1st Baron *m*	Hon John R *B b* 1902
1903	*Biddulph* John Michael Gordon Biddulph *b* 1869 *s* 1923 *m*	Hon Michael *B b* 1898
1923	*Blanesburgh* Robert Younger PC GBE *b* 1861 (*Lord of Appeal*)	(Life Peerage)
1918	*Bledisloe* Charles Bathurst IC GCMG KBE (*Governor General of New Zealand*) *b* 1867 1st Baron *m*	Hon Benjamin I *B b* 99
1907	*Blyth* Herbert William Blyth *b* 1868 *s* 1925 *m*	Ian A I *b* 1905
1892	*Blyth wood* Barrington Shute Douglas Campbell *b* 1877 *s* 1919	Rev Hon Leopold *Campbell D upla b* 1881
1707	*Bolton* William George Algar Orde Powlett *b* 1869 *s* 1922 *m*	Hon Nigel A *O P b* 1900
1922	*Borwick* Robert Hudson Borwick *b* 1845 1st Baron *m*	Hon George *B*, *b* 1880
1761	*Boston* Cecil Hilton Irby *b* 1860 1877 *m*	Hon Cecil S *I b* 1862
1887	*Bowes* *See* Strathmore and K Scott *Earl*	
1711	*Boyle* *See* Cork and Orrery *Irish Earl*	
1880	*Brabourne* Cecil Marcus Knatchbull Hugessen *b* 1863 *s* 1915 *u*	Hon Michael *Knatchbull*, MC *b* 1895
1925	*Bradbury* John Swanwick Bradbury CCB *b* 1872 1st Baron *m*	Hon John *B b* 1914
1866	*Brancepeth* *See* Boyne *Irish Earl*	
1788	*Brancker* Henry Neville *b* 1855 *s* 1904 *m*	Hon Richd H C V *b* 18
1529	*Brave* Adrian Verney Verney Cave *b* 1874 *s* 1928 *m*	Hon Thos A I *C b* 1902
1794 I*	*Brid port* *See* Bridport *Hood Viscount*	
1860	*Brougham* and Vaux Victor Henry Peter Brougham *b* 1909 *s* 1927 *m*	Hon — *b* 1932
1776	*Brownlow* Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust *b* 1899 *s* 1927 *m*	Robert H 1861
1529	*Bruce* Alexander Bruce Henry Bruce *b* 1906 *s* 1926	Hon John D *I* 1909
1912	*Butler* *See* Carrick *Irish Earl*	
1643	*Byron* Rev Frederick Ernest Charles Byron *b* 1861 *s* 1917 *m*	Capt Augustus Wm *b* 1856
1796	*Calthorpe* Somerset Frederick Gough Calthorpe *b* 62 *s* 1912 *m*	Hon Frederick *G C b* 1892
1383	*Camoys* Ralph Francis Julian Stonor *b* 1884 *s* 1897 *m*	Hon Ralph S *b* 1913
1929	*Camrose* William Ewert Berry *b* 1870 1st Baron *m*	Hon John S *B*, *b* 1909
1715 I	*Carbery* John Evans Freke *b* 1892 *s* 1898 *m*	Hon Ralfe *E I*, *b* 1897
1834 I 1838*	*Carew* William Francis Crew (*Brt Baron, Carew*) *b* 1905 *s* 1927	Hon Gavin G *C b* 1906
1786	*Carleton* *See* Shannon *Irish Earl*	
1916	*Carnock*, Frederick Archibald Nicolson MC *b* 1883 *s* 1928	Capt Hon Eiskine A N, DSO RN, *b* 1884
1796 I 1797*	*Carrington* Rupert Victor John Carington, *b* 1891 *s* 1920 *m*	Hon Peter *C*, *b* 1919
1921	*Carson* Edward Henry Carson PC (*Lord of Appeal*) *b* 1854, *m*	(Life Peerage)
1812 I	†*Castlemaine* Albert Edward Handcock *b* 1863 *s* 1892 *m*	Hon Robert *H b* 1864

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1869	*Castletown*, Bern E B Fitz Patrick, P C, K P, C M G, *b* '48, *s* 83, *w*	(None)
1460 S	**Cathcart* *See* "Cathcart, *U K Earl*	
1918	*Cawley*, Frederick Cawley, P C, *b* 1850, 1st Baron, *w*	Hon Robt Hugh *C*, *b* '77
1919	*Chalmers* Robert Chalmers, P C, G C B, *b* 1858, 1st Baron, *w*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b* 1864, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon John R. *B*, *b* 1901
1831	*Chaworth* *See* "Meath *Irish Earl*	
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish M C, *b* 1894, *s* 1907 *m*	Hon John Chas C *C b* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore* Francis Osmond Henry Eaton D S O *b* 1893 *s* 1925 *m*	Hon Herbert *F b* 1895
1858	*Churston* Richard Francis Roger Yarde Buller *b* 1910, *s* 1930	Hon John J *L b* 1915
1800 I	*Clanmorris* Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b* 1879 *s* 1916 *m*	Hon John Michael *B b* [1908
1828	*Clanwilliam* *See* Clanwilliam *Irish Earl*	
1800 I	*Clarina* Eyre Nathaniel Massey *b* 1880, *s* 1922 *m*	(None)
1831	*Clements* *See* Leitrim *Irish Earl*	
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh* William Hugh Clifford *b* 1858 *s* 1916, *m*	Hon Chas O Hugh *C*, *b* 87
1200	*Clinton* Chas J R Hepburn Stuart Forbes Trefusis *b* 63, *s* 04, *m*	Two co heiresses
1762 I	**Clive* *See* Powis *U K Earl*	
1919	*Clwyd* John Herbert Roberts, *b* 1863 1st Baron *m*	Hon John Trevor *R*, *b* 1900
1313	*Cobham* Gervase Disney Alexander, *b* 1880 *claim established* 1916	(None)
1919	*Cochrane of Cults* Thos Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b* 1857, 1st Baron *m*	Maj Hon Thos G F *C*, D S O, *b* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke* Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P C G C V O, *b* 1861 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge* Geoffrey Duke Coleridge *b* 1877 *s* 1927, *m*	Hon Richard D *C*, *b* 1905
1604 S	**Colville of Culross* *See* Colville *U K Visct*	
1917	*Colwyn* Frederick Henry Smith P C *b* 1859 1st Baron, *m*	Frederick J V *S*, *b* 1914
1841	*Congleton* John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b* 1892, *s* 1914 *m*	Hon Wm J *P*, *b* 1925
1712 I	**Conway* See Hertford *Brit Marq*	
1931	*Conway of Allington*, William Martin Conway *b* 1856 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1509	*Conyers* Sackville George Pelham M C, *b* 1888, *s* 1926, *m*	Two co heiresses
1927	*Cornwallis*, Fiennes Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis C B E, T D, *b* 1864 1st Baron *m*	Capt Hon Wykeham S *C*, M C, *b* 1892
1874	*Cottesloe* Thomas Francis Fremantle C B *b* 1862 *s* 1918 *m*	Hon John W H *F b*
1914	*Cozens Hardy* Edward Herbert Cozens Hardy *b* 1873 *s* 1924 *m*	Hon Herbert A *C H b* 07
1929	*Craigmyle*, Thomas Shaw J C *b* 1850 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Alex *S b* 1883
1899	*Cranworth* Bertram Francis Gurdon M C *b* 1877 *s* 1902 *m*	Hon Robert *G b* 1904
1892	*Craushaw* Gerald Beach Brooks *b* 1884, *s* 1929, *m*	Hon Herbert W *L b* 1890
1797 I	**Cremorne* *See* Dartrey *U K Earl*	Brig Gen Sir Douglas F R Dawson, G C V O *b* 1854
1797 I	†*Crofton* Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton *b* 1866, *s* 1912, *w*	Hon Edw Chas *C b* 1896
1490	*Cromwell* Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke Copley M C *b* 1893 *s* 1923, *m*	Hon David Godfrey *B C*, *b* 1929
1920	*Cullen of Ashbourne* Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, *b* 1912, *s* 1932	Hon Edmund W M *C*, *b* 1916
1914	*Cunliffe* Rolt Cunliffe *b* 1899 *s* 1920, *m*	Hon Roger *C*, *b* 1932
1927	*Cushendun* Ronald John McNeill I C, *b* 1861 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1921	*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy* James Henry Dalziel I C *b* 1868 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1924	*Danesfort* John George Butcher K C, *b* 1853 1st Baron *w*	(None)
1332	*Darcy de Knayth* Mervyn Horatio Herbert (Viscount Clive—*see* Powis, Earl of) *b* 1904 *s* 1929	Duchessa Della Gratia, *b* 1900
1927	*Daresbury*, Gilbert Greenall, C V O, *b* 1867, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Edward *G b* 1902
1924	*Darling* Charles John Darling P C, *b* 1849 1st Baron *u*	Maj Hon John C *D*, D S O, *b* 1887
1923	*Daryngton*, Herbert Pike Pease P C *b* 1867, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Jocelyn A *P*, *b* 1908
1932	*Davies* David Davies *b* 1880 1st Baron *m*	Hon David *D*, *b* 1915
1897	*Downay* *See* Downe *Irish Visct*	
1920	*Dawson of Penn*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, I C, G C V O, K C B, K C M G, M D, P R C P *b* 1864 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1812 I	†*Decies* John Graham Hope de la Poer Beresford P C, D S O, *b* 1866 *s* 1910, *u*	Hon Arthur M *H B*, *b* 1915
1299	*De Clifford* Edward Southwell Russell, *b* 1907 *s* 1909, *m*	Hon John *R b* 1928
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French *b* 1884 *s* 1915, *m*	Hon Francis A J *F*, *b* '87
1821	*Delamere*, Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley *b* 1900 *s* 1931, *m*	Brig Gen Hugh *C*, *b* 1852
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley* Algernon Sidney, *b* 1854, *s* 1922	Hon William *S*, *b* 1859
1838	*De Manley* Rev Maurice John George Ponsonby *b* 1846 *s* 1918 *m*	Hon Hubert Wm *P*, *b* 1878
1834	*Denman* Thomas Denman P C, G C M G, K C V O, *b* 74 *s* 94 *m*	Hon Thomas *D*, *b* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de Yarburgh Bateson, *b* 65, *s* 93 *m*	Hon George *de Y B*, *b* '70
1887	*De Ramsey*, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, *b* 1910, *s* 1925	John D C *F*, *b* 1915
1881	*Derwent* George Harcourt V Bempde-Johnstone, *b* 99, *s* 1929, *m*.	Hon. Patrick V B *J*, *b* '01
1909	*Desart* *See* "Desart *Irish Earl*	
1831	*De Saumarez* James St Vincent Saumarez *b* 1843 *s* 1891, *m*	Hon James B S., *b* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, Wm Henry Grenfell, K G, G C V O, *b* '55, 1st Bn, *m*	(None)
1910	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b* 1871, *s* 1914, *m*	Hon Arthur P *De V*, *b* 1912

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1930	*Dickinson*, Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, P.C., K.B.E., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Richard S. W. *D.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1897
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. K. *D.*, *b.* 1924
1899	*Dorchester*, Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., *b.* '76, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None)
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. Joseph *D.*, *b.* 1914
1875	*Douglas. See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	
1917	*Doverdale*, Oswald Partington, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Edward A. *P.*, *b.* 1904
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	Rbrt. Montague *Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood*, *b.* 1881
1929	*Dulverton*, Gilbert Alan Hamilton Wills, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1880, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *W.*, *b.* 1915
1800 I.	*Dunalley*, Henry Cornelius O'Callaghan Prittie, D.S.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Henry D. G. *P.*, *b.* 1912
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B.*, *b.* 1917
1892	*Dunleath*, Charles Henry George Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1931, *m*	Rt. Hon. Henry G. H. *M.*, P.C., *b.* 1888
1831	*Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	
1869	*Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P.*, *b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R.*, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1899
1928	*Ebbisham*, George Rowland Blades, G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon Rowland *B.*, *b.* 1912
1857	*Ebury*, Robert Grosvenor, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1932, *M.*	Hon. Hugh R. *G.*, *b.* 1919
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Maurice Egerton, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1920	(None)
1849	*Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	
1643 S.	*Elibank, See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	
1802	*Ellenborough*, Henry Astell Law, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Richard E. C. *L.*, *b.* 1926
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone*, Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), K.T., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *w.*	(None)
1919	*Ernle*, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Bn., *w.*	(None) [1899
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Donald *E.*, *b.*
1932	*Essendon*, Frederick Wm. Lewis, *b.* 1870, 1st. Baron, *m*	Hon. Brian *L.*, *b.* 1903
1872	*Ettrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	
1627 S. †	*Fairfax*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Master of Fairfax, *b.* 1920
1929	*Fairhaven*, Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, *b.* 1896, 1st Baron	(None)
1897	*Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Alex. Gavin, *H.*, *b.* 1902
1756 I. †	*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset. *M.*, *b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil, *F.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Fras. *G. R.*, *b.* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F.*, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur Fisher, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *V.-F.*, *b.* 1921
1790	*Fisherwick. See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1295	*FitzWalter*, (*in abeyance since* 1932)	
1776	*Foley*, Adrian Gerald Foley, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1927, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Cyril P. *F.*, *b.* 1868
1445 S.	*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918
1821	*Forester*, Cecil George Wilfred Weld-Forester, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Charles C. *W.-F.*, *b.* 1869
1928	*Forres*, Stephen Kenneth Guthrie Williamson, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. John A. H. *W.*, [*b.* 1922
1633 S.*	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Dewar, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1906
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Josepn *P.*, *b.*
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C.*, *b.* 1920
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt Wm. *G* *b.* 19
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1899
1917	*Gisborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C.*, *b.* 1889
1932	*Gladstone of Hawarden*, Henry Neville Gladstone, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1918	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Wilfrid Russell Bailey, D.S.O., *b.* 1891, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1857

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1918	*Glenarthur*, (James) Cecil Arthur, *b* 1883, *s* 1928, *m*	Hon Matthew *A*, *b* 1909
1921	*Glenavy*, Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, *b* 1885, *s* 1931, *m*	Hon Patrick G *C*, *b* 1913
1911	*Glenconner*, Christopher Grey Tennant, *b* 1899, *s* 1920, *m*	Hon Colin C I *T*, *b* 1926
1922	*Glendyne*, John Nivison *b* 1878, *s* 1930 *m*	Hon Robert *N*, *b* 1926
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b* 1894, *s* 1918, *m*	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C B E, M C, *b* 1884, *s* 1917, *m*	Hon Timothy R *B* *b* 1927
1868	*Gormanston* *See* "Gormanston *Irish Peer*"	
1806	*Granard* *See* "Granard, *Irish Earl*"	
1782	*Grantley* John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b* 1855, *s* 1877 *m*	Hon Richard *N*, *b* 1892
1794 I	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b* 1871, *s* 1914, *m*	Henry A C *G*, *b* 1877
1927	*Greenway*, Charles Greenway, *b* 1857, 1st Baron, *m*	Capt Hon C K *G* *b* 1888
1929	*Greenwood*, Hamar Greenwood, P C, *b* 1870, 1st Baron *m*	Hon David *G* *b* 1914
1902	*Grenfell*, Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, *b* 05 *s* 25, *m.*	Hon Arthur L J *G* *b* 1908
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O B E, *b* 1871 *s* 1909 *m*	Hon Ronald *G*, *b* 1912 (Co heirs)
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b* 1862, *s* 1912	
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph Wm Ernest Beckett, T D, *b* 1891, *s* 1917, *m*	Hon Christopher *B* *b* 1915
1815	*Grinstead* *See* "Enniskillen *Irish Earl*"	
1880	*Haldon* Lawrence William Palk, *b* 1869, *s* 1903, *u*	Hon Laurence *P*, *b* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K T, C V O, M C, *b* 1872, *s* 1900, *m*	John *H*, *b* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington D S O, *b* 1883, *s* 1906	Hon Humphrey *P*, *b*
1926	*Hanworth*, Ernest Murray Pollock, P C, K B E (*Master of the Rolls*), *b* 1851, 1st Baron *m*	David Bertram *P* *b* 1916
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst* Charles Hardinge K G P C G C B G C S I G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, I S O, *b* 1858, 1st Baron *w*	Maj Hon Alexander H *H*, C V O, M C *b* 1804
1869	*Hare* *See* "Listowel, *Irish Earl*"	
1876	*Harlech*, Geo Ralph Charles Ormsby Gore, C B, T D, *b* 1855, *s* 1904, *m*	Rt Hon Wm G A *O G* P C, M P *b* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George St Vincent Harris, M C, *b* 1889 *s* 1932, *m*	Hon Geo R *H*, *b* 1920
1866	*Hartismere* *See* "Henniker *Irish Baron* below"	
1895	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b* 1882, *s* 1904, *m*	Hon Edward *A*, *b* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward C R Littleton *b* 1868 *s* 1930, *m*	Hon Edward *L* *b* 1900
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke *b* 1860 *s* 1887, *m*	Adm Hon Stanhope *H* [*b* 1863
1711	*Hay* *See* "Kinnoull, *Scott Peer*"	
1927	*Hayter*, George Hayter Chubb, *b* 1848 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Charles A *C*, *b* 1871
1797 I	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson Winn *b* 1855, *s* 1913 *m*	Hon Rowland *W* *b* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Martyn Charles Andrew Hemphill, *b* 1901, *s* 1930, *m*	Hon Peter P M *H* *b* 1928
1896	*Heneage*, George Edward Heneage, O B E, *b* 1866, *s* 1922	Hon Hy G *H*, D S O *b* 1868
1799 I	**Henley*, Francis Robert Eden (*U K Baron, Northington*), *b* 1877 *s* 1925 *m*	Hon Michael Francis *E* *b* 1914
1800 I	**Henniker*, Chas Henry Chandos Henniker Major (*U K Baron, Hartismere*), *b* 1872, *s* 1902	Hon Gerald *H M*, *b* 1872
1886	*Herschell*, Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, *b* 1923, *s* 1929, *M*	(None)
1922	*Hewart*, Gordon Hewart, P C (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b* 1870, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Hugh V *H*, *b* 1896
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes a Court, *b* 1863, *s* 1903, *m*	Hon William *H* C *b* 06
1886	*Hillingdon* Arthur Robert Mills *b* 1892 *s* 1919, *m*	Hon Charles H *M*, *b* 1922
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp *b* 1906, *s* 1931, *m*	Hon Henry R *A*, *b* 1912
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b* 1867, *s* 1912, *m*	Hon Angus *H* *b* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Geoffrey Hope Hope Morley, *b* 1885, *s* 1929, *m*	Hon Claude H *H M* *b* 87
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D S O, M C, *b* 1886 *s* 1898, *m*	Hon James Hans *H* *b* 1928
1782 I	**Hood* *See* "Hood,' *Brt Peer*"	
1797 I	*Hotham*, Henry Frederick Hotham, *b* 1899, *s* 1923	Hon Peter *H*, *b* 1004
1881	*Hothfield*, John Sackville Richard Tufton, D S O *b* 1873, *s* 1926 *m*	Hon Hy H *T*, *b* 1897
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott Ellis, *b* 1880, *s* 1899 *m*	Hon John *S I*, *b* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Bernard Edward Fitzalan Howard, M B E, *b* 1885, *s* 1924, *m*	Hon Miles *I H*, *b* 1915
1930	*Howard of Penrith*, Esme Wm Howard, P C, G C B, G C M G, C V O, *b* 1863, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Francis P R *H*, *b* 1905
1923	*Hunsdon*, Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, *b* 1854, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Walter D *G*, *b* 18
1796 I	*Huntingfield*, Wm C Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b* 1883, *s* 1915, *m.*	Hon G C Arcedeckne V *b* 1915
1932	*Hutchison of Montrose*, Robert Hutchison, K C M G, C B, D S O, *b* 1874 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b* 1862 *s* 1899, *m*	Hon William *J*, *b* 1898
1931	*Hyndley*, John Scott Hindley, *b* 1883 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b* 1867, *s* 1913 *m*	(None)
1921	*Illingworth*, Albert Holden Illingworth P C, *b* 1865, 1st Baron	(None)
1543 I	*Inchiquin*, Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, *b* 1897, 1929, *m*	Hon Phadrig *O B*, *b* 1900
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns *b* 1897, *s* 1919, *m*	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P C, *b* 1865, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Andrew *W*, *b* 1897
1921	*Invernairn*, William Beardmore, *b* 1856, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1925	*Irwin,* Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K G, P C, G C S I, G C I E, *b* 1881, 1st Baron *m*	Hon Charles I *W*, *b* 1912
1910	*Islington,* John Poynder Dickson Poynder, P C, G C M G, G B E, D S O, *b* 1866 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1924	*Jessel,* Herbert Merton Jessel C B, C M G, T D, *b* 1866 1st Baron *m*	Hon Edward H *J*, *b* 1904
1906	*Joicey,* James Joicey *b* 1846, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Arthur *J*, *b* 1880
1831	*Kenlis See* "Hertford, *Irish Marq*	
1856	*Kenmare See* "Kenmare, *Irish Earl*	
1776 I 1886*	*Kensington,* {Hugh Edwardes, C M G, D S O, T D, (*U K Baron, Kensington*), *b* 1873, *s* 1900, *m*	Hon William *T b* 1904
1788	*Kenyon* Lloyd Tyrell Kenyon *b* 1917, *s* 1927, *M*	Gordon L I *K*, *b* 1873
1821	*Ker See* "Lothian, *Scott Marq*	
1909	*Kilbracken* Hugh John Godley C B, *b* 1877, *s* 1932, *m*	Hon John R *G*, *b* 1920
1900	*Killanin* Michael Morris, *b* 1914, *s* 1927, *M*	(None)
1789 I	†*Kilmaine,* John Edward Deane Browne, *b* 1878, *s* 1907, *m*	Hon John F A *B*, *b* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock See* "Erroll," *Scott Earl*	
1172 I	*Kingsale,* Michael William Robert de Courcy, D S O, *b* 1882, *s* 1931, *m*	{Hon Michael J R *de C*, Lieut R N, *b* 1907
1682 S 1860*	*Kinnaird,* {Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U K Baron, Kinnaird*), *b* 1880, *s* 1923, *m*	Master of Kinnaird, *b* 1912
1902	*Kinross,* Patrick Balfour, *b* 1870, *s* 1905, *m*	Hon John *B*, *b* 1904
1838	*Kintore See* "Kintore, *Scott Earl*	
1930	*Kirkley,* William Joseph Noble, *b* 1863, 1st Baron, *u*	(None)
1923	*Kylsant,* Owen Cosby Philipps, G C M G, *b* 1863, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1880	*Lamington,* Charles Wallace Alex Napier Cochrane Baillie G C M G, G C I F, T D, *b* 1860 *s* 1890, *m*	Hon Victor *C B*, M C, *b* 1896
1800 I.	*Langford,* Clotworthy Wellington Thomas Edward Rowley, *b* 1885, *s* 1931, *m*	Hercules D E *R*, *b* 1859
1431	*Latymer,* Hugh Burdett Money Coutts, *b* 1876, *s* 1923 *m*	Hon Thos B *M C*, *b* 1901
	Laurence, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b* 1878, *s* 1913, *m*	Hon John *L*, *b* 1908
1859	*Leconfield,* Charles Henry Wyndham, *b* 1872, *s* 1901, *m*	Hon Hugh A *W*, *b* 1877
1839	*Leigh,* Francis Dudley Leigh, *b* 1855, *s* 1905, *m*	Rupert W D *L*, *b* 1908
1797	*Lilford,* John Powys, *b* 1863, *s* 1896, *m*	Hon Stephen *P*, *b* 1869
1758 I	*Lisle* John Nicholas Horace Lysaght *b* 1903 *s* 1919, *m*	Hon Horace *L*, *b* 1908
1925	*Lloyd,* George Ambrose Lloyd, P C, G C S I, G C I F, D S O, *b* 1879, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Alex *L*, *b* 1912
1895	*Loch,* Edward Douglas Loch, C B, C M G, D S O, M V O *b* 1873, *s* 1900, *m*	Hon Geo Hy C *L*, *b* 1916
1801	*Loftus See* Ely, *Irish Marq*	
1541 I	*Louth,* Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett *b* 1868 *s* 1883 *m*	Hon Otway *P*, *b* 1892
1464 S 1837*	*Lovat,* Simon Joseph Fraser, K T, G C V O, K C M G, C B, D S O (*U K Baron, Lovat*), *b* 1871, *s* 1887, *m*	Master of Lovat, *b* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	
1928	*Lugard,* Frederick John Dealtry Lugard P C, G C M G, C B, D S O, *b* 1858, 1st Baron, *w* ..	(None)
1929	*Luke,* George Lawson Johnston, K B E, *b* 1873, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Ian *L J*, *b* 1905
1839	*Lurgan,* William Brownlow, K C V O, *b* 1858, *s* 1882, *u*	Hon William *B*, *b* 1902
1914	*Lyell* Charles Antony Lyell, *b* 1913 *s* 1926 *M*	(None)
1859	*Lyveden,* Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon *b* 1892 *s* 1926, *m*	Cecil S A *V*, *b* 1862
1776 I	*Macdonald,* Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b* 1853 *s* 1874, *u*	Alex Godfrey *M*, *b* 1909
1922	*Maclay,* James Paton Maclay, P C, *b* 1857, 1st Baron *u* ..	Hon Joseph P *M*, M P, *b* [1899
1930	*Macmillan,* Hugh Pattinson Macmillan, P C (*Lord of Appeal*), *b* 1873, *m*	(Life Peerage)
1887	*Magheramorne,* Dudley Stuart M'Gael Hogg, *b* 1863 *s* 1903	Hon Ronald *McG H*, *b* '65
1931	*Mamhead of Exeter,* Robert Hunt Stapylton Audley Newman, *b* 1871, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1807	*Manners,* Francis Henry Manners, M C, *b* 1897, *s* 1927, *m* .	Hon John R C *M*, *b* 1923
1922	*Manton,* George Miles Watson, *b* 1899, *s* 1922, *m*	Hon Joseph W, *b* 1924
1908	*Marchamley,* William Tattersall Whiteley, *b* 1886, *s* 1925 *m*	Hon John W T *W*, *b* 1922
1929	*Marks,* George Croydon Marks, C B E, *b* 1858, 1st Baron, *m* .	(None)
1930	*Marley,* Dudley Leigh Aman, D S C *b* 1884, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Godfrey, P L *A*, *b* [1913
1921	*Marshall of Chipstead,* Horace Brooks Marshall P C, K C V O, *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *w* .	(None) [*b* 1921
1776 I	*Massy,* Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, *b* 1894 *s* 1926, *m* .	Hon Hugh Hamon J S *M*,
1928	*Melchett,* Henry Ludwig Mond *b.* 1898, *s* 1929, *m*	Hon Derek J H *M*, *b* 1922
1815	*Meldrum See* "Huntly," *Scott Marq*	
1794	*Mendip See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct*	
1926	*Mereworth See* "Oranmore & Browne, *Irish Baron*	[*b* 1882
1925	*Merrivale,* Henry Edward Duke, P C, *b* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.* . ..	Hon Edward *D.*, O B E,
1911	*Merthyr,* William Brereton Couchman Lewis, *b* 1901, *s* 1932 .	(None)
1919	*Meston,* James Scorgie Meston, K C S I, *b* 1865, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Dougall *M*, *b* 1894
1838	*Methuen,* Paul Ayshford Methuen, *b.* 1886, *s* 1932, *m*	Hon Anthony P *M*, *b* 1891
1905	*Michelham,* Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1899, *s* 1919, *m.*	Hon Jacque H *S*, *b* 1903

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1712	*Middleton*, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Digby M. G. J. *W.*, *b.* 1921
1922	*Mildmay of Flete*, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Anthony B *M.*, *b.* 1909
1821	*Munster. See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	
1866	*Monck. See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*	
1887	*Monckton. See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R.W *M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B. *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. John Charles *D.*, *b.* 1924
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Robt D *C.*, *b.* 1926
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1929, *M.*	(None)
1806	*Monteagle. See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Aubrey Rice, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1926	[*b.* 1852 Com. Hon. Francis *R.*, R.N.,
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G, *b.* 1859, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Michael W. *M.*, *b.* 1903
1831	*Mostyn*, Edward Llewelyn R. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Roger *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1920
1911	**Mountgarret. See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	
1932	*Mount Temple*, Wilfrid William Ashley, P.C., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Capt. Hon. William *S.*, M.C., *b.* 1895
1932	*Moyne*, Walter Edward Guinness, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1880. 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Bryan W. *G.*, *b.* 1905
1929	*Moynihan*, Berkeley George Andrew Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Patrick B. *M.*, *b.* 1906
1767 I.	**Mulgrave. See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	[1875
1781 I.	*Muskerry*, Robert M. FitzM. Deane-Morgan, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Matthew *D.-M.*, *b.*
1681 S.	**Nairne. See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, James Pearse Napier, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1861
1627 S.	**Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b* 1877
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1930	*Noel Buxton*, Noel Edward Noel-Buxton, P.C., *b.* 1869, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Noel A. *N.-B.*, *b.* 1917
1554	*North*, William Frederick John North, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Audley, W. J., M.C., *b.* 1891
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter John James, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m*	Hon. Walter E. C. *J.*, *b.* 1896
1856	*Northbrook*, Francis Arthur Baring, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1929, *w.*	Hon. Francis J. *B.*, *b.* 1915
1885	*Northington. See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	[1885
1878	*Norton*, Ralph Bowyer Adderley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Ronald W. F. *A.*, *b.*
1906	*Nunburnholme*, Charles John Wilson, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Ben Charles *W.*, *b.* 1928
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Hon. Thos. A. E. *T-O'H.*, *b* '17
1924	*Olivier* Sydney Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1868	*O'Neill.* Shane Edward Robert O'Neill, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Brian A. *O'N.*, *b.* 1911
1836 I.	*Oranmore & Browne*, Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (*U.K. Baron Mereworth*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927. *m.*	Hon. Dominick G. T. *B.*, *b.* 1929
1821	*Oriel. See* "Massereene and F.," *Irish Visct.*	
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1821	*Ormonde. See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	
1841	*Oxenfoord. See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon. A. H. Seddon *C.*, *b.* 1882
1929	*Passfield*, Sidney James Webb, P.C., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1866	*Penrhyn*, Hugh Napier Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1927, *m*	Lt.-Col. Frank *D.-P.*, *b.* 1865
1909	*Pentland*, Henry John Sinclair, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1925	(None)
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Maj. Edward H. *P.*, *b.* 1881
1918	*Phillimore*, Godfrey Walter Phillimore, M.C., *b.* 1879. *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Anthony F. *P.*, *b.* '07
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1931	*Plender*, William Plender, G.B.E., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyingham Plunket, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920. *m.*	Hon. Patrick T. *P.*, *b.* 1923
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* '85, *s.* '18, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone W. *B.*, *b.* '14
1690 S.	†*Polwarth*, Walter G. Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* '64, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby. See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	
1930	*Ponsonby of Shulbrede*, Arthur Augustus Wm. Harry Ponsonby, *b.* 1882, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Matthew *P.*, *b.* 1904
5	*Powerscourt. See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	
8	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, G.B.E., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
01	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1927
1875	*Ramsay. See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	
1826	*Ranfurly. See* 'Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	
1932	*Rankeillour*, James Fitzalan Hope, P.C., *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur O. J. *H.*, M.C., M.P.
1016	*Rathcreedan*, Charles Patrick Norton, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1930	Hon. Michael A. *N.*, *b.* 1907

Created	*Title, Name &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1868 I	*Rathdonnell*, Thos Leopold McClintock Bunbury, M B E, *b* 1881, *s* 1929, *w*	Hon William R *McC B*, *b* 1914
1821	*Ravensworth* Robert Arthur Liddell, *b* 1902 *s* 1932	Arthur W *L b* 1924
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt *b* 1875, *s* 1919 *m*	Hon John A *S b* 1908
1628 S	*Reay* Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b* 1905 *s* 1921	Baron Alexander *M*, *b* 1907
1902	*Redesdale* David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman Mitford *b* 1878 *s* 1916 *m*	Hon Thos David *F M b* 1909
1928	*Remnant* Jas Farquharson Remnant C B F *b* 1863 1st Bn *m*	Hon Robert J *R b* 1895
1806 I	*Rendlesham*, Frederick A Charles Thellusson *b* 1868 *s* 1911 *m*	Hon Percy *T b* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, Cecil Baring *b* 1864 *s* 1929 *u*	Hon Rupert *B*, *b* 1911
1932	*Rhayader* Leifchild Stratten Lief Jones P C *b* 1862 1st Baron	(None)
1920	*Riddell* George Allardice Riddell *b* 1865 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie of Dundee* Charles Ritchie, *b* 1866 *s* 1906 *m*	Hon J Kenneth *R b* '02
1913	*Rochdale* George Kemp *b* 1866 1st Baron *m*	Hon John D *K b* 1906
1931	*Rochester* Ernest Henry Lamb, C M G *b* 1876 1st Baron *m*	Hon Foster C L *L b* 1916
1782	*Rodney*, George B Harley Guest Rodney *b* 1891 *s* 1909 *m*	Hon George W *R b* 1918
1651 S	**Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C B (*U K Baron Dunning*) *b* 1860 *s* 1916 *u*	Major John Eric H *R*, *b* 1889
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly *b* 1899, *s* 1905 *m*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson *b* 1866 *s* 1897 *m*	(None)
1796 I 1838*	*Rossmore* (William Westenra (*U K Baron Rossmore*) *b* 1892 *s* 1921 *m*	Hon William W *W b* 1931
1910	*Rotherham* Stuart Lund Holland *b* 1876, *s* 1927 *m*	(None)
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild *b* 1868 *s* 1915	Nathaniel M *V R b* 1910
1916	*Rowallan*, Edward Murray Colston, C M G D S O, M V O, *b* 1880 *s* 1925 *m*	(None)
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett *b* 1856 1st Baron *u*	Hon Godfrey *C*, M C, *b* 1895
1929	*Russell of Killowen*, Frank Russell, P C (*Lord of Appeal*) *b* 1867 *m*	(Life Peerage)
1919	*Russell of Liverpool* Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M C, *b* 1895 *s* 1920, *m*	Hon Langley G H J *R*, *b* 1922
	Rutherford of Nelson, Ernest Rutherford O M, *b* 71 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1651 S 1919*	*Ruthven* } Walter Patrick Hore Ruthven, C B, C M G D S O *Ruthven* } *b* 1870, *s* 1921, *m*	Ctss of Carlisle *b* 1896 Brig Gen Hon Sir Alex *H R* T *W* K C B C M G D S O *b* 1872
1876	*Sackville*, Charles John Sackville West, K B E, C B, C M G, *Maj Gen*, *b* 1870 *s* 1928 *m*	Hon Edward C *S W b* 1901
1911	*St Audries*, Alexander P Fuller Acland Hood *b* 1893, *s* 1917	Hon Arth *F A H*, *b* '06
1559	*St John of Bletso*, Moubray St A Thornton St John *b* 1877, *s* 1920, *m*	Hon John *St J b* 1917
1852	*St Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b* 1890, *s* 1908	Arthur H *S b* 1863
1887	*St Levan* JohnTownshend St Aubyn, C B, C V O, *b* 1857, *s* 1908 *w*	Francis Cecil *St A*, *b* 1895
1885	*St Oswald* Rowland George Winn *b* 1893, *s* 1919, *m*	Hon Rowland *W*, *b* 1916
1796	*Salterford* *See* "Courtown *Irish Earl*	
1445 S	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm Fredk Fraser C M G, *b* 1851 *s* 1886, *m*	Master of Saltoun M C *b* 86
1930	*Sanderson*, Henry Sanderson Furniss *b* 1868, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1871	*Sandhurst*, John William Mansfield, *b* 1857, *s* 1921 *m*	Capt Hon Ralph Sheldon *M* O B E, *b* 1892
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b* 1855, *s* 1904, *u*	Lt Col A F S *Hul b* 1876
1888	*Savile*, George Halifax Lumley Savile, *b* 1919 *s* 1931, *M*	Hon Henry L I *S*, *b* 1923
1603	*Saye & Sele* Geoffrey C Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes, *b* 1858, *s* 1907, *m*	Hon Geoffrey *T W F b* 1884
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd U Elliott Drake Colborne, *b* 1854, *s* 1888 *m*	Hon Jas *Colborne Vivian* [*b* 1863
1831	*Sefton* *See* "Sefton, *Irish Earl*	
1932	*Selsdon*, William Lowson Mitchell Thomson, P C K B E, *b* 1877, 1st Bn	Hon Patrick *M T b* 1913
1489 S	†*Sempill*, John Forbes Sempill *b* 1863 *s* 1905, *m*	Master of Sempill *b* 1893
1916	*Shaughnessy*, William James Shaughnessy *b* 1883, *s* 1923, *m*	Hon William G *S*, *b*. 1922
1783 I	*Sheffield* *See* 'Stanley of Alderley *U K Baron*, below	
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton D S O, *b* 1873, *s* 1920 *m*	Hon Charles *D*, *b* 1911
1880	*Shute* *See* 'Barrington, *Irish Visct*	
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Lightred J Kay Shuttleworth, P C, *b* '44, 1st Bn, *w*	Richard U P *K S*, *b* 1913
1821	*Shrewsbury* *See* "Longford, *Irish Earl*	
1449 S	†*Sinclair*, Archibald James Murray St Clair M V O, *b* 1875, *s* 1922, *m*	Master of Sinclair, *b* 1914
1919	*Sinha*, Aroon Kumar Sinha *b* 1887 *s* 1928, *m*	Hon Sudhindro *S*, b 1921
1828	*Skelmersdale*, Arthur Geo Bootle Wilbraham, M C, *b* 1876, *s* 1930	Evelyn *B W*, O B E, *b* '77
1931	*Snell*, Henry Snell C B E, *b* 1865, 1st Baron	(None)
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P C, G C V O, *b* 1857, 1st Baron, *m*	Maj Hon Francis Savile *C*, M C, *b* 1889
1784	*Somers* Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, K C M G, D S O, M C, *b* 1887, *s* 1899, *m*	Rev Henry L S *C*, *b* 1862

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1873	*Somerton* See ‘ Normanton *Irish Earl*	
1780	*Southampton* Charles Henry Fitzroy O B E *b* 1867 *s* 1872 *m*	Hon Charles *F b* 1904
1917	*Southborough* Francis John Stephens Hopwood P C G C B G C M G G C V C K C S I *b* 1860 1st Baron *m*	Hon Spencer *H b* 1889
1640	*Stafford* Edward Stafford Joseph Fitzherbert K C B *b* 1864 *s* 1932	Capt Thomas C *I b* 1869
1886	*Stalbridge* Hugh Grosvenor, *b* 1880 *s* 1912 *m*	Hon Gilbert G *b* 1881
1839	*Stanley of Alderley* Edward John Stanley (*Irish Baron Sheffield*) *b* 1907 *s* 1931 *m*	Hon Lyulph H V O, *S b* 1915
1893	*Stanmore* George A Maurice Hamilton Gordon I C K C V O *b* 1871 *s* 1912	(None)
1796	*Stuart of Garlies* See Galloway *Scott Earl*	
1925	*Stonehaven* John Lawrence Baird C, G C M G, D S O *b* 1874, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon James Ian *B b* 1908
1318	*Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, 1853, *claim established* 1916 *m*	Lt Com Hon Joseph K, R N M I *b* 1886
1911	*Strachie* Edward Strachey, P C *b* 1858 1st Baron *m*	Hon Edward S *b* 1882
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Donald Stirling Palmer Howard *b* 1891 *s* 1926 *m*	Hon Donald *H b* 1923
1836	*Strathallan & Campbell* (1841) Alastair Campbell *b* 1899 *s* 1918, *m*	Hon Gavin C *b* 1901
1884	*Strathspey* Trevor Ogilvie Grant *b* 1879 *s* 1915 *m*	Hon Donald *G*, *b* 1912
1928	*Strickland* Gerald Strickland (*Count Della Catena*) G C M G, *b* 1861 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart* See Moray *Scott Earl*	
1838	*Sudeley* Richard Algernon Frederick Hanbury Tracy, *b* 1911 *s* 1932	
	Sudley See ‘ Arran *Irish Earl*	
	Suffield Victor A C Harbord *b* 1897 *s* 1924 *m*	
	Swansea Odo Richard Vivian D S O M V O *b* 1875 1922 *m*	Hon John H H [illegible] 19
1907	*Swaythling* Stuart Albert Samuel Samuel Montagu *b* 1898 *s* 1927 *m*	Hon David C S M, *b* 19
1919	*Swinfen* Charles Swinfen Eady *b* 1904 *s* 1919	(None)
1913	*Sydenham of Combe* George Sydenham Clarke G C S I G C M G G C I E G B E, *b* 1848 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1831 I 1856*	*Talbot of Malahide* *Talbot de Malahide* } James Boswell Talbot *b* 1874 *s* 1921 *m*	Milo J R *T*, *b* 1912
1797 I	*Teignmouth* Hugh Aghonby Shore *b* 1881 *s* 1926 *m*	Hon Lionel S *b* 1918
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester D S O O B E, *b* 1880 *s* 1924 *m*	Hon Arthur P S C 1914
1884	*Tennyson* Lionel Hallam Tennyson *b* 1889 *s* 1928	Hon Harold *T b* 1919
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott *b* 1865 *s* 1912 *m*	(None)
1918	*Terrington*, Harold J Selborne Woodhouse, O B E *b* 1877 *s* 1921 *m*	Hon Horace *W*, C B E 1888
1616	*Temham* Henry John P S Roper Curzon *b* 1867 *s* 1892	Hon Chris *P C*, *b* 1896
1929	*Thankerton* William Watson I C (*Lord of Appeal*) *b* 1873, *m*	(Life Peerage)
1792	*Thurlow*, Rev Charles Edward Cumming Bruce *b* 69 *s* 1916 *m*	Hon Charles *C B*, *b* 1910
1876	*Tollemache* Bentley Lyonel J Tollemache, *b* 1883 *s* 1904 *m*	Lt Col Hon Denis *T*, D S O, *b* 1884
1929	*Tomlin* Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin P C (*Lord of Appeal*), *b* 1867 *m*	(Life Peerage)
1564 S	*Torphichen* John Gordon Sandilands *b* 1886 *s* 1915, *m*	Master of Torphichen *b* [1917
1930	*Trenchard* Hugh Montague Trenchard, G C B D S O, *Marshal of the R A F b* 1873 1st Baron *m*	Hon Hugh *T*, *b* 1921
1929	*Trent*, John Campbell Boot, *b* 1889 *s* 1931, *m*	(None)
1917	*Treowen* Ivor John C Herbert, C B, C M G, *b* 1851, 1st Baron, *w*	(None)
1921	*Trevethin*, Alfred Tristram Lawrence I C *b* 1843 1st Baron *w*	Lt Col Hon Chas Trevor *L* D S O *b* 1879
1880	*Trevor* Charles Edward Hill Trevor *b* 1863 *s* 1923 *m*	Hon Chas E *H I*, *b*
1462 I	*Trimlestown* Charles Aloysius Barnewall *b* 1861 *s* 1891 *m*	Hon Charles *B*, *b* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale* See Tweeddale *Scott Marq*	
	Tweedmouth, Dudley C Marjoribanks, C M G, D S O M V O *b* 1874, *s* 1909	(None)
1786	*Tyrone* See “ Waterford *Irish Marq*	
1929	*Tyrrell*, William George Tyrrell, P C, G C M G, K C B K C V O, *b* 1866 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden* Hubert Geo Chas Mostyn *b* 1860, *s* 1883 *m*	Three co heiresses [1898
1800 I	*Ventry*, Arthur William Eveleigh de Moleyns *b* 1864 *s* 1923, *m*	Hon Arthur *E de M*, *b*
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W L Venables Vernon, *b* 1889, *s* 1915, *m*	Hon John L V, *b* 1923
1922	*Vestey*, William Vestey *b* 1859 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Samuel *V b* 1882
1841	*Vivian* George Crespigny Bialrazon Vivian D S O *b* 78 *s* 93, *m*	Hon Anthony *V*, *b* 1906
1930	*Wakefield*, Charles Cheers Wakefield, C B E, *b* 59 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1905	*Waleran*, William George Hood Walrond, *b* 1905, *s* 1925, *m*	Hon John H *W*, *b* 1908
1723	*Walpole*, Robert Hy Montgomerie Walpole, *b* 1913, *s* 1931, *M*	Reginald H *W*, *b* 1875
1780	*Walsingham*, George de Grey, D S O, *b* 1884, *s* 1929, *m*	Hon John *de G*, *b* 1925

Created	*Title* Name &c	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1922	*Wargrave* Edward Alfred Goulding P C, *b* 1863, 1st Baron	(None)
1922	*Waring* Samuel James Waring *b* 1860 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1926	*Warrington of Clyffe* Rolls Warrington P C *b* 1851 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1792 I	*Waterpark* Henry Sheppard Hart Cavendish *l* 1876 1932 *m*	Fredk C P C, *b* 1926
1919	*Waterlee* William Hall Walker *b* 1856 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1918	*Weir* William Douglas Weir P C *b* 1877 1st Baron *m*	Hon Jas Kenneth W, *b* 1905
1821	*Wemyss* See Wemyss and March *Scott Earl*	
1861	*Westbury* Richard M I Bethell *b* 1914 *s* 1930 *M*	Hon David A B, *b* 1922
1776 I *	*Westcote* See Cobham *Bart Exct*	
1919	*Wester Wemyss* Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss G C B C M G M V O, *Admiral of the Fleet l* 1864 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1548	*Wharton* Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys Tynte *b* 1876 *claim established* 1916 *m*	Hon Chas John *K T*, *b* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh* Thomas Banks Borthwick *b* 1874 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan* See Crawford *Scott Earl*	
1491	*Willoughby de Broke* John Henry Peyto Verney M C *b* 1896 *s* 1923	Two co heiresses
1869	*Wolverton* Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn *b* 1904 *s* 1932	(Col Geoffrey C *G*, C M G, *b* 1864
1932	*Woodbridge* Arthur Charles Churchman, *b* 1867 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1922	*Woolavington* James Buchanan G C V O *l* 1849 1st Baron *w*	(None)
1835	*Wotton Bingham* See Gosford *Irish Earl*	
1928	*Waxall* George Richard Hawley Gibbs *b* 1928 *s* 1931 *M*	Hon Eustace H B *G b* 1929
1915	*Wrenbury* Henry Burton Buckley P C *b* 1845 1st Baron *m*	Hon Bryan *B*, *b* 1890
1932	*Wright* Robert Alderson Wright (*Lord Justice of Appeal*) P C *l* 1869 *m*	(Life Peerage)
	Wrottesley, Victor Alexander Wrottesley *b* 1873 *s* 1910	Hon Walter B *W b* 1877
1919	*Wyfold* Robert Trotter Hermon Hodge *b* 1851, 1st Baron, *w*	(Lt Col Hon Roland *H H*, D S O M V O *l* 1880
1829	*Wynford* Philip George Best D S O *b* 1871 *s* 1904 *m*	Hon Samuel J *B b* 1874
1921	*Ystwyth*, Matthew Lewis Vaughan Davies *b* 1840 1st Baron *w*	(None)

Peeresses in Their Own Right.

PEERESSES IN OWN RIGHT. Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. Thus it results that some of the Peeresses now upon the list have male heirs who will succeed them in the ensuing generation and take their seats by strict right in the House of Lords while, on the other hand several peerages now occupied by males will fall to the other sex and thus for a time take leave of that House. A resolution to admit Peeresses in their Own Right to the House of Lords was defeated in that house in 1930. A Peeress in her own Right retains her title after marriage and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last. Her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

Duchess in Her Own Right

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1900	*Fife* Alexandra Duchess (*H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught*) *b* 1891, *s* 1912 *m*	Earl of Macduff, *b* 1914

Countesses in their Own Right.—*Style* The Countess of ·
Addressed as My Lady

Created	*Title, Name &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1928	*Cave* Anne Estella Sarah Penfold Cave 1st Countess	(None)
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt Mackenzie *b* 1878 *s* 1895 *m*	Viscount Tarbat, *b* 1904
1633 *s*	*Loudoun* Edith Maud Abney Hastings *b* 1883 *s* 1920 *m*	Lord Mauchline *b* 1918
1688 *s*	*Melfort* Lady Edith Drummond, *b* 1854 *Eldest Countess not used*	(Dormant)
1901	*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, D B E *b* 1870, *s* 1914	Lady Edwina *Ievan b* 1875
1701 *s*	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Studley Herbert, *b* 1906, *s* 1915 *m*	Lord Strathspey, *see* BARONS

Viscountesses in their Own Right.—*Style*, The Viscountess ——.
Addressed as My Lady

Created	*Title, Name &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b* 1883, *s* 1918	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b* 1872, *s* 1913	(None)

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Style*, The Baroness ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady

ated	*Title Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
9	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine I Fitzalan Howard *b* 1894 *s* 1896, *m*	Hon Miles F *F-H*, *b*
1	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Hitzhardinge Foley, M B E, *b* 1875, *s* 1899, *m*	Two co heiresses [1915
8	*Botreaux* (*See* 'Loudoun,' Countess of)	*See* Loudoun Countess of,
7	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Melles, *b* 1873, *s* 1909 *m*	Hon George E M Baillie, M C *b* 1894
8	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, *b* & *s* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q v*
4	*De Ros* Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b* 1854 *s* 1907 *m*	Three co heiresses
98	**Dingwall* *See* Lucas *Fngl Baroness* (Scott title the earliest)	
5	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar *b* 1900, *s* 1913 *m*	(None)
48	*Gray* Ethel Eveleen Gray Campbell *b* 1866 *s* 1919 *m*	Master of Gray, *b* 1894
05	*Herries* Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*) *b* 1877 *s* 1908, *w*	Duke of Norfolk *q v*
28	*Kinloss* Mary Morgan Grenville C I *b* 1852, *s* 1889 *w*	Master of Kinloss, *b* 1889
3	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b* 1880, *s* 1916, *m*	Hon Anne L C *b* 1919
1	*Ravensdale*, Mary Irene Curzon, *b* 1896 *s* 1925	Lady Cynthia Mosley *b* 1898
9	*Strange of Knokin*, 1426 *Hungerford and* 1445 *De Moleins*, Elizabeth (*Viscountess St David's*) *b* 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921 *m*	*See* St. Davids Viscount
9	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b* 1873, *s* 1917	Hon Noel *Lytton Milbanke b* 1900
8	*Zouche of Haryngworth* Mary Cecil Frankland *b* 1875 *s* 1917, *m*	Hon Thos W A *F b* 1902

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

bott—*Tenterden*
ney Hastings—*Loudoun*
heson—*Gosford*
derley—*Norton*
dington—*Sidmouth*
ar—*Falmouth*
ar—*Normanton*
ar Robartes—*Clifden*
tken—*Beaverbrook*
ers Douglas—*Chilston*
exander—*Caledon*
exander—*Cobham*
sopp—*Hindlip*
nan—*Morley*
nesley—*Valentia*
son—*Lachfield*
thui—*Glenarthur*
hley—*Mount Temple*
hley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
quith—*Oxford & A*
tley—*Hastings*
ley—*Glanusk*
illie—*Burton*
llie Hamilton—*Haddington*
ird—*Stonehaven*
lfour—*Kinross*
mpfylde—*Poltimore*
ring—*Ashburton*
ring—*Cromer*
ling—*Northbrook*
ing—*Revelstoke*
nes—*Gorell* [*tou n*
newall—*Trimles*
thurst—*Bledisloe*
ardmore—*Invernairn*
auclerk—*St Albans*
aumont—*Allendale*
kett—*Grimthorpe*
net—*Tankerville*
nson—*Charnwood*
esford—*Decies*
esford—*Waterford*
nard—*Bandon*
rry—*Camrose*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bewicke Copley—*Cromwell*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blades—*Ebbisham*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Boot—*Trent*
Bootle Wilbraham—*Skelmersdale*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon—*Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgeman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham—*Brougham & Vaux*
Broughton—*Fairhaven*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Meiewerth*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Aylesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Buchanan—*Woolavington*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butcher—*Danesfort*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Blythswood*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Glenavy*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carington—*Carrington*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck—*Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester—*Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley—*Delamere*
Chubb—*Hayter*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Churchman—*Woodbridge*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Gresde Kuthyn*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cokayne—*Cullen*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Craig—*Craigavon*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Curzon—*Ravensdale*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dalziel—*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson—*Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*

Dawson Dames — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kinsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison *Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poyndei — *Islington*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant *Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu — *Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duke—*Merrivale*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eady—*Swinfen*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Eden—*Henley*
Edgcumbe — *Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St Germans*
Eliott Drake Colborne —*Seaton*
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard — *Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard — *FitzAlan of Derwent*
Fitzalan Howard — *Herries*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard — *Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert—*Stafford*
Fitzmaurice — *Lansdowne*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick—*Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forward Howard — *Wicklow*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St Audries*
Furniss *Sanderson*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Cecil of Chelwood*
Gascoyne Cecil — *Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Hunsdon*
Gibbs—*Wraxall*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani Bandini — *Newburgh*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine *Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox — *Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorpe — *Calthorpe*
Goulding—*Wargrave*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Greenall—*Daresbury*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Guinness—*Moyne*
Gully—*Selby*
Guthrie—*Cranworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton — *Holm-Patrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon — *Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell — *Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy *Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth — *Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Inveroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Lancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes Trefusis—*Clinton*
Hepburne Scott — *Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert — *Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Powys*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey *Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach — *St Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hindley—*Hyndley*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson *Buckinghamshire*
Hogg—*Hailsham*
Holland Hibbert — *Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes à Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hope—*Lankellour*
HopeMorley—*Hollenden*
Hopwood — *Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard — *Howard of Penrith*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Joynson Hicks — *Brentford*
Kaye Shuttleworth — *Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
Kemeys Lynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Keri—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lamb—*Rochester*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawrence—*Trevethan*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Lawson Johnston—*Luke of Pavenham*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Leigh—*Newton*
Leif Jones—*Rhayader*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Essendon*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune — *Bethune*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
M'Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackenzie—*Amulree*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
McNeill—*Cushendun*
Maitland *Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*

Marjoribanks — *Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Mildmay — *Mildmay of Flete*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Mitchell Thomson — *Selsdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell — *Galway*
Mond—*Melchett*
Money Coutts—*Latymer*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott — *Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morris *Killanin*
Mosley—*Anslow*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten — *Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten — *Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
MunroFerguson—*Novar*
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Flubank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Newman—*Mamhead*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noble—*Kirkley*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O Brien—*Inchiquin*
O Gradv—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ogilvie Grant—*Strathspey*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queenborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Doverdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Daryngton*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Conyers*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton Hope—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre Agar—*Fingall*
Philipps—*Kylsant*
Philipps—*St Davids*
Philipps—*Strange*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plumptre—*FitzWalter*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pollock—*Hanworth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Ponsonby—*Ponsonby of Shulbrede*
Powys—*Lilford*
Platt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*
Ritchie — *Ritchie of Dundee*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
RoperCurzon—*Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West—*Sackville*
St Aubyn—*St Levan*
St Clair—*Sinclair*
St Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St John—*Bolingbroke*
St Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Samuel Montagu—*Swaythling*
Sanders—*Bayford*
Sandilands — *Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shaw—*Craigmyle*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L Isle*
Sinclair—*Carthness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Sheffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill—*Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Stanley of Alderley*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Studley Herbert—*Seafield*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon-*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson—*Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vaughan Davies — *Ystwyth*
Vavasseur Fisher *Fisher*
Venables Vernon — *Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby de Broke*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wavertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson—*Thankerton*
Watson Armstrong — *Armstrong*
Webb—*Passfield*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam —*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wills—*Dulverton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Gloucester*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive — *Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St Oswald*
Winn—*Headley*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Wood—*Irwin*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin — *Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yerburgh—*Alvingham*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*
Young—*Mar*
Younger—*Blanesburgh*
Younger — *Younger of Leckie*

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons (*in actual use in* 1933).

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" *is the heir to the* Dukedom of Marlborough *that the* 'Earl of Altamont *is the eldest son of the* Marquess of Sligo *while* 'Viscount Acheson *is heir to the* Earldom of Gosford *and* Lord Aberdour *to the* Earldom of Morton **the titles borne by second heirs are also given e g* "Earl of Burlington *eldest son of the* 'Marquess of Hartington, *heir to the* Dukedom of Devonshire, 'Viscount Bayham, *eldest son of the* "Earl of Brecknock *heir to the* Camden Marquessate, *and* 'Viscount Savernake, *eldest son of the* Earl of Cardigan, *heir to the* Marquessate of Ailesbury

NOTE.—In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used

Marquesses

Blandford—*Marlborough*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
°Douro—*Wellington*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Titchfield—*Portland*

Earls

Altamont—*Sligo*
Bective—*Headfort*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Burlington—**Hartington*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dumfries—*Bute*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hopetoun—*Lanlithgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Macduff—*Fife*
March—*Richmond*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Mornington—**Douro*
Mount Charles—*Conyngham*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Rocksavage—*Cholmley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Sunderland—**Blandford*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*

Viscounts

Acheson—*Gosford*
Adare—*Dunraven*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Amberley—*Russell*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Bayham—*Brecknock*
Borodaile—*Beatty*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brocas—*Jellicoe*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Bury—*Albemarle*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Castlereagh—*Londonderry*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Clanfield—*Peel*
Clive—*Ponsonby*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Drumlanrig—*Queensberry*
Duncannon—*Bessboro*
Dunsford—*Middleton*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Emlyn—*Candor*
Enfield—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesbury*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
French—*Lynes*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Glenapp—*Inchcape*
Glentworth—*Limerick*
Gleneawly—*Annesley*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hinchingbrooke—*Sandwich*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburn—*Glasgow*
Kingsborough—*Kingston*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Loftus—*Fly*
Lymington—*Portsmouth*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Malden—*Essex*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Marsham—*Romney*
Melgund—*Minto*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*
Newport—*Bradford*
Northland—*Ranfurly*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pollington—*Mexboro*
Ratendone—*Willingdon*
St Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Savernake—**Cardigan*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Sundale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Talbat—*Cromartie*
Thurles—**Ossory*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Traprain—*Balfour*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wolmer—*Selborne*

Barons (Lord —)

Aberdour—*Morton*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Balgonie—*Leven*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burghersh—*Westmorland*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Dunglass—*Home*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eskdaill—**Dalkeith*
Forrester—*Verulam*
Gallies—*Galloway*
Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glenorchy—*Breadalbane & H*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Howard of Effingham—*Effingham*
Howland—**Tavistock*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Kenlis—**Bective*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Macclime—*Loudoun*
Montagu of Kimbotton—**Manderville*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Naas—*Mayo*
Newtown Butler—*Lanesborough*
North—*Guilford*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Settrington—**March*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Thirlestane—*Lauderdale*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Willoughby de Eresby—*Ancaster*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*

In addition to the above Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled 'The Master of —— *e g* The Master of Falkland, *eldest son of* Viscount Falkland, 'The Master of Carnegie, *eldest son of* Lord Carnegie and *grandson* of the Earl of Southesk

Contractions used in pages 195–213

Contractions—*S* or *I* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl*, *Brit*, or *U K* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation A † appended to *S* or *I* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses, *b* signifies born, *s*, succeeded, *m*, married, *w*, widower or widow, *M*, minor

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Aberconway, Lord 1908
Aberdeen Marquess of, KT 1886
Acland Sir Francis Dyke Bt 1915
Adamson William 1918
Addison Christopher 1916
Aitchison Craigie M KC 929
Alexander Albert Victor 1929
Alness Lord (*Lord Justice Cl.*) 1913
Amery Leopold Charles M S 1922
Amulree Lord BP 1930
Anglin *Hon* Francis Alexander 1924
Ashfield Lord 1916
Astbury Sir John Meir 1929
Athlone Earl of KG 1932
Atholl Duke of KT 1921
Atkin Lord 1929
Avory *Hon* Sir Horace Edmund 1932
Baker Harold L .. 1915
Baldwin Stanley 1920
Balfour Earl of 1900
Banbury of Southam Lord 1916
Bankes Sir John Eldon GBE 1915
Barlow Sir Montague Bt, KBE 1922
Barnes George Nicoll CH 1916
Bath Marquess of KG 1922
Bayford Lord 1922
Beatty Admiral of the Fleet Earl GCB OM 1927
Beauchamp Earl KG 1906
Beaverbrook Lord 1918
Bell *Hon* Sir Francis Henry Dillon CMG KC 1926
Benn Capt Wm Wedgwood DSO 1929
Bennett *Ho* Richard B KC 1930
Bessborough Earl of GCMG 1931
Betterton Sir Henry B, Bt CBE 1931
Birrell Augustine KC 1905
Blanesburgh Lord GBE 1919
Bledisloe Lord G MG 1926
Bondfield Margaret 1929
Borden *Hon* Sir Robt Laird GCMG KC 1912
Boscawen Sir Arthur S T Griffith 1902
Bowerman Charles Wm .. 1916
Bruce William .. 1916
Bridgeman Visc 1920
Brown James BP 1930
Bruce *Hon* Stanley Melbourne CH 1932
Buckmaster Visc GCVO 1915
Burns John 1905
Burton *Hon* Henry KC 1924
Buxton Earl G MC 1905
Canterbury, Archbishop of 1905
Carnegie Hon Sir Thomas Colin Archibald GCVO 1924
Carson Lord K 1905
Cavendish Lord Richd F CB 1912
Cawley Lord 1916
Cecil Sir Evelyn CBE 1917
Cecil Lord Hugh 1918
Cecil of Chelwood Visc 1915
Chamberlain Arthur Neville 1922
Chamberlain Sir Austen KG 1902
Chelmsford, Visc GCSI 1916
Chesterfield Earl of KG 1894
Churchill, Winston L Spencer CH 1907
Clarendon Earl of GCVO 1931
Clay, Lt Col Herbert H Spender CMG 1929
Clerk, Sir G Russell, GCMG 1926
Clinton, Lord 1926
Clyde, Jas Avon KC .. 1916
Clynes, John Robert .. 1918
Coates Maj *Hon* Joseph Gordon, MC .. 1926
Colebrooke Lord GCVO 1924
Collins Sir Godfrey I KBE 1932
Colwyn Lord 1924
Connaught H R H Duke of KG 1871
Connaught H R H Prince Arthur of KP 1920
Cook *Hon* Sir Joseph G 1924
Cornwall Sir Edwin A Bt 1921
Cruginyle Lord 1906
Crawford Earl of KT 1916
Crewe Marquess of KG 1892
Cromer Earl of GCB 1922
Cushendun Lord 1924
D'Abernon Visc GCB 1920
Dalziel of Kirkcaldy Lord 1912
Darling Lord 1917
Dartmouth Earl of GCVO 1885
Denbigh Lord 1917
Davidson John Colin Campbell CH 1928
Dawson of Penn Lord GCVO 1929
Denman Lord GCMG 1907
Derby Earl of KG 1903
Desart Earl of KP 1915
Devonport Visc 1909
Devonshire Duke of KG 1905
Dickinson Lord KBE 1914
Donoughmore Earl of KP 1918
Duff *Hon* Lyman Poore 1919
Duff *Hon* Sir Frank Gwynn KCMG 1932
Dunedin Visc GCVO 1896
Elliot Maj Walter E MC 1932
Ernle Lord MVO 1916
Erskine Hon Sir William GCMG 1930
Fisher Herbert A L 1916
FitzAlan of Derwent Visc KG 1918
Fitzmaurice Lord 1908
Fitzpatrick Sir Charles CCMG 1908
Fitzroy Hon Edward 1924
Forbes *Ho* George William 1930
Forster Lord G 1917
Fox Col George R Lane 1926
Grimford Lord 1908
Geddes Sir Auckland C CMG 1917
Geddes Sir Eric GCB 1917
George David Lloyd OM 1905
Gilmour Sir John Bt IS 1922
Gloucester H R H Duke of KG 1925
Gore Hon W G Ormsby 1927
Goschen Visc 1930
Graham *Hon* George Perry 1925
Graham Sir Ronald W GCB 1921
Grahame Sir G Dixon GCMG 1920
Granard Earl of KP 1907
Granville Earl G MG 1928
Greene Sir Wm Conyngham GCMG 1912
Greenwood Arthur 1929
Greenwood Lord 1920
Grier Sir F Arthur 1927
Grett n Col John CBE 1926
Grey of Fallodon Visc K 1902
Guest Capt Hon Freeman BP 1920
Hacking Douglas H OBE 1929
Hailsham Visc 1922
Hanworth Lord BP 1922
Hardinge Sir Arth H CCMG 1913
Hardinge of Penshurst Lord, KC 1904
Hardy Laurence 1911
Henderson Arthur 1915
Hewart Lord KC 1918
Hills Major John Waller 1929
Hoare Sir Samuel J G Bt CBE 1922
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd Henry Bt 1909
Hobhouse Henry 1902
Hodge John 1916
Horne Sir Robert S GBE 1919
Howard of Penrith Lord GCB 1919
Hove Lord BP 1929
Hughes *Hon* Wm Morris KC 1916
Huntly Marquess of 1881
Illingworth Lord 1916
Innes *Hon* Sir James J Scrymgeour MC 1915
Inskip Sir Thomas W H BP 1932
Inverforth Lord 1919
Irwin Lord K 1922
Isaacs *Hon* Sir Isaac Alfred KCMG 1921
Islington Lord M 1911
Jackson Lt Col Hon Sir Francis Stanley SI 1926
Johnston Thomas 1931
Jowett Frederick William 1924
Jowitt Sir Wm Allen K 1931
Kellaway Frederick George 1930
Kennedy Thomas 1931
King *Hon* Wm Lyon Mackenzie CMG 1922
Lambert George 1912
Lampson Godfrey L F Locker 1928
Lansbury George 1929
Lawrence Sir Paul Ogle 1926
Lee of Fareham Visc CB 1919
Lewis Sir John Herbert BE 1913
Lindley Hon Sir Francis O KBE MVO 1929
Lindsay Hon Sir Ronald C M 1925
Lister Sir Philip Cunliffe BE 1922
Liverpool Earl of GCB 1917
Lloyd Lord CSI 1924
Lloyd *Hon* Sir William Frdk KCMG K 1918
London Bishop of KCVO 1901
Londonderry Marquess of K 1925
Lowndes Sir Geo KCSI K 1929
Lugard Lord GCMG 1920
Lyons *Hon* Joseph A 1932
Lytton Earl of G I 1919
McCurdy Charles Albert K 1920
Macdonald John A Murray 1916
MacDonald J Ramsay 1924
McKenna Reginald 1907
Mackinder Sir Halford John 1926
Maclay Lord 1916
Macmillan Lord 1924
Macpherson James Ian 1918
Maitland Sir Arthur Ramsay Steel Bt 1924
Malan *Hon* Francois S 1920
Mallet Sir Louis du P GCMG 1913
Manchester Duke of 1906
Marlborough Duke of K 1899
Marshall of Chipstead Lord KCVO 1919
Maxwell Sir Herbert E Bt FRS 1897
Meighen *Hon* Arthur KC 1920
Merrivale Lord 1915
Middleton Earl of KP 1897
Milmay of Flete Lord 1916
Monsell C M Sir Bolton M Eyres GBE PC 1923
Morison Thomas Brash 1920
Morris Lord KCM 1911
Mottistone Herbert Stanley 1931
Mount Temple Lord 1924
Moyne, Lord PC 1924
Mulla, Sir Dinsha Fardunji CIE 1931
Mulock, *Hon* Sir William, KCMG 1925
Murray, Charles David CMG 1922
Murray Sir George H, GCB 1920
Myers, *Hon* Sir Michael, KCMG, KC 1931
Newton, Lord 1915
Nicholson, Col William G 1925

Noel-Buxton, Lord 1924
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt. 1918
Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O. 1923
Novar, Visc., K.T. 1910
Olivier, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1924
Onslow, Earl of, O.B.E. 1926
Page, *Hon.* Earle C. Grafton .. 1919
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G. 1919
Parmoor, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1914
Passfield, Lord 1924
Pearce, *Hon.* Sir George Foster, K.C.V.O. 1921
Peel, Earl, G.C.S.I. 1919
Percy, Lord Eustace 1924
Perley, *Hon.* Sir George H., K.C.M.G. 1931
Plymouth, Earl of 1929
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt., K.C. 1911
Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.B. 1914
Portland, Duke of, K.G. 1886
Rankeillour, Lord 1922
Reading, Marquess of, G.C.B. .. 1911
Rhayader, Lord 1916
Roberts, Fredk Owen 1924
Robertson, John M. 1915
Robertson, Sir Malcolm A., G.C.M.G. 1927
Rodd, Sir Jas. Rennell, G.C.B. .. 1908
Romer, Sir Mark L. .....
Rothermere, Visc. .....
Rowlatt, *Hon.* Sir Sidney A. T. K.C.S.I. .....
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., G.C.M.G .....
Runciman, Walter .....
Russell of Killowen, Lord 1928
St. Davids, Visc., G.B.E. 1914
Salisbury, Marquess of, K.G. .. 1908
Salvesen, Hon. Lord 1922
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon 1916
Samuel, Sir Herb. Louis, G.C.B. 1908
Sandars, John S., C.V.O. ..... 190[illegible]
Sanderson, Sir Lancelot 1926
Sankey, Visc. (Lord Chancellor), G.B.E. 1928
Sargant, Sir Charles Hy. 1928
Sassoon, Maj. Sir Philip A. G. D., Bt., G.B.E. 1929
Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa, C.H. 1921
Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C. 1927
Scrutton, Sir Thos. Edwd. 1916
Scullin, *Hon.* James Henry .. 1930
Seely, Maj.-Gen. John E. B, C.B. 1909
Selborne, Earl of, K.G. 1900
Selsdon, Lord, K.B.E. 1924
Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.P. 1922
Shaw, Thomas 1924
Shortt, Edward, K.C. 1918
Shuttleworth, Lord 1886
Simon, Sir John A., G.C.S.I., K.C. 1913
Sinclair, Sir Archibald H. M., Bt., C.M.G. 1931
Slesser, Sir Henry 1929
Smith, Hastings B. Lees- 1931
Smuts, Lt.-Gen. *Hon.* Jan Christiaan, C.H. 1917
Snowden, Visc. 1924
Somerleyton, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1902
Southborough, Lord, G.C.B. 1912
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt. 1912
Squires, *Hon.* Sir Richard A 1930
Stanhope, Earl, D.S.O. 1929
Stanley, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir George F., G.C.I.E. 1927
Stanmore, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1932
Stonehaven, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1922
Strachie, Lord 1912
Sumner, Visc., G.C.B. 1912
Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B. .. 1922
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fredk. H., G.C.I.E. 1928
Tennant, Harold John..... 19[illegible]
Thankerton, Lord 1922
Thomas, James Henry 1917
Tilley, Sir John A. C., G.C.M.G. 1920
Tomlin, Lord 1929
Trevelyan, Sir Charles Philips, Bt. 1924
Trevethin, Lord 1921
Tryon, Maj. George Clement .. 1922
Tyrrell, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1926
Ullswater, Visc., G.C.B. 1898
Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of, K.G 1920
Wallis, Sir John Edward Power 1926
Walters, Sir John Tudor 1919
Ward, Wm. Dudley 1922
Wargrave, Lord 1918
Warrington of Clyffe, Lord .. 1915
Watt, *Hon.* William Alexander 1920
Wedgwood, Col. Josiah Clement, D.S.O. 1924
Weir, Lord 1918
White, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G. 1920
Whitley, John Henry 1911
Wigram, Col. Sir Clive, G.C.V.O. 1932
Wiles, Thomas 1916
Williams, Sir Ellis W. Hume-, Bt., K.B.E., K.C. 1929
Willingdon, Earl of, G.C.S.I. 1931
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E. 1922
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-, G.C.G.I. 1914
Wimborne, Visc. 1910
Winterton, Earl 1924
Wolmer, Visc. 1929
Wood, Sir Kingsley 1928
Wrenbury, Lord 1906
Wright, Lord 1932
Yarborough, Earl of 1890
York, Archbishop of 1929
York, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. .. 1925
Young, Lt.-Com. Sir Edwd. Hilton, G.B.E., R.N.V.R. 1922
Zetland, Marquess of, G.C.S.I.. 1922

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Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith; *Registrar*, Sir Chas. H. Lawrence Neish, K.B.E., C.B.

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§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

England Great Britain U K, and 57 Ireland (marked I)

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (88 marked S)

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Abdy Sir R bt Hy Edwd 1850
Abercromby *Lt Col* Sir Geo W I S S 1636
Acland Rt Hon Sir Francis Dyke M I 1645
Acland *Lt Col* Sir Wm Henry Dyke M C A D T I 1890
Adair Sir R bert Shaft 1838
Adam *Col* Sir R nald Forbes I S O C B E 1917
Affleck Sir Iredk Danby Jas 1782
Agnew Sir Fulke M G Noel S 1629
Agnew Sir Ge ge Wm 1895
Annan rtl (see above) 1917
And Sir John 1901
Albu Sir George 1912
Alexander Sir Lionel C W D S O 1809
Alexander Sir Claud 1886
Alexander Sir D nglas 1921
Alis n C n Sir Archibald O B E R S 1854
Allan Sir Henry S M Havelock 1858
Alleyne *Lt Colm* Sir J hn Meynell I S I 1769
Am ry Sir John Heathc t C I E 1874
Anderson Sir Kenneth S K M S 1919
Anders n Sir J hn 1920
Anson Sir Edward Reynell 1831
Anstruther Sir Ralph Wm T I S 1694
Anstruther Sir Eric Windham Carmichael (Gt B 1798) S 1700
Antrobus Sir C smo G 1815
Arbuthnot *Brig Gen* Sir Dalrymple M G D S O 1823
Archdale Rt Hon Sir Edward Mervyn 1928
Armstrong Sir Nesbitt W 1841
Armstrong Sir Geo Fillict N 1892
Armytage Sir George A M I S 1738
Arnott Sir John Alex 1896
Arthur Sir George C A M V O 1841
Aske Sir R bert Wm M I 1922
Austin Sir William M Byron 1894
Aykr yd Sir William Hy 1920
Aykr yd Sir Fredc Alfred 1949
Aylmer *Lt Gen* Sir Fenton J Y C K B 1622
Backhouse Sir Edm Frelawny 1901
Bacon Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Baddeley Sir John William 1922
Bagge Sir Alfred Wm Francis 1867
Bailey Sir Abe K C M G 1919
Baillie Sir Adrian W Maxwell M I 1823
Baird Sir James H G M C S 1696
Baird *Capt* Sir David M V O 1809
Baker *Lt Col* Sir Dodington G R Sherston I M S 1796
Baker *Lt Col* Sir Randolf L D S O T D 1802
Balfour Sir Arthur K B E 1929
Ball Sir Charles Arthur K M D 1911
Banner Sir Harmood Harmood 1924
Bannerman *Maj* Sir Alexander S 1682
Barclay Sir Colville Herbert S 1668
Baring Sir Godfrey 1911
Buling *Lt Col* Sir Harry Gilbert C B C B E M B 1919
Barlow *Col* Sir Hilario W Wellesley B M G I A
Barlow Sir Th mas K C V O
Barl w Sir John Dorman
barlow Rt Hon Sir Montague K B E
Barnewall Sir J hn Robert I 1623
Baron Sir Louis Bernhard 1930
Barrat Sir John N 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Ireland 1908
Barrie Sir James Matthew M 1913
Barrington Sir Charles B 1831
Barr w Sir Francis J 1835
Barry Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett Sir Haidington B 1913
Barton Rt H n Sir D Plunket 1918
Bartlelot Sir Walter de S 1875
Barwick Sir John St rey 1912
Bass *Capt* Sir Wm Arthur H 1882
Bates Sir Ferv Elly B E 1880
Ratho Sir Charles A 1928
Bathurst, *Maj* Sir Frederick Edwd Wm Hervey I S 1818
Bavies Sir Christ pher Wm 1801
Bazley Sir Th mas Stafford 1869
Beauchamp Sir Brograve C M I 1911
Beauchamp *Col* Sir Frank B C I I
Beaudesarp Rev Sir Montague Hurly Ir ch
Beaumont *Maj* Sir George A H 1745
Bechai Sir Eustace W W Wrixon
Beckett H n Sir Gervase 1831
Bedingfeld Sir Hy F Paston 1921
Beecham Sir Th mas 1661
Beever Sir Hugh Reeve M I 1914
Bell Sir Alfred Hanbury K B E 1784
Bell *Col* Sir Maurice H J M C D 1925
Bell Sir John 1885
Bell Sir Hastmgs 1895
Bell *Capt* Sir C W Morrison 1909
Bell *Maj* Sir Arthur Clive Morris n 1905
Bellew Sir Hy C Grattan 1923
Bellingham *Brig Gen* Sir Edward H C P C M D S 1838
Benn Sir Ernest J P C B E 1796
Benn Sir Ion Hamilton C B, D S O 1924
Benn Sir Arthur Shirley K B E M P 1923
Bennett Sir Albert James 1926
Berney *Capt* Sir Thos Reedham M C 1929
Berry Sir James Gomer 1620
Bethune Sir Alex M Sharp S 1683
Betterton Rt Hon Sir Henry Bucknall C B E M P 1928
Beyn n Sir J Wyndham B E 1929
Biddulph Sir Theophilus G 1920
Bigge Sir L Amherst Selby K B 1664
Bilsland Sir A Steven M C 1919
Bingham *Lt Col* Sir Albert F 1907
Birchenough Sir J Henry, K M G 1903
Bird Sir Robert Bland M I 1920
Birdwood *Field Marshal* Sir William R G C B S I G M I F I S O 1919
Bukin Sir Henry R S 1903
Bukmyre Sir Archibald C B E 1905
Black Sir Alec 1921
Black Sir R bert A S 1918
Blackett Sir H gh Douglas 1922
Black ood (see above 1673
Blair Rt Rev Sir David O Hunter 1824
Blake Sir Ulick 1786
Blake Sir Cuthbert Patrick I 1622
Blake Sir Francis D B 1772
Blaker Sir Reginald M I 1907
Blakiston Sir Horace N 1919
Blennerhassett Sir Marmaduke C H I 1763
Bl is *Capt* Sir Ralph B M 1809
Bl meheld Sir Th s F I 1686
Bl ss *May* Sir R bert Lynch I 1807
Bl unt Sir Walter Ast n 1622
Blundien Sir William 1642
Blunt Sir J hn J R I 1766
B ever Sir Laurence t V H Crawley 1720
Boileau Sir Maurice C 1784
Boiles *Lt Col* Sir Dennis I I F 1838
B lt n Sir Ian F C 1922
B nham W f Sir Fred H 1927
B nson Sir Reginald 1852
Boord Sir Richard William 1925
Bo th Sir Alfred Allen 1896
B th Sir J sslyn A R G le I 16
B thby Sir Herbert Cecil 1760
B tteel Sir J hn W Gustaaf 1660
B tt wes Sir Ernstace 1645
B swall Sir Th mas Randolph I 1646
Hoi st un 1836
Bought n Sir George Montcalm B T 1925
Bought n Sir William St Andrew R se 1798
B ult n *Capt* Sir Harold F V O B E 1641
B water Sir T Vansittart B I 1905
B wden Sir Hu ld B T 1914
B wer Sir F lw Cr wther I 1915
B wer Sir Alfred I 1921
B wlby Sir Anth ny H M 1925
B wles *Col* Sir Henry Terry m n T I 1923
Bowman Rev Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1926
Bowyer Sir George Henry 1884
Boxall *Col* Sir Alleyne P O B E T I 1660
Boyd Sir Walter Herbert 1919
Boyle Sir Edward 1916
Bunt n, Sir Griffith Henry 1904
Bradford Sir Edward M A 1628
Bradford Sir John Rose K M G C B C B E M D 1902
Brassey *Maj* Sir Leonard 1931
Brickwood Sir Rupert R 1922
Brinckman, *Col* Sir Theodore F C B 1927
Brisco Sir Aubrey Hylton 1831
Briscoe Sir John Charlton, M D 1782
Br adbent Sir John Francis H 1910
Brocklebank Sir Thos A L 1893
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee T D 1885 1903

Brodie Sir Benjamin V S 1834
Bromhead *Col* Sir Benj P C B 1806
Brooke Sir Richd Christopher 1662
Brooke Sir Arth R de Capell 1803
Brooke *Capt* Sir Basil Stanlake C B E, M C 1822
Brooke Sir Francis Hugh 1903
Brooke Sir Robt W I S O, M C 1919
Brooksbank Sir Edward C 1919
Broughton *Maj* Sir Henry J Delves 1661
Broun Sir James Lionel s 1686
Brown Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown Sir John Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg *Capt* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert C B I N 1816
Bruce Sir Michael W S s 1629
Bruce Sir Hervey J W 1804
Brunner Sir Eleix J M 1895
Brunton Sir Stopford 1908
Buchanan Sir Geo H M Leith 1775
Buchanan *Capt* Sir Charles J 1878
Bulkeley Sir Richard H William s B 1661
Bull Sir Stephen J 1922
Buller *Lt Col* Sir Meryn Henning Manningham M P 1866
Bullough Sir George 1916
Bunbury Sir Charles H N 1681
Bunbury Sir Mervyn Wm Richardson 1787
Bunbidge Sir Woodman B E 1916
Burdett *Capt* Sir Francis 1619
Burdett Sir Charles Coventry 1665
Burke *Capt* Sir Gerald Howe 1797
Burnett *Maj Gen* Sir James L G C B M G D S O s 1626
Burnett *It Col* Sir Leslie Ivey O B E 1913
Burney *Com* Sir Chas Dennistoun C M G 1921
Burrard Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell *Maj* Sir M Raymond C B E 1774
Burton Sir Charles Peter 1813
Butler *Maj* Sir R Pierce O B E 1628
Butler Sir Reginald 1922
Butler Sir Wm Waters 1926
Butt Sir Alfred M P 1929
Buzzard Sir Edwd Farquhar K C V O M D 1929
Buxton Sir Thomas Fowell 1840
Byas *Maj* Sir Geoffrey R S 1926
Cain Sir Charles Alex Nall 1921
Cain Sir Ernest 1920
Caird Sir James 1928
Calthorpe *Capt* Sir Fitzroy H Anstruther Gough 1929
Cameron Sir John 1893
Campbell *Capt* Sir Chas Ralph s 1628
Campbell *It Col* Sir J Bruce S D S O (Bar) s 1804
Campbell Sir John Hume s 1665
Campbell Sir John Alex C s 1668
Campbell Sir Archibald S L 1808
Campbell *Maj* Sir Guy C 1815
Campbell Sir A F Cockburn 1821
Campbell *Capt* Sir William Andrewes Ava M C 1831
Campbell *Capt* Sir Fitz F D 1831
Camden Sir John V M B E 1787
Carden *Maj* Sir Fredk H W 1887
Carew Sir Henry Palk 1661
Cargill Sir John Traill 1920
Carlile Sir F Hildred C B E 1917
Carlile Sir Wm Walter O B E 1928
Carmichael Sir Eardley C W Gibson Craig 1702
Carnac Sir Henry G C Rivett 1836
Cassel Sir Felix K C 1920
Catto Sir Thomas S C B E 1921
Cautley Sir Hy Strother K C M P 1924
Cave Sir Edward Lambert Cave Browne 1641
Cave Sir Edward Charles 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H E 1661
Cayzer Sir August Bernard 1921
Cayzer Sir Chas William M P 1904
Cayzer *Maj* Sir H Robin M P 1924
Chamberlain Sir Henry H F 1828
Champneys *Capt* Sir Weldon Dalrymple 1910
Chance Sir William 1900
Charles *Maj Gen* Sir Richard Havelock G C V O K C S I M D 1928
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh 1831
Chetwode *Gen* Sir Philip W G C B K C M G I S O 1700
Chetwynd Sir George Guy 1795
Chevenix *Lt Col* Sir Joseph I M 1908
Chichester Sir Edwd Geo 1641
Child Sir Coles John 1919
Child *Brig Gen* Sir (Smith) Hill C B M I S O M V O 1868
Chitty Sir Thos Hy Willes 1924
Cholmeley Sir Hugh J F S 1806
Christison Sir Robt Alexander 1871
Chubb Sir Cecil H E 1919
Church *Lt Col* Sir Geoffrey S M C 1908
Clark *Lt Col* Sir J R Andrew C B M C F R C S 1883
Clark Sir George Smith 1917
Clark *Maj* Sir Thomas 1886
Clark Sir Stewart Stewart 1918
Clarke Sir Ormie B C B E 1831
Clarke Sir Rupert W J 1882
Clay Sir George F N 1841
Clavton Sir Harold 1732
Clerke Sir Ashburnham 1661
Clerk Sir George James Robert s 1679
Clerke Sir John F Ingleville 1660
Clifford Sir Charles Lewis 1887
Coates *Maj* Sir Edward C O B E 1921
Coates Sir Frederick G L 1921
Coats Sir Thomas Glen 1894
Coats Sir Stuart A 1905
Cochrane Sir Ernest C 1903
Cochrane Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn Sir Robert s 1671
Coddington *Maj* Sir Wm I 1721
Codrington Sir Christopher 1876
Coghill *Capt* Sir Manningham 1778
Cohen Sir Herbert B O B E 1905
Collet Sir Mark Edlmann 1888
Colleton *Brig Gen* Sir Robert A W C B 1661
Colman Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun *Lt Col* Sir Iain D S O 1786
Colt *It Col* Sir Henry A I S O M 1694
Colthurst Sir George Oliver 1744
Congreve *Lt Com* Sir Geoffrey Cecil R N 1927
Cook Sir Herbert Frederick 1886
Cooke Sir Wm H C W 1661
Cooke Sir Clement Kinloch K B E 1926
Cooper Sir Chas N P Paston 1821
Cooper Sir William G Daniel 1863
Cooper Sir George Alex 1905
Cooper Sir Richard Ashmole 1905
Coote Sir Ralph Algernon 1621
Cope *Col* Sir Anthony 1621
Cope *Brig Gen* Sir Thomas George C M G D S O 1918
Cope *Maj* Sir William T I 1808
Corbet Sir Gerald Vincent 1821
Corbett Sir Fras E G Astley 1764
Cornewall Sir Geoffrey 1928
Cornwall Rt Hon Sir Edwin A 1885
Corry Sir James I M 1907
Cory Sir Clifford John 1919
Cory Sir James Herbert 1763
Cotterell Sir Dclival J A 1805
Cotterell Sir John R Geers 1921
Cotts Sir W C Mitchell 1841
Couper Sir Ramsay Geo Hy 1814
Courthope, *Lt Col* Sir George Loyd, M C, M P 1928
Cowan *Adm* Sir Walter Henry K C B M V C I S O 1921
Craig Sir Ernest 1927
Craik Sir Henry D S I 1929
Crauford Sir Chas W F 1781
Crisp Sir Frank Morris 1913
Critchett Sir Geo Montague M V O 1908
Croft Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft Sir John W Graham 1818
Croft *Lt Col* Sir Henry Page C B M P 1924
Crofton *Maj* Sir Morgan G I S O 1801
Crofton *It Col* Sir Malby R H I S O 1838
Crosbie Sir William E D 1630
Crosfield Sir Arthur H B E 1915
Cross Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley Sir Kenneth Irwin 1909
Cuffe Sir Otway L Wheeler 1800
Cumming *Maj* Sir Alex P Gordon M C 1804
Cumming Sir Gordon 1859
Cunninghame Sir Hussey Bruce 1901 s 1630
Cunninghame *Lt Col* Sir Thos A A Montgomery I S s 1672
Cunliffe Sir Robt Neville H 1759
Cunyngham Sir Colin Keith Dick s 1669
Cunyngham *Lt Col* Sir Percy F O B E s 1702
Curtis Sir Walter L R 1847
Curtis *Capt* Sir Roger C M 1794
Curtis Sir Edgar Francis E 1802
Cuyler Sir George Halifax 1814
Dalrymple Sir Hew Hamilton s 1697
Dalrymple *Lt Col* Sir Francis Naylor Elphinstone C B E I S O 1828
Dalrymple Sir David Chas H 1887
Dalyell Sir Jas B Wilkie s 1685
Dancer Sir Thomas J 1662
Darell *Maj* Sir Lionel Edwd H M D S 1795
Dashwood *Capt* Sir Geo J F 1684
Dashwood Sir John Lindsay 1707
David Sir Percival V D E 1911
Davie *Maj* Sir W Fergusson 1847
Davson Sir Edward Rae 1927
Dawes *Lt Com* Sir Hugh Trevor 1920
Dawson Sir Benjamin 1929
De Bathe Sir Hugo Gerald 1801
Debenham Sir Ernest Ridley 1931
De Crespigny Sir C Champion 1805
Deeley Sir Harry M Willaby 1922
De Hoghton *Maj* Sir James, C B E 1611
De la Rue Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny Pcv Sir Henry L L 1782
Denny Sir Archibald 1913
Dering, Sir Anthony M C 1627
de Saumarez Sir Havilland Walter 1926
Des Voeux Sir Fredk Hy A 1787
De Trafford *Capt* Sir Humphrey Edmund V C 1841
Devitt Sir Philip H 1931
Devitt Sir Thos Gordon 1916
Dewey Rev Sir Stanley Daws 1917
D'Eyncourt Sir Eustace Henry William Tennyson K C B F R S 1930
Dilke Sir Fisher Wentworth 1885
Dillon Sir R bert Wm C 1801
Dimsdale Sir John Hol sworth 1902
Dixie Sir George Douglas 1660
Dixon Sir John 1916
Dixon Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth Sir Claude M Smith 1784
Domvile Sir Compton M 1715
Domville Sir Gerald Guy 1824
Donner Sir Edward 1907
Dorman, Sir Bedford L O B E 1923

Douglas Sir James Stewart 1777
Douglas Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle Sir Everard H 1828
D'Oyly Sir Hastings Hadley 1663
Drughorn Sir John Frederick 1922
Drummond Sir James H Williams 1828
Dryden Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth Sir Edward Dyce 1909
Du Cros Sir Arthur Philip 1916
Duke Sir James 1849
Dunbar Sir James G H R s 1694
Dunbar Sir G A Drummond s 1698
Dunbar Sir Archibald E M C s 1700
Dunbar *Maj* Sir Geo Duff Sutherland, I A s 1706
Dunbar Sir Fredk Geo 1814
Dunbar *Maj* Sir C Dunbar Hope 1664
Duncan Sir Charles F O 1905
Duncombe *Maj* Sir E Pauncefort I S 1859
Duncombe Sir George Aug 1919
Dundas Sir George W Melville 1821
Dundas Sir Philip 1898
Dundas Sir Thomas G B E 1916
Dunn Sir John Henry 1917
Dunn Sir James Hamet 1921
Dunnell Sir Francis K B 1921
Dunning Sir Leonard 1930
Duntze Sir George Hawley 1774
Dupree *Col* Sir William T 1921
Durand Sir Edward P M 1892
Durrant Sir Wm Henry E 1784
Duveen Sir Joseph 1927
Dyer Sir John F Swinnerton 1678
Dyke Sir Oliver H A Hunt 1677
Earle *Lt Col* Sir Henry D S O 1869
Ebrahim Sir Hussein Ali Currimbhoy 1910
Echlin Sir Norman D F 1721
Eckstein Sir Bernard 1920
Eden Sir Timothy Calvert 1672
Edgar Sir Edward Mackay 1920
Edmonstone Sir Archibald C V 1774
Edwards Sir John H I C 1866
Edwards Sir John Clive I 1921
Egerton Sir Philip H B Grey 1917
Eley Sir Frederick 1921
Elgar Sir Edward M K V O 1931
Elliot Sir Gilbert A B Swell s 1666
Elleman Sir John Reeves C B E 1905
Elliott Sir Ivo d'Oyly 1917
Ellis Sir R Geoffrey M I 1932
Elphinstone *Maj* Sir A Logie s 1701
Elphinstone Sir Howard G 1816
Elton Sir Ambrose 1717
Erskine Sir Thos W H I D 1821
Esmonde Sir Thos H G 1629
Espley Sir Wm Graham 1921
Evans Sir Wm S Worthington 1916
Evans Sir Maitland de Grasse 1902
Evans Sir Walter Henry 1920
Evans Sir Evan Gwynne 1913
Everard Sir Nugent Henry 1911
Every *Maj* Sir Edwd Oswald 1641
Ewart Sir Robert Heaud 1887
Ewing *Brig Gen* Sir Norman Archd Orr D S O 1886
Fagge Sir John Harry Lee 1660
Fairbairn Sir William Albert 1869
Falkiner Sir Terence E P 1778
Falle *Maj* Sir Bertram Godfray M P 1916
Farquhar Sir Peter Walter 1796
Farrington, Sir Henry A 1818
Fayrer *Lt Col* Sir Jos C B E 1896
Feilden Sir William Henry 1846
Ferguson, Sir Edwd Johnson 1906
Fergusson, *Gen* Sir Charles K C B, G C M G, D S O, M V O s 1703
Ferguson, Sir Thos C Colyear 1888
Fiennes *Maj* Hon Sir Eustace 1916
Findlay Sir John E Ritchie 1925
Firth Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Fisher Sir Francis G M C 1905
Fitzgerald Sir J hn J 1903
FitzGerald *Capt* Sir Maurice (Knight of Kerry) M 1880
FitzHerbert Sir Hugo M 1783
Flannery Sir J Fortescue 1904
Flavelle Sir Joseph Wesley 1917
Fletcher Sir Lancelot Aubrey 1782
Floyd Sir Henry R K 1816
Foljambe (see Note p 220) s 1626
Forbes Sir John Stewart 1823
Ford Sir Francis C R 1793
Ford Sir Patrick J M P 1919
Forwood *Lt Col* Sir Dudley Barnes C M G 1895
Foster Sir Augustus Vere 1831
Foster *Col* Sir Wm Yorke I E 1838
Foster Sir Thomas S 1930
Foulis Sir Charles Jas Liston s 1634
Fowke Sir Fredk T Conrt 1814
Fowler Rev Sir Montague 1890
Fox Sir Gifford Wheaton M I 1924
Frank Sir H ward F 1930
Frankland Sir Fredk W F G 1660
Fraser *Maj* Sir Keith A 1806
Fraser Sir John Malcolm C I E 1921
Freake Sir Frederick C M 1882
Frederick *Capt* Sir Charles E St J O B E 1723
Freeling Sir Charles Edward Luard " 1828
Frere *Maj* Sir Bartle, D S O 1876
Fry Sir John Pense 1894
Fry Sir Geoffrey Storrs K B E C V O 1929
Fuller Sir Gerard Fleetwood 1910
Furness Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey *Maj* Sir John Payne 1812
Gamble Sir David 1897
Ganzoni *Capt* Sir F John C M I 1929
Garthwaite Sir William 1919
Geary Sir William N M 1782
Gethin *Col* Sir Richard W St I C M G D S O 1665
Gibbes Sir Philip A Osborne 1774
Gibbons Sir Alex Doran 1752
Gibson Sir Kenneth Lloyd 1926
Gibson Sir Herbert K B E 1931
Gilbey Sir H Walter 1893
Gilmour *Col* Rt Hon Sir John D S O M P 1897
Gilmour *Brig Gen* Sir Robert Gordon Gordon C B C V O I S 1926
Gladstone Sir J hn Evelyn 1846
Glover Sir Ernest William 1920
Glyn Sir Arthur Robert 1759
Glyn *Capt* Sir Richard F D S O 1800
Godfrey Sir John Ernest 1785
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm Davis 1905
Goldney Sir Fredk Hastings 1880
Gooch Sir Robert Douglas 1866
Gooch Sir Thomas Veres 1746
Goodhart Sir Ernest Fredc 1911
Goodson Sir Alfred Fassam 1922
Gore (see Note p 220) 1801
Gordon Sir Home S C M s 1631
Gordon Sir Robert Chas s 1706
Gordon Sir Henry Wm Duff 1813
Gordon Sir Lionel E Smith 1838
Gore Sir Ralph St George C 1622
Goring Sir Forster Gurney 1627
Goschen Sir Edward Henry 1916
Goschen Sir HarryWm H N, K B E 1927
Goulding, Sir William L A 1904
Graaff, Sir de Villiers 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R 1795
Graeme Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond 1783
Graham Sir Montrose Stuart 1629
Graham *Maj* Sir Reginald I S O 1662
Graham Sir Fredk Fergus M I 1783
Graham Sir John Frdk Noble 1906
Grant Sir Ludovic James s 1688
Grant Sir Arthur L s 1705
Grant Sir George Macpherson 1838
Grant Sir Alexander 1924
Gray Sir William 1917
Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleneux K B E 1922
Green Sir Edward Lycett 1886
Green *Maj* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greene *Lt Col* Sir Raymond, D S O 1900
Greenwell *Maj* Sir Bernard E 1906
Gregory Sir Richard Arman 1831
Gresley Sir Robert 1621
Grey Sir John Foley 1721
Grierson *Maj* Sir Robert G W s 1685
Griffith *Lt Col* Sir Richard J Waldie T D 1858
Griffith Sir Ellis A Ellis 1918
Griffiths Sir Peter Norton 1922
Grove Sir Gerald 1874
Gunness Sir Algrn A St L L 1867
Gulse Sir Anselm William E 1783
Gull Sir Richard Cameron 1872
Gunning *Brig Gen* Sir Charles Vere C B C M G 1778
Gunter Sir Ronald Vernon 1901
Gladfield Sir Robt Abbott 1917
Haggerston Sir Hugh C de M 1643
Hall *Maj* Sir Douglas B D S 1919
Hall Sir Martin J O B E s 1687
Hall Sir Fredk Henry 1923
Halsey *Lt Col* Sir Walter J, O B E 1920
Hambling Sir Guy 1924
Hamilton *Maj* Sir Robt C s 1646
Hamilton Sir Wm Stirling s 1673
Hamilton Sir Chas Edward Archibald Watkins 1776 and 1819
Hammick Sir George Fredk 1834
Hampson Sir George F 1642
Hanham Sir John Hudlow 1667
Hanmer Sir G Wyndham 1774
Hansen Sir Sven W hlford 1921
Hanson Sir Charles E B 1918
Hanson *Capt* Sir Grld Stanhope 1887
Hardinge Sir Charles Edmund 1801
Hardy Sir Reginald 1876
Hare Sir George R Leigh 1818
Hare Sir Thomas Leigh M V O 1905
Harington Sir Richard D 1611
Harmsworth Sir Hildebrand Alfred B 1922
Harmsworth, Sir Leicester 1918
Harris Sir Percy Alfred M P 1932
Harrison Sir Heath 1917
Harrison Sir John 1922
Hart Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp Sir Fredk Chadwick 1796
Hartwell Sir Brodrick C D A 1805
Harty Sir Hamo Thornycroft 1831
Harvey Sir Charles R I E 1868
Hawkins Sir John S Caesar 1778
Hawley Sir David Henry 1795
Haworth Sir Arthur A 1911
Hay Sir Duncan Edwyn s 1635
Hay Sir Arthur Thomas Firoll s 1663
Hay Sir William Henry s 1703
Hay Sir Charles John Dalrymple C V 1798
Hazlerigg Sir Arthur Grey 1622
Head Sir Francis D Somerville 1838
Healey Sir Gerald E C Chadwyck C B E 1919
Heath Sir James 1924
Heathcote, *Lt Col* Sir Gilbert R 1733
Heaton Sir John Henniker 1821

Hennessy *Maj* Sir George R, J OBE
Henniker *Maj* Sir Robert J A MC
Henry Sir James H
Hepburn Sir John K T Buchan
Herschel Rev Sir John C W
Hesketh Sir Thomas Fermor
Hewett Sir Harald G
Hewitt Sir Joseph
Heygate Sir Frederick G
Heywood *Lt-Col* Sir Graham Percival DSO
Hicking Sir William Norton
Hickman *Maj* Sir Alfred Edward
Hill Sir A Norman
Hill Sir Geo Rowley 1779
Hill Sir James
Hirst Sir Hugo
Hoare Sir Sydney J OB 1784
Hoare Sir Henry H A 1786
Hoare Rt Hon Sir Samuel J G GBE CMG MP
Hobart *Lt Col* Sir Claud Vere Cavendish ISO RE
Hobhouse Rt Hon Sir Charles Edward Henry
Hodge Sir Rowland F W 1921
Hodson *Maj* Sir Edmund Adair DSO 1789
Hogg Sir Anth Hy Lindsay 1905
Holdcroft Sir Geo Harry 1921
Holden Sir Harry Cassie 1909
Holden Sir George
Holder Sir Henry Charles
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Ellmslie 1919
Holland Sir R Sothern 1920
Hollins Sir Arthur Meyrick 1917
Holt Sir Edward 1900
Home Sir J hn 1916
Honywood Sir Courtenay John 1671
Hood Sir Harold Joseph 1660
Hope Sir Archibald Philip 1922
Hope Sir Harry 628
Hopkins Sir John Wells W 1932
Horder Sir Th s Jeeves MD 1929
Horlick Sir Ernest Buff rl 1923
Hornby Sir Henry R 1914
Horne Sir Wm Edgar 1899
Horsfall Sir J hn Donald 1929
Hort Sir Arthur Fenton 1909
Hoskyns Sir Clement E M 1767
Hulidsworth Sir Henry H 1676
Hoyle *Lt Col* Sir Emmanuel 1887

Hughes Sir A C llingwood 1922
Hulse Sir Hamilton Westr V 1773
Hulton Sir Wm Rothwell 1739
Hunter Sir Wm B Hughes 1905
Hutchison Sir Eric A O 1906
Hyde Sir Charlo RE 1923
Ingilby *Lt Col* Sir William H 1922
Ingram Sir Herbert 1866
Innes Sir James B urchier 1893
Isham *Capt* Sir Vere 1628
Isherwood Sir J seph William 1627
Jackson Sir R bt M ntreso 1921
Jackson Sir Hy M Mather CBE 1815
Jacks n *Brig Gen* Sir Thon s Dare DSO MVO 1869
Jackson *Capt* Sir Hugh N 1902
Jaffray Sir William Edmund 1913
Jaffrey Sir Thomas 1892
James Sir John Kingston F 1931
Jardine Sir Alexander 1823
Jardine Sir Ernest 1672
Jardine Sir John W Buchanan 1919
Jardine *Maj* Sir Colin Arthur DSO MC 1885
Jarvis Sir (Joseph) John 1926
Jehangir Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1922
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1908
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B 2857
Jenke Sir Maurice 2661
Jenner, *Lt Col* Sir Walter K W DSO 1927
Jerningham Sir Stafford 1868
Herry Wm 1813
Jervis C l Sir John Henry 1922
Jervis Wh te 1815
Jervoise Sir Dudley A L Clarke 1797
Jessel Sir George MC 1838
Johnson Sir F Gordon 1762
Johnson *Br / Gen* Sir Hy A W CB 1813
Johnston Sir Th mas Alexi 1831
Johnston Sir Charles 1818
Johnstone Sir Ge Frede T I 2626
Jones Sir I wain e J 1917
Jones Sir Evan Davies 1903
Jones Sir Frederick John 1919
Jones Sir John Prichard 1917
Jones Sir Robert KBE B 1925
Jones *Cpt* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce 1784
Kaye Sir Henry Gordon 1786
Kaye Sir Kenelm A, Tister 1899
Keane *Maj* Sir John 1 s 1926
Kellett Sir Henry de Castries 1914
Kenr *Col* Sir Kenneth H 1922
Kennard Sir Coleridge A E 1812
Kennaway *Capt* Sir J hn 1921
Kennedy Sir J hn R B 1789
Keyes *Adm / the Fle t* Sir Roger J B GCB KCV 1905
M DS 1909
Kinber Sir Henry Div n 1919
Kinahan Sir Edward H Hudson 1898
King *Capt* Sir Geo Hy J Duckworth 1920
King Sir Ge rge Ad lphus 1917
King Sir John Westall 1900
King Sir H Seymour KCB 1916
Kinloch *Hr / Gen* Sir David A CB MVO 1922
Kinloch Sir Ge rg ORF 2686
Kirkpatrick Sir Chas S 1873
Kleinwort Sir Alex Drake 2685
Knightley Rev Sir Henry F 1932
Knill Sir J hn 1929
Knott Sir James 1909
Knowles Sir Francis H we S 1798
Lacon *Lt Col* Sir George H U DSO 1893
Lake *Com* Sir Atwell H OBE RN 1765
Lakin Sir Richard 1887
Lamb Sir Charles Archibald 1922
Lambart Sir Oliver F 1773
Lambton Sir Norman 1739
Lampson Sir Curtis G 1905
Lane Sir W Arbuthnot CB 1906
Langham Sir H Charles A 1923
Langman *Maj* Sir Archibald 1922
L CMG 1866
Langrishe Sir Hercules R Lt 1893
Lascelles *Maj* Sir Hn mas Ler 1628
Lascelles Sir Henry Paul MP 1627
Latham Sir Herbert Paul MP 1921
Latta, Sir John 1914
Lauder Sir George Wm D Dick 1815
Laurie Sir Wilfrid E 1869
Lawrence Sir Alexander W 1902
Lawrence Sir Wm M Trevor 1913
Lawrence *Col* Sir W R Peel CIE GCVO CB 1892
Lawson Sir Wilfrid 1931
Lawson Sir Henry Joseph 1823
Lawson *Capt* Sir Digby 1919
Lawson Sir Peter Grant 1885
Lea, Sir Sydney 1926
Lechmere Sir Edmund A 1922
Leeds *Flying Offr* Sir Regi nald A St J RAF 1908
Lees Sir Arthur Hy James 2857
Lees *Lt-Col* Sir John Victor E MC 1932
Leese Sir Wm Hargreaves 1897
Le Fleming Sir William H 1908
Legrad Sir Digby A H 1705
Leicester Sir Peter F E 1660
Leigh Sir John MI 1692
Leighton Sir Richard T 1928
Leith *Lt Col* Sir Alex MC 1693
Leith Sir Robert Ian A Forbes 1919
Le Marchant *Brig Gen* Sir Edward Thomas CBE 1923
Lennard Sir Richard F Barrett 1841
Lennard Sir Stephen A H E 1801
Leon Sir George Edward 1880
Leslie *Wing Com* Sir Norman R A D CMG CBE 1911
Leslie *Lt Col* Sir John 2625
Lethbridge *Capt* Sir Wroth 1876
Lever Sir Treshame J P 1804
Lever Sir S Hardman KCB 1911
Levinge Sir Richard V H 1920
Levy Sir Maurice 1704
Lewis Sir George James E 1913
Lewis Sir Duncan Orr 1902
Lewthwaite Sir William 1920
Ley, Sir Henry C rd n 1927
Leyland Sir A F H Naylor 1905
Lighton Sir Christopher R 1895
Lithgow *Lt Col* Sir Jas M 1791
Llewelyn Sir Charles L Dillwyn Venables 1925
Llewellyn Sir David Richard 1890
Lloyd Sir Marteine Owen M 1922
Lockhart Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair 1863
Lockock Sir Charles Bird 2636
Lodge Sir Giles Rolls 1857
Longman Sir Hubert Harry 1887
Lopes Sir Hy Yarde Buller 1909
Lorraine Sir Percy Lyham KCMG 1805
Louis Sir Charles 1664
Lowe Sir Walter John Morrison 2686
Lowe Sir Francis Gordon 1908
Luther *Lt-Col* Sir Chas B 1918
ISO 1798
Lucas Sir Edward Lingard 1824
Luty *Maj* Sir H W Cameron Panmay Fanfax 1887
Lyall Sir Alex Luk 1836
Lyle Sir C F Leonard 1818
Macalister Sir D nald 1921
MI 1929
McAlpine Sir Robert 1909
Macara Sir Charles D 1918
Macartne, Sir William Isaac 1911
Macdonnell Sir Joseph MP 1910
Macdonald Sir A W M B sville 1799
McFarland Sir Basil A I 1866
MacGregor *Comm d* Sir Mal colm B MC RN 1913
Macgregor Sir Cyril P MacC 1795
M C / / (see Note p 220) .. 1777
Mackenzie Sir Arthur G R 1828
Mackenzie Sir Hector D M 1831
Mackenzie Sir L R lenck K 1889
Mackenzie Sir Robert H Muir 1673
Mackenzie *C l* Sir Victor Audley Falconer ISO 1919
Macleod Sir Charles Campbell 1920
Macworth *Capt* Sir Hum phry 1703
Macleay *C l* Sir Kit. R D KCB 1703
Macleod Sir John M 1834
Maclure *Col* Sir John F S 1858
McMahon *Lt C l* Sir Kelle man F IP 1867
Macnaghten Sir Eras Alexr 1776
Macready *Gen* Rt Hon Sir C F Nevil P GCMG 1906
MacRobert, Sir Alasdair 1831
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Midden *Adm of the Fleet* Sir Chas E GCB OM GCVO KCMG
Madge Sir Frank William 1919
Madh wlal Sir Chinubhai 1923
Magnay *Capt* Sir Christopher B Wm, M 1844
Magnus Sir Philip 1917
Mahon, Sir George L J 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S 1804
Maitland Sir John Nisbet 1818
Maitland, Rt Hon Sir Arthur H D Ramsay Steel M I 1917
Malgill Sir John D A A S 1627
Makins Sir Paul V 1903
Malcolm, Sir Michael A J S 1663
Malet Sir Edward Wm St Jo 1791
Mander Sir Charles Arthur 1911
Mann Sir Edward 1905
Mansel Sir Courtenay Cecil 1622
Mappin Sir Charles J F 1886
Markham Sir Charles 1911
Marling *Col* Sir Percival S, T D 1882
Marr Sir James CBE 1919
Marriott Sir Wm J Smith 1774
Marsden Sir John Denton 1924
Mason Sir Wm Jas Peake 1918
Matheson Sir Rodderick M C 1882
Mathias Sir Richard 1917
Maxwell Pt Hn Sir Herb F S 1681
Maxwell Sir John M Stirling KT 1707
Ditto CB
Maxwell Sir Patrick I Heron S 1683
May Sir George E KBE 1931
Medlycott Sir Hubert M 1808
Mellor Sir John S Paget 1924
Menteth Sir William Fredk Stuart 1838
Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus J M 1802
Meyer Sir Frank Cecil 1910
Meyrick *Maj* Sir George Llewellyn Tapps Gervis 1791
Meyrick *Capt* Sir Thomas F 1880
Middlebrook Sir William 1930
Middlemore Sir William H 1919
Middleton Sir Arthur F 1662
Milbank *Capt* Sir A R Howlett 1882
Milbanke Sir John C Lumley 1661
Milburn Sir Leonard John 1905
Mildmay *Capt* Sir Anthony St John M 1772
Miles *Capt* Sir Chas W OBE 1859
Millais Sir Geoffrey Wm 1885
Miller *Capt* Sir C J Hubert 1705
Miller Sir Wm Frederic 1788
Mills Sir Frederick MP 1921
Milman Sir Francis 1800
Milne *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley CV KCB 1876
Milner Sir William F V M 1717
Mitchelson Sir Archibald 1920
Monk Sir Ernest William 1916
Molony Rt Hon Sir Thomas Francis 1925
Molyneux Sir Ernest 1730
Moncreiffe *Com* Sir John R G RN S 1685
Monson Sir Maxwell W F J 1905
Montefiore Sir Elias Abraham 1886
Montgomery Sir Henry J Purves Russell 1801
Montgomery Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon Sir Arthur Wilfred G 1855
Moon Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary 1919
Moore Sir Edward Stanton 1923
Moore Rt Hon Sir William 1932
Mordaunt Sir Osbert L L 1611
Morgan *Maj* Sir David Hughes 1925
Morris *Capt* Sir Tankerville R A M 1806
Morris Sir Wm Richard 1919
Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald 1781
Moss Sir John E. Edwards 1868
Mostyn *Capt* Sir Pyers George J MC 1670
Mott Sir Basil CB 1930
Mount Sir Wm Malcolm 1921
Mountain Sir Edw Mortimer 1922
Mowat Sir John Gunn 1932
Mowbray Sir George Robert.. 1880
Muir Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro *Col* Sir Hector S 1634
Munro Sir Thomas Tequill A 1825
Muntz Sir Gerard P G 1902
Murphy, Sir George Francis 1912
Murray Sir John S 1628
Murray *Lt Col* Sir Edward Robert DSO S 1630
Murray Sir William Keith S 1673
Musgrave Sir Nigel C 1611
Musgrave (*see* Note p 220) I 1782
Musgratt Sir Max 1922
Nairn Sir Michael 1904
Nairne Sir John Gord n 1917
Napier *Capt* Sir Alex Lenn x S 1627
Napier Sir Joseph W Lenn x 1867
Neal Sir William Phene 1931
Neave Sir Thomas L H 1795
Needham *Lt Col* Sir Audley D, CB MVO 1859
Nelson Sir James Hope 1912
Nelson Sir Chas E M Y 1802
Neumann Sir Cecil G J 1912
Neville Sir Reginald J N 1927
Newnes Sir Frank Hillyard 1895
Newson Sir Percy Wilson 1921
Nevill Sir Harry K OBE 1900
Newton Sir Louis Arthur 1924
Nicholas Sir Chas Archd 1859
Nicholson Sir John N 1912
Nicolson Sir Arthur J F W S 1629
Nightingale Sir Ed Manners 1628
Nixon *Maj* Sir Christopher W IS 1906
Noble Sir George J hn Wm 1908
Noble Sir J hn Henry Brunel 1923
Norman Rt Hon Sir Henry 1915
Nugent Sir Hugh Charles I 1795
Nugent *Capt* Sir George G B 1806
Nugent Sir Walter R 1831
Nussey Sir Thomas Willans 1909
Nuttall Sir Edmund Keith 1902
Nutting *Capt* Sir Harold S 1903
Oakeley Sir Chas John 1790
O Brien *Maj* Sir Timothy C 1849
Ochterlony Sir David F 1823
O Connell Sir Maurice J A M 1869
Ogilvy Sir Herbert K S 1626
Ogle *Col* Sir Edmund A 1816
Ohlson Sir Erik Olof 1920
O Loghlen Sir Michael 1838
O Neill Rt Hon Sir Hugh MP 1929
Onslow Sir Richard W 1797
Oppenheimer Sir Michael 1921
Orde Sir Arthur J Campbell 1790
Osborn Sir Alg Kerr Butler 1662
Osborne Sir Francis I 1629
Ottiam *Maj* Sir Francis D OBE 1858
Owen Sir John Arthur 1813
Owen Sir Hugo Cunliffe 1920
Paget Sir John Raheie KC 1871
Paget Sir Richard Arthur S 1886
Paget *Lt Col* Sir Cecil W CMG DSO 1897
Palmer *Maj* Sir Geoffrey F N 1660
Palmer Sir Fredk Archdale 1701
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886
Palmer Sir Samuel Ernest 1916
Parker Sir Wm S Hyde 1681
Parker Sir Wm Lorenzo OBE 1844
Parsons *Col* Sir Herbert J F 1918
Pasley, *Maj* Sir T E Sabine Paul Sir Robert Joshua I 1794
Paul Sir Aubrey L H Dean 1821
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur 1916
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward 1882
Pease *Capt* Sir Richard Arthur 1920
Pechell *Lt Col* Sir Augustus A Brooke, RAMC 1797
Peek Sir Francis H G 1874
Peel Sir Robert 1800
Peirse *Maj* Sir Hy B De la Poer Beresford, DSO 1824
Pelly Sir Harold 1840
Pennefather Sir John de Bonblanque 1924
Percival (*see* Note p 136) 1631
Perks Sir Robert William 1908
Petrie Hon Sir Dinshaw M 1890
Pett Sir Basil Edward M I 1927
Pett Sir Henr 1855
Petrie Sir Charles Alexander 1918
Peyton Sir Algernon 1776
Phillipps Sir Henry E 1887
Phillipps Sir Laurence R 1919
Phillips Sir Lionel Le Gaudel 1897
Phillips Sir Lionel 1912
Piers Sir Charles Digby 1661
Pigott Sir George 1764
Pigott Sir Berkeley 1808
Pilkington Sir Philip Edward 1929
Pilcher *Col* Sir Frederick A IS MC 1900
Pilkington *Col* Sir Thomas Edwd Milborne Swinnerton S 1635
Poe *Lt Col* Sir William Hutchison CB 1912
Pole Sir John Grenew 1628
Pole Sir Cecil P Van Notten 1791
Pollen Sir John L Hungerford 1795
Pollock Rt Hon Sir Fredk KC 1866
Pollock Sir M F Montagu 1872
Poore Sir Edward 1795
Portal *Lt Col* Sir Wyndham R DSO MVO 1901
Porter Sir Wm Henry 1889
Porter Sir John S Horsbrugh 1902
Pound Sir John Lulham 1905
Powell Sir Richard G D 1897
Power Sir John Cecil MP 1924
Poynter Sir Hugh Edward 1902
Prescott *Capt* Sir Geo L L B 1794
Preston *Lt Col* Sir Edward Hilton DSO MC 1815
Preston Sir Charles T K 1805
Price *Lt Col* Sir Charles Fredk Rugge 1804
Price Sir Elias C R se 1815
Price Sir Robert Hy Green 1874
Primrose Sir William I ius 1903
Pringle Sir Norman H S 1683
Pryke Sir W R Dudley 1926
Pryce Sir Lewes T Loveden 1866
Pulteney Sir Fleetwood Cuthbert 1897
Radcliffe Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Raeburn Sir Wm Hannay 1923
Rallı Sir Edmund L MC 1912
Ramsay *Maj* Sir James Douglas MV TD S 1666
Ramsay Sir Alexander B 1806
Ramsden Sir John F 1689
Rankin Sir Hubert C R 1898
Rasch *Col* Sir Carne 1903
Rashleigh Sir Colman B W 1831
Rawlinson *Col* Sir Alfred CM CBE ISO 1891
Reade Sir George 1661
Readhead Sir James Halder 1922
Reckitt Sir Philip B OBE 1894
Redwood Sir Thomas Boveton 1911
Rees Sir Richard L E M 1919
Reid Sir Hugh CBE 1922
Reid Sir Edward James 1897
Renals Sir Herbert 1895
Renshaw Sir C Stephen Bine 1903
Renwick Sir John Robert 1921
Renwick Sir Robert B 1927
Reynolds *Lt Col* Sir Jas P, DSO TD, MP 1923
Rhodes, Sir John Phillips 1919
Rich *Lt Col* Sir Almeric, KBE 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R H Stewart S 1630

Richardson Sir Lewis CBE 1924
Richardson *Lt Col* Sir Philip Wigham OBE VD 1929
Richmond Sir Fredk Henry 1929
Ricketts Sir Claude A F 1828
Riddell Sir Walter R Buchanan 3 1628
Rigby *Col* Sir Hugh M KCVO MS FRCS 1929
Ripley *Capt* Sir Henry W A 1880
Ripley Sir Frederic Hugh 1897
Ritchie Sir James Wm MBE 1903
[new patent 1918]
Roberts Sir Samuel MP 1919
Roberts Sir T I Howland 1809
Roberts Sir Ge rge 1932
Roberts Sir James 1909
Robertson *Field-Marshal* Sir William R GCB C MG CVO DSO 1919
Robins n Sir Douglas Innes 1823
Robinson *Maj* Sir Fredk V L MC
R binson Sir J hn B 1660
Rob nson (s Note p 220) 1854
Robinson Sir Christopher Hy 1908
Roll Sir Frederick James 1920
Roche Sir Standish O Grady 1921
Rolleston Sir H mphry D VO KCB MI
Rolls *Capt* Sir John C E Shelley
Rol ner Sir John Henry 1904
Rose Sir Francis C ril 1872
R se Sir Philip Humphrey V 1874
Rose Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross Sir Charles H A E L 3 1672
Ross Rt Hon Sir John 1919
Rotl l n l Sir Henry Lesser 1923
Rowley *Maj* Sir Ch rles S 1786
R wley *Capt* Sir George Wn 1836
Royce Sir Fredk Hy OBE 1930
Royden Sir Th mas CH 1925
Rumbold Rt Hon Sir Horace G M GCMG MVO 1779
Runci n n Sir Walter 1906
Russell Sir George A C 1812
Russell *Capt* Sir Alec C MC 1916
Ruther rd Sir Hugo MI 1923
Ryan Sir G Hemmingt n 1919
Pyc r ft *Maj* Sir Nelson F O 1784
St Aubyn *Capt* Sir Hugh Molesworth 1689
St George Sir John 1 1766
Salt *Lt C l* Sir John W Titus 1869
Salt *Lt C l* Sir Thos Ander d n DS
Samman Sir Henry M 1921
Samuel Sir Edward Levien 1898
Samuel Sir Arthur Michael MI 1 2
Samuelson Sir Henry B 1884
Sanderman Sir Alexander N Stewart WI
Sanders n Sir Frank Bernard MP
Sassoon *Maj* Rt H n Sir Philip A G D CB MG MP 1890
Sassoon Sir Ellice Victor 1909
Savory Sir Wm Bowerbank 1890
Scarisbrick Sir Tom T Leyland 1909
Schuster Sir Felix 1906
Scott Sir Douglas Edwd 1826
Scott Sir Douglas W 1916
Scott Sir Hias M Sibbald 1806
Sc tt Sir Samuel Edward 1821
Scott Sir Walter 1907
Scott Sir Samuel Haslam 1909
Scott *Maj Gen* Sir Walter J M, CB DSO 1932
Seale Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright Sir Guy Thomas S 1626
Seely Sir Hugh Michael 1896
Seton Sir Alexander Hay 3 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings 3 1683
Seymour, *Lt* Sir Michael Culme RN 1809
Seymour Sir Albert V F 1869
Shakerley *Col* Sir Walter Geoffrey BT TD 1838
Sharp Sir Milton 1920
Sharp Sir Herbert Edward 1922
Shaw *Lt Com* Sir John J K, RN 1665
Shaw *Maj* Sir R bert de Vere MC 1821
Shaw Sir Charles Edward 1908
Shoffield Sir Berkeley 1756
Shelley *Maj* Sir John F 1611
Shiffner Sir Henry Burrows 1818
Shuckburgh Sir G F Stewkley 1660
Simeon Sir John Walter B 1815
Sinclair Sir Ronald N J C U 3 1704
Sinclair *Maj* Rt Hon Sir Archibald H Macdonald I CMG MP 1786
Sitwell Sir George R 1808
Skinner Sir Thomas Hewitt 1912
Skipwith Sir Grey H d F 1622
Slade Sh Alfred Fothringham 1831
Sleight Sir Ernest OBE TD 1920
Smiley Sir Hugh Houston 1903
Smith Sir William R D J Cusack 1 1799
Smith Sir C Michael V Duff Assheton 1911
Smith Sir Drumm nd C 1804
Smith Sir Wm Sydney W 1809
Smith Sir T Rudolph H I E MB 1897
Smith Sir Prince 1911
Smith Sir John G L Vassar 1917
Smith Sir Herbert 1920
Smith Sir William Reardon 1920
Smyth Bowyer Sir Philip Weyland 1661
Smythe Sir E Walter J P H 1661
Somme Sh Charles B Buckworth Herne *Some title* (*see* Note p 220) 1698
Spe man Sir Alex Young 1748
Speelman Sir Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob 1840
Spicer Rt Hon Sir Albert 1686
Stafford Rt H n Sir Thos Joseph B I R S 1908
Stanier *Lt Col* Sir Lovel e 1917
Stanier *Maj* Sir Alex Beville 1927
Staples Sir John M 1 1628
Stapleton Sir Miles Talbot 1679
Stephen Sir Harry J 1891
Stern Sir Edward David 1914
Stevens n Sir Daniel M 1 1623
Stewart Sir Harry J U 3 1667
Stewart Sir H Shaw CB 1803
Stewart *Brig Gen* Sir Hugh H 1881
Stewart Sir D uglas Lin
Stewart *Capt* Sir Edward Orde MacTaggart 1892
Stewart (*see* Note p 220) 1920
Stewart Sir Alexander 1907
Stirling *Lt Col* Sir George M H CBE DSO 3 1666
Stirling Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenstrom Sir Andries 1840
Stor house Sir Ernest Hay 1628
St tt Sir Philip Sidney 1920
Stow Sir Elliot Philipson 1907
Stracey *Maj* Sir Edward P 1818
Strickland Sir Walter W 1641
Stronge Sir Walter L 1803
Stuart Sir Simeon H L 1660
Stucley Sir Hugh N G 1859
Studd Sir J E Kynaston OBE
Sturdee *Capt* Sir Lionel A Doveton, RN 1909
Style Sir William Fredk 1916
Sullivan Rev Sir Frederick 1627
Sullivan Sir William 1804
Sutherland Sir A Munro KBE 1882
Suttie, Sir George Grant 3 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin 1772
Sutton, Sir George Augustus 1919
Sutton Sir George —
Sutton Sir J Bland Burges FRCS 1928
Swann Sir Charles Duncan 1906
Swinburne Sir Hubert .. 1660
Sykes Sir Arthur 1782
Sykes Sir Mark Tatton Richd 1763
Sykes *Co* Sir Alan John 1917
Sykes Sir Charles KBE 1921
Synge Sir Robert M 1801
Tancred *Maj* Sir T S Lawson 1662
Tangye Sir H Lancoln 1918
Tate Sir Ernest William 1898
Taylor Sir E Stuart OBE MI 1917
Taylor *Lt Col* Sir Jas Worsley 1917
Temple *Lt Col* Sir Richard D DSO 1876
Terry Sir Henry M Imbert 1917
Thomas Sir Godfrey J V KCVO CSI 1694
Th mas Sir George Alan 1766
Th mas Sir Robert J 1918
Thomas Sir Wm James 1919
Th mpson *Lt Col* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett MC 1806
Thomp son *Capt* Sir Algar de C C Meysey 1874
Th mpson Sir Matthew W 1890
Thompson Sir Henry F Herb
Th n son Sir Wilfrid Forbes H me 1911
Thomson Sir Frederick C KC MP 1804
Thornhill Sir Anthony J C mpt n 1809
Thor ld Sir John George 1642
Throckmorton Sir R bt G M 1642
Thursby Sir George James 1920
Tichborne Sir Anthony J H Doughty 1887
Tooth Sir H gh V H Lucas 1661
Torche Sir George Alexander 1920
Trelawny Sir J W Salusbury 1628
Trevelyan Sir Willoughby J 1698
Trevelyan Rt Hon Sir Charles Philips 1748
Tritt n Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1840
Tr ll pe Sir Henry C 1908
Tr bridge Sir Thos H C 1799
Trusc tt Sir George Wyatt 1914
Tubbs Sir Stanley Wm 1809
Tuck *Maj* Sir W Reginald 1920
Tuite Sir Morgan H P 1927
Tuppe r Sir Charles Stewart 1 1628
Turnbull Sir Robert A H 1679
Twisden Sir J hn Rumskill 3 1641
Twysden *Lt Com* Sir Roger Thomas RN 1891
Tyrwhitt *Adm* Sir Reginald Y G B DSO 1914
Usher Sir Robert 1803
Vane Sir Hias P Fletcher 1881
Vavasour *Capt* Sir Le nard Pius I W 1892
Verner Sir Edward W 1920
Verney *Lt Col* Sir Harry C W DSO 1920
Vernon Sir B George H 3 1666
Vernon Sir John Herbert 1800
Vestey Sir Edmund Hoyle 1840
Vincent Sir Francis Erskine 1628
Vyvyan, *Col* Sir Courtenay B CB, CMG 1907
Waechter Sir Harry L D A 1818
Wake *Maj Gen* Sir Hereward, CMG DSO 1641
Wakeman *Capt* Sir Offley 1803
Walker *Maj* Sir Geo Ferdinand Forestier 1660
Walker Sir Baldwin P 1859
Walker Sir James Heron 1916
Walker Sir I Peter Andrew M 1627
Walker Sir Alexander Arthur 1804
Walker Sir Chas Leolin Forestier, KBE, MP 1882
Wallace Sir Matthew Gemmill 1921
Waller, Sir William Edgar 1772
Waller Sir Wathen A 1919

Walsh Sir Hunt H A Johnson 1775
Walsham, Sir John S . 1831
Ward, *Com* Sir Melvill Willis, DSC RN . 1914
Ward, Sir Cyril 1911
Ward, *Lt Col* Sir Albert Lambert, DSO, TD, MI 1929
Wardo, *Col* Sir C Edw, OBE 1919
Wardlaw, Sir Henry S 1631
Warmington, Sir M Denham 1908
Warner, *Col* Sir T Courtenay, CB. 1910
Warren Sir Aug G D J B 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A G A, MC, MP 1715
Waterlow Sir Edgar L 1873
Waterlow Sir Wm James 1930
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm I 1895
Watson, Sir Geoffrey 1918
Watson, Sir Norman James 1912
Wauchope Sir John D Don- S 1667
Webb *Lt Col* Sir Henry 1916
Wedderburn *Maj* Sir John A Ogilvy 1803
Welby Sir Chas G Earle CB 1801
Wellon Sir Anthony Edwd W 1723
Wernher Sir Derrick Julius 1905
Wheeler Sir Arthur 1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote Sir George 1660
White Sir Archibald W 1802
White Sir George Stanley 1904
White Sir R Dymoke 1922
White *Lt Col* Sir Godfrey Dalrymple 1926
Whitehead, Sir Rowland E, KC 1889
Whiteley, Sir H J Huntington 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R Hy 1892
Wigram Sir Edgar Thomas 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W Baker 1776
Williams, Sir Hugh G MC 1798
Williams Sir William Law 1866
Williams, Sir Michael Osmond 1909
Williams, *Lt Col* Sir Rhys, DSO, KC 1918
Williams, *Col* Sir Robert 1915
Williams, Rt Hon Sir Ellis W Hume, KBE, KC 1922
Williams, Sir Robert 1928
Williamson Sir Hedworth . 1642
Wills, Sir Ernest Salter 1904
Wills Sir George P Vernon 1923
Wiltshire Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph 1759
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley 1821
Wilson Sir Spencer P Maryon 1661
Wilson *Maj* Sir M Bromley 1757
Wilson, *Lt Col* Sir Mathew K H, CSI, DSO 1874
Wilson Sir James Robertson 1906
Wilson Sir John M H 1920
Wingate, *Gen* Sir Reginald, GCB, GCVO, GBE, KCMG, DSO 1920
Winnington Sir Frks S W 1755
Wiseman *Lt Col* Sir Wm G Eden, CB, CMG . 1628
Whitney *Maj* Sir Henry B W Fetherstonhaugh 1776
Wittewronge, Sir John C B Lawes 1882
Wolseley Sir Reginald Beatty 1745
Wolseley Sir Edric Charles J 1628
Wombwell Sir Frdk P A W 1778
Wood, Sir John 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood Sir Arthur N Lindsay 1897
Wood *Maj* Sir S Hill Hill 1921
Woolley Sir Arthur CBE 1918
Worsfold Sir Thomas Cato 1924
Worsley Sir Wm Hy A 1838
Wraxall Sir Chas E Lascelles 1823
Wrey Sir Philip Bourchier S, CBE 1628
Wright Sir Arthur C Cory 1904
Wright *Col* Sir William C KBE CB . 1903
Wrightson, Sir Thomas G TI 1920
Wynn *Col* Sir Herbert I W Williams CB TD 1900
Yarrow Sir Harold E CBE 1688
Yate *Col* Sir Charles Edward CSI CMG 1916
Young, Sir Charles A KCMG MVO 1921
Young Sir George MVO 1769
Young, Sir Wm M Need 1823
Younger, Sir William 1821

Registrar of Baronetage A J Eagleton CVO Home Office SW 1
Asst do, P T Shorey, MBE 1911

* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign
The Prince of Wales
Younger Sons of the Sovereign
Grandsons of the Sovereign
Sovereign's Brothers
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews
Ambassadors
Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord High Chancellor
Archbishop of York
Prime Minister
Lord President of the Council
Speaker of the House of Commons
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank)
Five following State Officers if Dukes
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal
(3) Lord Steward
(4) Lord Chamberlain
(5) The Master of the Horse
Dukes according to their Patents of Creation
1 Of England, 2 Of Scotland 3 Of Great Britain 4 Of Ireland
5 Those created since the Union
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
Five above State Officers if Marquesses
Marquesses in same order as Dukes
Dukes eldest Sons
Five above State Officers if Earls
Earls in same order as Dukes
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
Marquesses eldest Sons
Dukes younger Sons
Five above State Officers if Viscounts
Viscounts in same order as Dukes
Earls eldest Sons
Marquesses younger Sons
Bishops of London Durham and Winchester
All other English Bishops according to their seniority of Consecration
Five above State Officers if Barons
Secretaries of State if of the degree of a Baron
Barons in same order as Dukes
Treasurer of H M's Household
Comptroller of H M's Household
Vice Chamberlain of Household
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron
High Commissioners *see* p 283.)
Viscounts eldest Sons
Earls younger Sons
Barons eldest Sons
Knights of the Garter if Commoners
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Chief Justice of England
Master of the Rolls
President of the Probate Court
The Lords Justices of Appeal
Judges of the High Court
Viscounts younger Sons
Barons younger Sons
Sons of Life Peers
Baronets of either kingdom according to date of Patents
Knights of Thistle and St Patrick if Commoners
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath (GCSI GCMG GCIE, GCVO GBE)
Knights Commanders of the above Orders
Knights Bachelor
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayors and City of London Court
Serjeants at law
Masters in Lunacy
(GCB GCSI GCMG, CIE CVO, CBE, DSO, MVO (4th) OBE, ISO
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers
Baronets eldest Sons
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers
MVO (5th MBE)
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers
Baronets younger Sons
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers
Naval Military and other Esquires by Office

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers, but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers and before their younger brothers wives Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness Merely official rank on the husbands part does not give any similar precedence to the wife *

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the British Empire, *see* p 242

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first and secondly the Sheriff In London and other Corporations the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen Sheriffs, Chief Officers and Privy At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice Chancellor

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to WHITAKER'S PEERAGE BARONETAGE KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE a companion volume, price 25s net
§ A complete list in *Alphabetical Order* (the only list so published) of all holders of these decorations will be found in WHITAKER'S PEERAGE

Orders of Chivalry.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K G

Ribbon Garter Blue *Motto* Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks)*

THE SOVEREIGN

Lady of the Garter—H M THE QUEEN

H R H the Prince of Wales
H R H the Duke of York
H R H the Duke of Gloucester
H R H Prince George
H R H the Duke of Connaught
H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught
H M the King of Italy
H M King Alfonso XIII
H M the King of Sweden
H M the King of Norway
H M the King of Denmark
H M the King of the Belgians
H I M the Emperor of Japan
The Duke of Portland
The Duke of Bedford
The Duke of Marlborough.
The Duke of Wellington
The Marquess of Crewe
The Earl of Selborne
The Viscount Grey of Fallodon.
The Earl Beauchamp
The Earl of Derby
The Earl of Chesterfield
The Duke of Devonshire
The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst
The Marquess of Bath
The Marquess of Salisbury
The Marquess of Londonderry
The Earl of Harewood
The Viscount Fitz Alan of Derwent
The Rt Hon Sir Austen Chamberlain
The Earl of Athlone
The Duke of Abercorn
The Lord Desborough
The Earl of Lonsdale
The Earl of Scarbrough
The Lord Irwin
Prelate The Bishop of Winchester
Chancellor The Bishop of Oxford
Registrar The Dean of Windsor
Garter Principal King of Arms Sir Gerald W Wellesley MVO
Usher of the Black Rod Lieut Gen Sir William P Pulteney GCVO KCB KCMG DSO
Secretary Brig Gen Sir D Dawson GCVO KCB CMG

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K T

Ribbon Green *Motto,* Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity)*

THE SOVEREIGN

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught
The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair
The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell
The Earl of Mar and Kellie
The Lord Lovat
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry
The Duke of Atholl
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres
The Marquess of Bute
The Viscount Novar
The Lord Elphinstone
The Marquess of Linlithgow
The Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne
The Duke of Sutherland
Sir John Maxwell Stirling Maxwell Bt
The Earl of Home
Chancellor
Dean Very Rev Charles Laing Warr MA
Lyon King of Arms and Secretary Francis James Grant WS FSA Scot
Usher of the Green Rod Brig Gen Sir Robert Gordon Gilmour, Bt CB, CVO, DSO

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST PATRICK (1788)—K P

Ribbon Sky Blue *Motto* Quis separabit *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
The Lord Castletown
The Earl of Granard
The Earl of Airan
The Earl of Shaftesbury
The Earl of Donoughmore
The Viscount Powerscourt.
The Earl of Midleton
The Earl of Cavan
The Earl of Desart
The Duke of Abercorn
Ulster King of Arms, Registrar and Knight Attendant Maj Sir Nevile R Wilkinson KCVO FSA
Genealogist,
Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Samuel Murray Power, CB

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399)

Ribbon Crimson *Motto Tria juncta in uno* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815 and enlarged thirteen times since)

GCB Mil

GCB Civ

KCB Mil

KCB Civ

CB Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN, *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross,* Field Marshal H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn KG, KT, KP, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE GCVO, GBE *Dean of the Order,* The Dean of Westminster, *Bath King of Arms* Admiral Sir William Christopher Pakenham, GCB., KCMG, KCVO *Registrar and Secretary* (vacant); *Genealogist,* Alfred Trego Butler MC; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod,* Adm Richard G A W Stapleton Cotton, CB CBE, MVO; *Deputy Secretary,* Maj H H F Stockley, MVO CBE; *Chancery,* Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—G C B, Knight Grand Cross; K C B, Knight Commander; C B, Companion

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O M. *Ribbon*, Blue and Crimson

This Order confers no precedence It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members Membership is of two kinds Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords and the latter oak leaves Membership is designated by the suffix O M, which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood

4 Civ

O M, Mil

Military	Civil	
Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Earl Jellicoe, G C B, G C V O	Sir Edward Elgar, Bt, K C V O, Mus Doc	John Galsworthy
Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Earl Beatty,	Sir Joseph John Thomson F R S	Samuel Alexander Litt D
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Edward Madden, Bt, G C B G V O, K C M G	Rt Hon David Lloyd George	Montague Rhodes James, Litt D, F S A, F B A
	Sir James Matthew Barrie Bt, L L D	George Macaulay Trevelyan, C B E, Litt D F B A
	Sir Chas Scott Sherrington, G B E, M D	Philip Wilson Steer
	Sir James George Frazer, F R S	Sir William Henry Bragg, K F R S
	Lord Rutherford F R S	
Honorary	Sir George Abraham Grierson, K C I E, Ph D	*Secretary and Registrar*, Hon Sir Harry Julian Stonor, K C V O
Admiral Count Togo		

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861)

(Since enlarged eight times) *Ribbon* Light Blue, with White Edges

Motto, *Heaven's Light our Guide*

Sovereign The King Emperor, *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander* The Viceroy and Gov Gen of India *Secretary* (in India) Sir C C Watson K C I E C S I *Registrar* The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood for the time being G C S I, Knight Grand Commander, K C S I Knight Commander, C S I, Companion

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE (1818)

Ribbon Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre *Motto* *Auspicium melioris ævi*

The Sovereign *Grand Master* H R H the Prince of Wales K G, K T K P C M B E, M C *Prelate*, Rt Rev Henry Hutchinson Montgomery K C M G D D, *Chancellor* The Rt Hon Earl Buxton P C C M G, *Secretary* Brig Gen Sir S H Wilson G C M G K C B, K B E *King of Arms* Sir F A Swettenham G C M G C H *Registrar*, Sir H E Butterbee K M K C V O *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L Antrobus K C M G C B *Chancery*, Colonial Office S W—G C M G, Knight Grand Cross, K C M G, Knight Commander, C M G Companion

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877)

(Since enlarged eight times) *Ribbon* Imperial Purple *Motto* *Imperatricis auspiciis*

Sovereign, The King Emperor *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor General of India for the time being *Secretary* (in India) Sir C C Watson, K C I E C S I *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being G C I E, Knight Grand Commander, K C I E, Knight Commander, C I E, Companion

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896)

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges *Motto* *Victoria*

The Sovereign *Chancellor* The Lord Chamberlain *Secretary* The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse *Registrar*, Paymaster Rear Adm Philip John Hawkins Lander Row, C B—G C V O, Knight Grand Cross, K C V O, Knight Commander, C V O Commander, M V O, Member, marked 4th or 5th Class

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917)

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division), Purple, with narrow vertical Red Centre Stripe (Military Division) *Motto*, *For God and the Empire*

The Sovereign, *Grand Master*, H R H the Prince of Wales, *Prelate*, Rt Rev the Bishop of London *King of Arms*, Adm Sir Herbert Leopold Heath K B M V O *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being, *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G Kenyon, C B E, K C B For services rendered to the Empire whether at home or abroad open to both men and women G B E, Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross, K B E, Knights Commanders D B E, Dames Commanders C B E, Commanders, O B E, Officers, M B E, Members The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec, 1918

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor instituted by James I in the 17th century lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of The Society of Knights (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown at the head of this paragraph An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application The Officers of the Society are —*Principal*, *Vice-Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bt, R N, *Hon Registrar*, Sir Park Goff, M P, *Clerk*, Hubert Whelbourn, *Registry and Library*, 22 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W C 2

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire *i.e.*, Kts and Dames Grand Cross (Mil and Civ Div) The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes

MEN

Barnes, Rt Hon George N
Binyon Robert Laurence C.B.E. D.Litt.
Bruce Rt Hon Stanley M., M.C.
Buchan John C.B.E. M.P.
Burnham The Viscount C.C.M.G.
Carlile Rev John C. C.B.E., D.D.
Carlile, Rev Preb Wilson, D.D.
Chetwynd, The Viscount
Churchill, Rt Hon W. S. M.P.
Davidson Rt Hon John Colin Campbell C.B.E. M.P.
Davies, William John
Delius, Frederick
Dillon, Viscount
Fellerman Sir John Reeves Bt
Evans Sir Evan Vincent
Faringdon The Lord
Gloucester, Bishop of D.D.
Haldane Professor John Scott, M.D.
Jones Rev John Daniel D.D.
Jones Thomas C.H. D.D.
Keogh *Surg. Gen.* Sir Alfred G.C.B. G.C.V.O., M.D.
Layton, Sir Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Lothian, Marquess of
Lucas Edward Verrall, C.H. D.D.
Mansbridge, Albert, C.H. D.D.
Newbolt Sir Henry, C.H. D.D.
Parker James
Quinan, Kenneth Bingham
Rowden Sir Thomas Bt
Ripper Prof William C.B.E.
Rowntree, Benjamin Seebohm
Sastri Rt Hon V. S. Srinivasa
Seddon James Andrew
Sheppard Very Rev Hugh R. L. C.H. D.D.
Smuts *Lt.-Gen* Rt Hon Jan C.
Swettenham Sir Frank A. G.C.M.G.
Wardle, George James

WOMEN

Burrett, Florence Elizabeth Willey Lady, C.B.E. M.D.
Bavlis Miss Lilian Mary
Carruthers, Mrs (Miss Violet Markham)
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth
Rowden Miss Agnes Maude
Swanwick Mrs Helena Maria
Tennant Mrs Margaret Edith
Tuckwell Miss Gertrude Mary
Walker Miss Jane Harriet M.D.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies) V.A.

Instituted in **1862**, and enlarged in **1864 1865** and **1880** but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria Badge in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher All four are surmounted by some form of a crown which is attached to a bow of white moire ribbon The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER

FIRST CLASS

H.M. the Queen
H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll C.I., G.B.E. R.R.C.
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice C.I., G.B.E.
Victoria Alberta Marchioness of Milford Haven
H.R.H. Princess Victoria
H.M. the Queen of Norway
Princess Louise Marie Elizabeth formerly Grand Duchess of Baden
H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands

SECOND CLASS

H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, I. R.R.C.
Queen Elisabeth of the Hellenes
Princess Margaret of Prussia
H.H. Princess Marie Louise, C.I. C.B.E.
H.M. Queen Marie of Rumania I.
H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia I.
H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone
H.R.H. Princess Alfonso d'Orleans

THIRD CL

Emily Theresa Baroness Ampthill
Harriet Georgiana Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava C.I. D.B.E.
Louisa Jane, Dowager Countess of Antrim
Edith Dowager Countess of Lytton I.
Verena Maud Viscountess Chelmsford

FOURTH CLA

Hon (Marie) Lady Mallet
Hon Mrs Grant
Mrs John Haughton

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, **1878** and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire Enlarged January 30 **1900** Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient

THE SOVEREIGN

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER

H.M. the Queen
H.M. the Queen of Norway V.A.
H.M. Queen Marie of Rumania, V.A.
H.R.H. the Princess Victoria
H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll G.B.E., V.A., R.R.C. [V.A.
H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice G.B.E.,
H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., V.A.
H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, V.A. [V.A.
H.H. Princess Marie Louise, G.B.E., Mary Baroness Kinloss
Lady Jane Emma Crichton
Edith, Dowager Countess of Lytton
Harriet Georgiana, Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, D.B.E., V.A.
H.H. the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar
H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar
H.H. Rani Sahib Nundkumar Bai Bhugwat Sinh Jarcja of Gondal
H.H. the Dowager Maharani of Mysore
Lady George Hamilton
H.H. the Maharani Sahiba of Udaipur
Alice, Baroness Northcote, D.B.E.
Amelia Maria, Lady White
Margaret, Baroness Ampthill, C.B.E.
Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess of Minto
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay
Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe
Frances Charlotte Viscountess Chelmsford C.B.E.
Mary Adelaide Countess of Willingdon, C.B.E.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Baroness Irwin
Pamela, Countess of Lytton
H.H. Maharani, Regent of Travancore
Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Goschen
Jeannette Hope, Lady Birdwood
Lady Ali Shah

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D S O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I S O

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700 of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services 200 to the Indian and 250 to the services of Dominions Colonies and Protectorates

OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

A full list of of all Orders Decorations and Medals and Orders regarding the wearing of them will be found in Whitaker's Peerage

The New Zealand Cross—1869—N Z C—For conspicuous bravery Instituted March 10 1869 There is only one surviving holder—Benjamin Biddle of N Z

The Royal Red Cross—R R C—For ladies founded 1883 is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war

The Distinguished Service Cross—1914—D S C—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross 1901 is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R N below the rank of Lieutenant Commander and on Warrant Officers

The Military Cross—1915—M C—Awarded to Captains Lieutenants and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces

The Distinguished Flying Cross—1918—D F C—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy

The Air Force Cross—1918—A F C—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying although not in active operations against the enemy

The Indian Order of Merit—Instituted in 1837 as a reward for personal bravery to Indian officers and men

The Kaisar-i Hind Medal (1st Class, gold, 2nd Class, silver)—Was founded in 1900 and is a reward for any person of either sex who shall have rendered useful service in or for India

The Albert Medal.—A M—Dates from 1866 with extensions in 1867 and 1877 and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea or on Land

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field—1914—D S M—Is designed for chief petty officers petty officers men and boys of all branches of the R N to non commissioned officers and men of the R M A and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat for distinguished conduct in war

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal—C G M—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R N

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D C M—Awarded to warrant officers non commissioned officers and men of the Army

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918—D F M—and the **Air Force Medal**—A F M—for warrant and non commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D F C and A F C

The Edward Medal—Established by King Edward VII in 1907 is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed

The King's Police Medal—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom India and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire for Gallantry—Awarded in recognition of acts of gallantry All ranks are eligible for the Medal of the Military Division there is also a Medal of the Civil Division

N B—*All the above Medals are worn before War Medals*

The Meritorious Service Medal—M S M—Since Sept 1928 granted only to recipients of the Meritorious Service Annuity

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration—V D—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question who must have been in commission and have served twenty years

The Territorial Decoration—T D—Established in 1908, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years good service in the Territorial Army Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R D—and **Medal.**—Instituted in 1910 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these services

The Imperial Service Medal.—May be granted only to Members of Civil Services in the U K India the Dominions Colonies and Protectorates in other than the administrative and clerical grades

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire for Meritorious Service Is restricted in the Military Division to ranks below that of Warrant Officer and in the Civil Division to persons not eligible for appointment to the five Classes of the Order

The Voluntary Medical Service Medal (V A D and M R H)—Instituted 1932

The Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy—Both sexes, was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy** an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London &c

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (*O Sionnach*), Major Brabazon Hubert Maine *Fox*, *b* 1868, *s* 1919
The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd *FitzGerald*, *b* 1862, *suc* 1895
The Knight of Kerry (21st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice *FitzGerald*, Bart, M C, *b* 1884, *suc* 1916
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward *MacDermot*, *b* 1862, *suc* 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt -Col Ross Kinloch *McGillicuddy*, D S O, *b* 1882, *suc* 1921
The O'Conor Don, Owen Phelim *O'Conor*, *b* 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey *O Donoghue*, *b.* 1859
The O Donovan, Col Morgan William *O'Donovan*, C B, *b* 1861.
The O Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col Nicholas Purcell *O Gorman*, *b* 1845.
The O Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L Renzy *O Grady*
The O Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj Arthur Dillon Denis *Kelly*, *b* 1853, *suc* 1897.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Capt Arthur Donel McMurrogh *O Morchoe*, *b* 1892
The O Rourke, Surg -Lt -Commander Patrick Joseph Alfred *O Rourke*, R.N, *b* 1898, *suc.* 1917.

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

For Knights Bachelor, see pp 243–249.

NOTE.—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q v*) but in writing the appropriate initials (G C B, K C B &c) are appended to surname in place of "Bt The wife of a Knight Grand Cross or Knight Commander is addressed as Lady ——

Abdul Qaiyum, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K C I E
Abdur Rahim, Sir K C S I
Abell, Sir Westcott, S, K B E
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A, K B E
Adams, *Lt Col* Sir Arthur Robert, K B E, V D
Adams, *Col* Sir Henry E F Goold, K B E, C B, C M G
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K C S I
Addis Sir Charles Stewart, K C M G
Addison, *Vice Adm* Sir Albert P, K B E, C B, C M G
Aga Khan, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G C S I, G C I E, C V O
Ahmad Husain, *Nawab Maulvi* Sir, K C I E
Alderson, Sir Edward H, K C B, K B E
Alexander, *Brig Gen* Sir Wm, K B E, C B, C M G, D S O, T D M I
Allason, *Maj Gen* Sir Richard Bannatine, K C B, C M G
Allen, *Paym Rear Admiral* Sir Bertram C, K C B, M V O
Allen, Sir Hugh Percy, K C V O
Allen *Col Hon* Sir James, G C M G K C B T D
Allen, Sir Walter McArthur, K B E
Allen, *Lt Col* Sir Wm Jas K B E, D S O, M P
Altham, *Lt Gen* Sir Edward A, K C B, K C I E, C M G
Alwar, *Col* H H the Maharaja of, G C S I, G C I E
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, *Raj Sahib* Sir, K C I E
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K B E, K C
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K B E
Anderson, *Lt Gen* Sir Charles Alex, K C B
Anderson, *Adm* Sir David Murray, K C B, C M G, M V O
Anderson, Rt Hon Sir John C B, G C I E
Anderson *Brig Gen* Sir Robert Murray McCheyne, K C M G
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L, K C M G, C B
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt -Col* Sardar Sir, K B E, C I E
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F, K C M G
Archer, Sir John, K B E
Argyle, *Hon* Sir Stanley Seymour, K B E, M B
Armitage, *Capt* Sir Cecil Hamilton, K B E, C M G, D S O
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K C M G, K B E
Ashford, Sir Cyril E, K B E, C B, M V O
Asser, *Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K C B, K C M G, K C V O, A D C gen
Aston, *Maj Gen* Sir George Grey, K C B
Atkins, *Col* Sir John, K C M G, M B.
Atkinson, *Maj* Sir Arthur J, K B E
Atkinson, Sir Edmund H Tindal, K C B, C B E
Atkinson, *Lt -Gen.* Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K C B, K B E, C M G, C I E.
Atta Sir Nam Ofeli K B E
Austin, Sir Herbert, K B E
Aylesworth, *Hon* Sir Allen B, K C M G, K C
Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama Ayyar Rumaswami, K C I E
Baber Shum Shere Jang, Bahadur Rana *Gen* Sir, G B E K C S I, K C I E
Babington, *Lt Gen* Sir James Melville, K C B, K C M G
Bacon, *Adm* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K C B, K C V O, D S O
Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish K B E, C M G
Baddeley Sir Vincent W K C B
Bahawalpur, *Maj* H H the Nawab of C C I E, K C S I, K C V O
Bailhe, Very Rev Albert Victor, K C V O D D
Bain Sir Albert Ernest K B E
Bainbridge *Maj Gen* Sir Edmond Guy F, K C B
Barnes, Sir Frank, K C V O, C B E
Baird Sir Robert H H, K B E
Baker, Sir Herbert K C I E, A R A
Baker, *Adm* Sir Lewis Clinton, K C B, K C V O, C B E
Baldwin, *Col* Sir John G, K C M G, C B
Balfour, *Brig Gen* Sir Alfred G, K B E, C B
Ballance, *Col* Sir Chas A, K C M G, C B, M V O, F R C S
Ballance, *Brig Gen* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K B E, C B, F R C S
Bandumaiki, Sir Solomon Dias, K C M G
Bankart, *Surg Real Adm* Sir Arthur Reginald, K C V O
Banks, Rt Hon Sir Eldon, C C B
Bannerman, *Lt Col* Sir Arthur D Arcy Gordon, K C V O, C I E
Barat, *Maj* H H Raja of K C S I
Barker, Sir Wilberforce Ross, K C I E, C B
Barnard, Sir Frank S, K C M G
Barnes, Sir Geo Stapylton, K C B, K C S I
Barnes, Sir Hugh S, K C S I, K C V O
Barnes, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald W R, K C B, D S O
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H H Maharaja, C C S I, C I E
Barraclough, *Col* Sir (Samuel) Henry E, K B E V D
Barrett, Sir Jas Wm, K B E, C B, C M G, M D
Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K B E, M I
Barlow, *Gen* Sir Edmund G, G C B G C S I
Barlow, *Gen* Sir George de S, G C B, K C M G
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K C B
Barton, Sir Sidney, K C V O, K B E, C M G
Barton, Sir Wm P, K C I E, C S I
Battelot, *Adm* Sir Brian H. F, K B E, C B, M V O
Barwell, *Hon* Sir Henry Newman, K C M G
Bates, *Brig Gen* Sir Chas. Loftus, K C M G, C B., D S O.
Batterbee, Sir Harry F, K C M G, K C V O
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G C I E, K C S I 1 S O
Bayley *Lt Col* Sir Henry Dennis Leadett, K B E
Baily, *Adm* Sir Lewis, K C B K C M G C V O
Baynham, *Capt* Sir Walter de M, K B E R D R N R
Beale, Sir John Field, K B E
Beatson, *Col* Sir Geo T, K C B, K B E, M D, V D
Beattie, Sir James, K B E
Beatty, *Maj Gen* Sir Guy A. H, K B E C B, C S I, C M G, D S O
Beaumont Sir Henry Hamond Dawson, K C M G
Beeton, Sir Mayson M, K B E
Belfield, *Lt Gen* Sir Herbert E, K C B, K C M G, K B E, D S O
Bell Sir Charles Alfred K C I E, C M G, C B E
Bell, Rt Hon Sir Francis H Dillon, C C M G K C
Bell, Sir H Hesketh, G C M G
Bell, Sir Thomas, K B E
Bell Rev Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson, K C S I K C I E
Bell *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur L Lynden, K C B, K C M G
Bennett, Sir Francis N Curtis, K C V O
Bennett, *Hon* Sir John Robert, K B E
Bentinck, *Adm* Sir Rudolf W., K C B, K C M G
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K B E
Berry Sir William John, K C B
Best, *Hon* Sir Robert W, K C M G
Best, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans, K C M G K B E
Beveridge *Maj Gen* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy K B E, C B, D S O
Beveridge, Sir William H, K C B
Bevnon, *Maj Gen* Sir William G L K C I E, C B, D S O
Bhairon Singh, *Maharaj*, Sir K C S I
Bhopal *Lt Col*, The Nawab of G C S I C I E C V O
Bhore, Sir Joseph Wm, K C I E, C B E
Bhownaggree, Sir Mancherji Merwanji, K C I E
Bigham, Hon Sir F Trevor R, K B E, C B
Bijawar, H H the Maharaja of, K C I E
Bikanir, *Lt Gen* H H the Maharaja of, C C S I, G C I E, G C V O, C B E, K C B, A D C
Biles Sir John Harvard, K C I E
Bingham, *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Cecil E, C C V O, K C M G, C B
Bingham, *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Fras. R, K C B, K C M G
Binglev, *Lt Gen* Sir Alfred H, K C I E, C B
Birch, *Gen* Sir Jas Fredk Noel, G B E, K C B, K C M G
Bircham, Sir Bernard Edward Halsey, K C V O
Bird, *Maj -Gen* Sir Wilkinson Dent, K B E, C B, C B E D S O.

Biscoe, Lt Col Sir Hugh Vincent, KBE
Blackett, Sir Basil P KCB, KCSI
Blackwell, Sir Ernley R H, KCB
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, KBE
Blankenberg Sir Reginald A KBE
Blenkinsop, *Maj Gen* Sir Alfred Percy, KCB, CMG, KHP
Blenkinsop *Maj Gen* Sir Layton John, KCB, DSO, RAVC
Block Sir Adam S, Jas KCMG
Blood *Gen* Sir Bindon GCB, GCVO
Blumberg *Gen* Sir Herbert F KCB
Bodkin Sir Archibald H KCB
Bolton, Sir Horatio Norman KCIE, CSI
Bond Sir Charles H, KBE
Bonn, Sir Max Julius KBE
Bonython, *Hon* Sir J Langdon, KCMG
Booth *Rear Adm* Sir Francis F Haworth, KCMG
Boothby Sir Robert T, KBE
Borden, Rt Hon Sir Robt Laird, GCMG, KC
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V, KCSI, CIE
Bottomley, Sir Wm Cecil, KCMG, CB, OBE
Boudillon, Sir Bernard H, KBE, CMG
Bourke, *Maj Gen* Sir George D, KCMG, CB, RAMC
Bourne, Sir Alfred G, KCIE, FRS
Bowen, Sir George Bevan KBE
Bowen, *Asst Vice Marshal* Sir Tom Ince Webb, KCB, CMG
Bower, Sir Edmund E Nott, KCB
Bower, *Com* Sir Graham J, KCMG, RN
Bowes, *May Gen* Sir Hamilton, KCB
Bowes, *Capt* Sir (J) Wm Nott KCVO
Bowring, Sir Chas Calvert, KCMG, KBE
Boyce, *Maj Gen* Sir William G B, KCMG, CB, DSO
Boyle Sir Alexander George, KCMG, CBE
Boyle *Adm* Hon Sir Algernon D, P H, KCB, CMG, MVO
Boyle, *Adm* Sir Wm Hy D, KCB
Boys Sir Francis T, KBE
Braddon *Hon* Sir Hy Yule KBE
Brade Sir Reginald H, GCB
Bradford, *Adm* Sir Edward Eden, GBE, KCB, CVO
Bragg Sir Wm Hy, OM, KBE, FRS
Braithwaite, *Gen* Sir Walter P, GCB
Brakspear Sir Harold KCVO
Brand *Wing Commander* Sir Christopher Joseph Quintin, KBE, DSO, MC, DFC
Brand, *Adm* Hon Sir Hubert G, GCB, KCMG, KCVO
Brav, *Maj Gen* Sir Claude A, KCMG, CB
Bray, Sir Denys de S, KCSI, KCIE, CBE
Brenan Sir John F, KCMG
Bridges, *Lt Gen* Sir George Tom M, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Briggs, *Lt Gen* Sir Charles Jas, KCB, KCMG
Briggs, *Adm* Sir Charles J, KCB
Brise, Sir Evelyn J Ruggles, KCB
Brittain, Sir Harry, KBE, CMG
Brock, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Osmond De B GCB, KCMG, KCVO
Brockman, Sir Edward Lewis, KCMG
Broderick Sir John J, KBE CMG
Brocking, *Maj Gen* Sir Harry I, KCB, KCSI, KCMG
Brooks Sir James Henry KCB
Brown Sir Arthur Whitten, KBE
Brown, *Col* Sir G McLaren, KBE
Brown Sir Herbert KBE
Browne *Lt Gen* Sir Arthur G F, KCB, DSO
Browne *Col* Lord Arthur Howe KBE CB
Browning, *Adm* Sir Montague E, GCB, GCMG MV
Bruce *Adm* Sir Henry Harvey KCB MVO
Brunker, *Maj Gen* Sir James KCMG
Brunyate, Sir Jas Bennett, KCSI, CIE
Brunyate, Sir Wm Edwin KCMG
Bryan, *Col* Sir Herbert, KBE, CMG
Buchanan, Sir George C, KCIE
Buckland, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald U H, KCMG, CB
Budd, Sir Cecil L, KBE
Bulfin, *Gen* Sir Edward S, KCB, CVO
Buller, *Adm* Sir Henry Tritton CCVO, CB
Bullock, Sir Christopher L, KCB, CBE
Bunbury Sir Henry Noel KCB
Burdon, *Maj* Sir John A KBE, CMG
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, GCIE, KCSI
Burn, Sir Joseph, KBE
Burrard, *Col* Sir Sidney G, KCSI, FRS
Burstall, *Lt Gen* Sir Henry E, KCB, KCMG, DSO, ADC
Burt, Sir Hy Parsall, KCIE, CBE
Burton, Sir William Parker, KBE
Butcher, *Maj Gen* Sir George Jas, KCMG, CB
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall, KBE
Butler Sir Fredk G A, KCMG CB
Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes, KCSI, CB, CIE, CVO, CBE
Butler, *Lt Gen* Sir Richard Harte K, KCB, KCMG
Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, GCSI, GCIE
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, KCVO
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, GCMG
Byrne, *Brig Gen* Sir Joseph A, KCMG KBE, CB.
Byrne Rt Hon Sir William Patrick, KCVO, CB
Cadman, Sir John, GCMG., DSC
Caird, Sir Andrew, KBE
Calthorpe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon Sir Somerset Arthur Gough, GCB (*m*), GCMG, (*c*), CVO
Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, GCMG, KBE
Cameron, *Lt Col* Sir Donald Charles, KCMG, DSO VD
Cameron, Sir Edward John, KCMG
Cameron, *Maj* Sir Maurice A, KCMG
Campbell, Sir Archibald Y. G, KCIE, CSI, CBE, VD
Campbell, *Gen* Sir David G M, KCB
Campbell, *Gen* Sir Frederick, KCB, DSO
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, KBE
Campbell, *Adm* Sir Henry Hervey, KCVO, CB
Campbell, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Walter, KCB, KCMG, DSO.
Campbell, *Lt Gen* Sir William Pitcairn KCB
Campion, *Col* Sir William Robert, KCMG, DSO, TD
Capper, *Maj Gen* Sir John E KCB, KCVO
Cardew, Sir Alex Gordon, KCSI
Carlile Sir Robert W KCSI, CIE
Carmichael, Sir George, KCSI
Carmichael, Sir James KBE
Carnegie Rt Hon Sir Lancelot Douglas GCVO, KCMG
Carruthers, *Hon* Sir Joseph Hector McNeil KCMG
Carter Sir Edgar Bonham KCMG CIE
Carter *May Gen* Sir Evan E, KCMG, CB MVO
Carter, *Lt Col* Sir Gordon, KCVO
Carter, *Maj Gen* Sir John T, KCMG
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham, KCB, KCVO
Carter, Most Rev William M KCMG
Cartwright, Sir (W) Chauncy, KCMG
Cassels, *Gen* Sir Robert A, KCB, CSI, DSO, ADC Gen
Cave, *Col* Sir Thomas Sturmy, KCB, CBE, VD
Cayley, *Maj Gen* Sir Walter de Sansmarez, KCMG, CB
Cecil, Rt Hon Sir Evelyn, PC, GBE
Chamberlain, *Col* Sir Neville F F, KCB, KCVO
Chambers, Sir Edmund K, KBE, CB
Chambers, *Surg Vice Adm* Sir Joseph, KCB CMG, MD
Chambers, Sir Theodore G, KBE
Chamier, Sir Edward M de C, KCIE
Chancellor, *Lt-Col* Sir John Robt, GCMG, GCVO, DSO
Chandler, Sir Wm Kellman, KCMG
Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, GBE, KCMG
Chapman, Sir Sydney J, KCB CBE
Charles *Lt Gen* Sir James R E, KCB, CMG, DSO
Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F B, KCB, KCMG
Chatfield, *Vice Adm* Sir Alfred E Montacute KCB, KCMG, CVO
Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, KCSI, KCIE
Chauvel, *Gen* Sir Harry Geo, GCMG KCB
Chave, *Capt* Sir Benjamin, KBE
Chaytor *May Gen* Sir Edward W C KCMG, KCVO, CB, VD
Cheatle *Surg Gen* Sir George Lenthal, KCB, CVO, FRCS, RN
Cheetham, Sir Milne, KCMG
Chichester, *Maj Gen* Sir Arlington A, KCMG, CB, DSO
Childs, *Maj Gen* Sir Borlase E Wyndham, KCMG, KBE, CB
Chilton, Sir Hy Getty KCMG
Chitty, Sir Arthur, KCMG
Chrystal, Sir George W, KCB.
Clark, Sir Ernest KCB, CBE
Clark, Sir William Henry, KCSI, KCMG
Clarke, *Hon* Sir Francis Grenville, KBE
Clarke, *Hon.* Sir Fredk Jas, KCMG
Clarke, *Lt Gen* Sir Travers Edwards, GBE, KCB, KCMG
Clarkson, *Emy Vice-Adm.* Sir William, KBE, CMG, RAN
Clayton, *Lt Gen* Sir Frederick Thos, KCB, KCMG
Cleland, Sir Chas John, KBE, MVO.

Clement, Sir Thomas, KBE
Clementi, Sir Cecil, GCMG
Clerk, Sir Dugald, KBE
Clerk, Rt Hon Sir Geo Russell, GCMG, CB.
Clifford, *Col* Sir Charles, KBE, CMG, VD, TD
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, GCMG, GBE
Climo, *It Gen* Sir Skipton Hill, KCB, DSO
Clive, Sir Robert Henry, KCMG
Close, Sir Charles F, KBE, CB, CMG, FRS
Clubbe, Sir Chas P B, KBE MRCS
Coaker, *Hon* Sir William Ford KBE
Coates, *Col* Sir William, KCB, CBF, VD
Cobb, Sir Cyril S, KBE, MVO, MP
Cobham Sir Alan John KBE
Cocks, *Hon* Sir Arthur Alfred Clement KBE
Codrington, *Lt Gen* Sir Alfred Edward, KCB, KCVO
Cohen, Sir Leonard Lionel, KCVO
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, KBE
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, KCVO
Colefax, Sir Hy Arthur, KBE, KC
Collins, Rt Hon Sir Godfrey P, KBE, CMG MP
Collins, Sir Wm Job, KCVO, MD
Colville, *Admiral* Hon Sir Stanley Cecil James, GCB, GCMG, GCVO
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, KCSI
Colyer Sir James Frank KBE
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, KBE
Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kemball, KCMG, CB
Cook, Sir Chas Archer, KCB
Cook, Rt Hon Sir Joseph, GCMG
Cooke, *Lt Gen* Sir Herbert F, KCB, KBE, CSI, DSO
Cooper, Sir James Alex, KBE
Cooper Sir Robert Elliott, KCB
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm, KCB
Cope, Sir Arthur S KCVO, RA
Corbett, Sir Geoffrey L, KBE, CIE
Corbett Sir Vincent E H, KCVO
Cordeaux, *Maj* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, KCMG, CB
Cockran, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles E, KCVO, CB, CMG
Corkran, Sir Victor G S KCVO
Corv, *Lt Gen* Sir George N, KBE, CB, DSO
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, KBE
Couper, *Maj Gen* Sir Victor A, KCB
Cox, Sir Charles Thos KCMG
Cox, *Lt Col* Sir Percy Z, GCMG, GCIE KCSI
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy, GCIE, KCSI MP
Craig, *Maj* Sir Algernon Tudor, KBE
Crawford, Sir Wm Smith, KBE
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, KCB, KCVO
Crerar Sir James, KCSI, CIE
Creswell, *Vice Adm* Sir William Rooke, KCMG, KBE
Crewe, *Brig Gen Hon* Sir Chas Preston, KCMG, CB
Crichton, *Col* Hon Sir George Arthur Charles, KCVO
Croker, *Maj Gen* Sir Hy Leycester, KCB, CMG
Crookshank, *Maj Gen* Sir Sydney D, KCMG, CB, CIE, DSO, MVO
Crosby, Sir Josiah, KBE, CIE
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, KCMG.
Cruise, Sir Richard R, KCVO, FRCSI
Crump Sir Hy Ashbrooke, KCIE, CSI
Cubitt Sir Bertram B KCB
Cubitt *Lt Gen* Sir Thomas A, KCB, CMG, DSO
Cullen, *Hon* Sir William Portus, KCMG
Cumming, Sir John Ghest, KCIE, CSI
Cunningham, Sir A Fredk D, KCIE
Cunningham, Sir George Miller, KBE, CB
Cunynghame, Sir Hy H S, KCB
Currie, *Gen* Sir Arthur W, GCMG, KCB
Currie, Sir James KBE, CMG
Currie, Sir James T, KCB
Curtis, Sir Richard James, KBE
Cust, *Adm* Sir Herbert L Purey, KBE, CB
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N, CB, KCMG CVO
Dadabhoy, Sir Maneckji Byramji, KCIE
Daljit Singh Raja, Sir, KBE CSI
Dalrymple, Hon Sir Hew Hamilton, KCVO
Dalrymple *Col* Sir William, KBE
Daly, *Lt Col* Sir Hugh, KCSI, KCIE
Dane, Sir Louis W, GCIE, CSI.
Dane, Sir Richd Morris, KCIE
Daniel, Sir Augustus M KBE, MB
Daniell, *Maj Gen* Sir John F, KCMG
Daniels, Sir Percy, KBE
Darlington *Col* Sir Henry Clayton, KCB, CMG, TD
Datia, *Maj* H H Maharaja of, GCIF, KCSI
Davenport, *Brig Gen* Sir William Bromley, KCB, CMG, CBE, DSO, TD
David Sir (T W) Edgeworth, KBE, CMG, DSO, FRS
Davidson, *Maj Gen* Sir John H, KCMG, CB, DSO
Davidson Sir Lionel, KCSI
Davies, Sir Alfred, KBE CB
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John KCB, KCMG, KCVO
Davies, Sir John Thomas, KCB
Davies, Sir Joseph, KBE
Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, GCMG
Davison, Sir William Hy KBE, MP
Dawkins, Sir Horace C, KCB, MBE
Dawson, *Brig Gen* Sir Douglas F R,
De Bartolome, *Admiral* Sir Charles M, KCMG, CB
De Brath, *Lt Gen.* Sir Ernest KCB, CIE
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R S, KCB (*m*), CB (*c*), MVO
D Egville, Sir Howard, KBE
Delevingne, Sir Malcolm, KCB, KCVO
De Lisle, *Gen* Sir Henry De Beauvoir, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen KBE
de Montmorency Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, KCSI, KCIE, KCVO, CBE
Denham, Sir Edward B, KCMG, KBE
Denison, Sir Hugh, KBE
Dennis, Sir Alfred H, KBE, CB
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, KBE
Densham, Sir Harry P, KBE
Dering, Sir H Guy, KCMG, KCIE,
De Salis, *Admiral* Sir William Fane, KBE, MVO
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, KCMG
Deverell, *Lt Gen* Sir Cyril John, KCB, KBF
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, KBE
Dew, *Lt Col* Sir Armine Brereton, KCIE, CSI
Dewas, H H Maharaja of (Junior), KCSI
Dewas H H the Senior Maharaja of, KCSI
Dewrance, Sir John, GBE
Dholpur, *Lt Col* H H the Maharaj Rana of, GCIE KCSI, KCVO
Dhrangadhra, H H Maharaja of, GCIE, KCSI
Dimond, Sir William Henry, KBE
Dick, *Col* Sir Arthur Robert,
Dickinson, Sir Alwin R, KCMG
Dixon, *Brig Gen* Sir Henry G KCB
Dixon, *Eng Vice Adm* Sir Robert Bland, KCB
Dobbs Sir Hy Robert Conway, CBF KCSI, KCMG KCIE
Dobell, *Lt Gen* Sir Chas Macpherson KCB CMG, DSO
Dodds Sir James Miller, KCB
Donald, Sir J Stuart, KCIE, CSI
Donald, Sir Robert CBE
Donop, *Maj Gen* Sir Stanley B von, KCB, KCMG
Donovan, *Surg Gen* Sir William, KCB
Dorward, *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur R F, KCB, DSO
Dougherty, Rt Hon Sir James Brown, KCB, KCVO
Doune, Sir James McClone, KCSI
Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, KBE
Dreyer, *Vice Adm* Sir Frederic C KCB, CBF
Drummond, *Lt Col* Sir Francis D Williams KBF
Drummond, Hon Sir J. Eric, KCMG CB
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, KCIF CSI
Du Cane, *Gen* Sir John Philip, GCB
Duck, *Lt Col* Sir Francis, KCB
Duff, *Admiral* Sir Alexander L, GCB, CBE, KCVO
Duff, *Adm* Sir Arthur A M KCB
Duff, Sir Arthur Cuningham Grant KCMG
Duff, Sir C Patrick KCB CVO
Duff, *Lt Col.* Sir Hector L, KBE, CMG
Duffy, Rt Hon Sir Frank Gavan, KCMG
Dukes Sir Paul, KBE
Duncan, *Maj Gen* Sir John, KCB, CMG, CVO, DSO
Dunstan Sir Wyndham R, KCMG
Dyson, Sir Frank Watson KBE, FRS
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan KCMG
Earle, Sir Archdale KCSI, KCIE
Earle, Sir Lionel, KCB, KCVO, CMG
Edgeley, Sir Steyning W, KCSI, KCVO, CIE
Edwards, *Maj Gen* Sir Alfred H M, KBE CB, MVO
Egerton, Sir Brian KCIE
Egerton *Admiral* Sir George Le Clerc, KCB
Egerton, Sir Walter, KCMG
Elder, Sir James A M, KBE
Elles, *Lt Gen* Sir Edmond R, GCIF KCB

Elles *Maj Gen* Sir Hugh J, KCMG, KCVO, CB, DSO
Ellington, *Air Marshal* Sir Edwd Leonard KCB, CMG, CBE
Elliot *Lt Gen* Sir Edward L KCB, KCIE DSO
Elliot, Sir Francis E H, CCMG, GCVO
Elliot Sir James Duncan, KBE
Elliott Sir Bignell G KBE
Ellis, Sir Chas F GBE, KCB
Ellis *Vice Adm* Sir Edward H F Heaton KBE CB MVO
Ellis, Sir William Hy CBE
Ellison, *Lt Gen* Sir Gerald I, KCB KCMG
Elphinstone, Sir George K B KBE
English *Col* Sir Ths Clisp, KCMG, FRCS AMS
Erskine *Col* Sir Arthu Edward KCVO, DS
Erskine, Rt Hon Sir William Augustus Forbes CCMG MVO
Escott, Sir Ernest B Sweet KCMG
Evans, Sir Frederick, KCMG, KCVO CBE
Eve, Sir Herbert T KBE
Everett, *Adm* Sir Allan I KCMG, KCVO, B
Everett *Maj Gen* Sir Henry J KCMG CB
Ewing Sir J as Alfd, KCB FRS
Eyles, Sir Alfred K B KBE
Eyres Sir Harry Charles Augustus KCMG
Fagan, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward, KCB, CSI, CMG, DSO
Fagan, Sir Patrick James, KCIE CSI
Falconer, Sir Robt A, KCMG, LLD
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Dalrymple, GCB GCVO
Fanshawe *Lt Gen* Sir Edward A, KCB
Fanshawe, *Lt Gen* Sir How Dal rymple, KCB, KCMG
Fanshawe, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert, KCB, DSO
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M KCB, CVO
Faussett, *Capt* Sir Bryan G God frey, CCVO CMG RN
Fawcus, *Lt Gen* Sir Harold B KCB, CMG, DSO, RAM
Fazl i Husain, *Khan Bahadur* Mian Sir, KCSI, KCIE
Fell, Sir Godfrey B H, KCIE, CSI
Fell, *Lt Gen* Sir Matthew H G, KCB, CMG, RAMC
Fenton Sir Michael Wm, KCSI
Fergusson, *Admiral* Sir James Andrew, KCB, KCMG
Fetherstonhaugh, *Vice Adm* Hon Sir Herbert Meade, KCVO, CB DSO
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, GCMG, KCB
Field, *Adm* Sir A Mostyn, KCB, FRS
Field, *Adm* Sir Fredk L, KCB, KCMG
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm, KBE
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Car donnel, GBE, KCMG, CB
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W, KCVO
Fisher, Sir Norman F Warren, GCB, GCVO
Fisher *Vice Admiral* Sir William Wordsworth KCB, CVO
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, KBE
FitzGeorge, *Col* Sir Augustus C F, KCVO, CB
FitzPatrick, Rt Hon Sir Charles, GCMG
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm, KCB, KCVO
Fletcher Sir A G Murchison, KCMG CBE
Fletcher Sir Walter M, KBE, CB, MD
Flett Sir John S KBE FRS
Floud, Sir Francis L C, KCB
Flynn Sir (J) Albert KCB
Forbes, Sir Edward R, KCB CBE
Forbes *Brig Gen* Sir Arthur Wm, KBE CB
Forbes Sir George Stuart, KCSI
Ford, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald, KCMG, CB DSO
Fortescue H n Sir John William, KCVO
Fortescue, *Capt* Hon Sir Seymour John CVO, CMG RN
Fountain Sir Henry K MC CB
Fowke, *Lt Gen* Sir George Henry, KCB KCMG
Fowle *Co* Sir (H) Walter Hamilton, KBE
Fowler, *Col* Sir James Kingston, KCMG KCVO MD
Fowler Sir Henry KBE
Fowler, *Lt Gen* Sir John Sharman, KCB KCMG, DSO
Fox Sir Harry Halton, KBE CMG
Franks *Maj Gen* Sir Geo Mc Kenzie KCB
Fraser, Sir Stuart M, KCSI, CIE
Fraser, *Maj Gen* Sir Theodore, KCB, CSI, CMG
Freeland *Maj Gen* Sir Henry I F KCIE CB, MVO DSO
Freeman, Sir Philip Horace KBE
Fremantle, *Adm* Sir Sydney R, GCB, MVO
Friend, *Maj Gen* Rt Hon Sir Lovick B, KBE, CB
Fry, Sir Frederick M KCVO
Fry *Maj Gen* Sir William KCVO CB
Fuller, *Adm* Sir Cyril I M, KCB, CMG, DSO
Fuller, Sir Francis C B D, KBE, CMG
Fuller *Hon* Sir George W, KCMG
Fuller, Sir J Bampfylde, KCSI, CIE
Furse *Lt Gen* Sir William Thos KCB DSO
Gait, Sir Edward A, KCSI, CIE
Gallwey *Maj Gen* Sir Thomas J, KCMG, CB, MD
Galway, *Lt Col* Sir Henry Lionel, KCMG, DSO
Gamble, *Admiral* Sir Douglas A, KCVO
Game, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott CBE KCB DSO
Gardiner Sir Frederick Crombie KBE LLD
Garran Sir Robert Randolph KCMG, KC
Garrod, *Col* Sir Archd E, KCMG
Garton, Sir Richard C, CBE
Gascoigne, *Brig Gen* Sir Ernest F O, KCVO, CMG DSO
Gaskell *Surg Vice Adm* Sir Arthur, KCB, OBE
Gates, Sir Frank C KCIE CSI
Gaunt, *Admiral* Sir Ernest F A, KCB KBE, CMG
Gaunt, *Adm* Sir Guy R A, KCMG, CB
Gauntlett, Sir Magei Frederic, KCIE, KBE
Gay, *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur Wm, KCMG, CB, DSO
Geddes, Rt Hon Sir Auckland C, GCMG KCB, MD
Geddes, Rt Hon Sir Eric C, GCB (c), CBE, KCB (*m*)
Gelhbrand *Maj Gen* Sir John KCB, DSO
German *Maj* Sir James KBE
Gibb, Sir Alexander CBE CB
Gibbons *Lt Col* Sir Walter, KBE
Gibbs Sir Philip Hamilton, KBE
Gibson Sir Henry James, KCB
Gibson Sir Robert GBE
Gilbert Sir John Wm KBE
Gillan Sir Robt Woodburn KCSI
Gillman, *Gen* Sir Webb, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Gimlette, *Surg Gen* Sir Thomas Desmond KCB RN
Glancy, Sir Reginald Isidore Robert, KCIE, CSI
Glasgow, *Maj Gen Hon* Sir Thomas William, KCB, CMG, DSO VD
Glazebrook Sir Richard Tetley KCB FRS
Gleichen, *Maj Gen* Lord Edward, KCVO CB, CMG, DSO
Glubb, *Maj Gen*, Sir Frederic M, KCMG CB, DSO
Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon KBE
Godley, *General* Sir Alex J, CCB KCMG
Godwin *Lt Gen* Sir Charles A C, KCB CMG DSO
Goffe Sir Herbert KBE, MC
Goldfinch Sir Arthur H KBE
Gondal, H H Maharajah of, GCIE
Goode Sir William A M KBE
Goodenough *Admiral* Sir William E, GCB MVO
Goodwin, *Brig Vice Adm* Sir George G, KCB
Goodwin *Lt Gen* Sir (F H) John C KCB, KCMG DSO
Gordon, Sir Charles Blair GBE
Gordon *Lt Gen* Sir Alex Hamilton, KCB
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, KCB
Gorringe, *Lt Gen* Sir George Fredk, KCB, KCMG DSO
Goschen, Hon Sir William Hy, KBE
Gough *Gen* Sir Hubert de la Poer, CCMG KCB, KCVO
Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Mul colm KBE, CB, MVO
Gower, Sir Geo Granville Leveson, KBE
Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, KCB, KBE
Gowers Sir Wm Frederick, KCMG
Graham, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward Ritchie C, KCB, KCMG
Graham, Sir Lancelot, KCIE
Graham, Rt Hon Sir Ronald Wm CCB, GCMG GCVO
Grahame, Rt Hon Sir George D, GCMG, GCVO
Grant, Sir (W) Guy, GBE
Grant, Sir Alfred Hamilton, KCSI, KCIE
Grant, *Admiral* Sir E. Percy F G, KCVO CB
Grant *Admiral* Sir Heathcote S, KCMG, CB
Grant, Sir James Dundas, KBE
Grant, *Maj Gen* Sir Philip G, KCB, CMG
Graumann Sir Harry KBE
Graves, Sir Robert Windham, KCMG, OBE
Gray, *Lt Col* Sir Henry McI W, KBE, CB, CMG, MB
Green, *Eng Rear Adm* Sir Donald Percy, KCMG, CB
Green, *Admiral* Sir John F E, KCMG CB

reene, Rt Hon Sir W Conyngham, GCMG, KCB
reene, Sir Wm Graham, KCB
reer, Sir Joseph H, KCVO
reg, Sir Robert H KCMG.
reig, *Wing Com* Sir Louis, KBE., CVO
renfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason, KCMG MD
reville, Sir George, KCMG
rey, *Lt Col* Sir Raleigh, KBE, CMG, CVO
ridley, Sir Arnold Babb KBE.
rierson, Sir George Abraham, OM KCIE
riffith, *Lt Col* Sir Ralph E H, KCSI, CIE
rigg, *Lt Col* Sir Edward W M KCMG, KCVO, DSO MC
rigg Sir Percy James, KCB
rindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine KCMG CB
room, *Hon* Sir Littleton Ernest, KCMG, KC
rover, *Gen* Sir Malcolm H S, KCB, KCIE
ullemaid, Sir Laurence N, GCMG KCB
urbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir KBE, CIE
uthrie Sir Connop, KBE
wyer, Sir Maurice L KCB
wynn *Maj Gen* Sir Charles Wm KCB, CMG, DSO
adcock, *Lt Col* Sir A George, KBE TD, FRS
aggard, *Adm* Sir Vernon H S, KCB, CMG
aig, *Lt Col* Sir Thomas Wolseley, KCIE, CSI, CMG, CBE
ailey, Sir William Malcolm, GCSI, CCIE
aking, *Gen* Sir Richd Cyril Byrne, GBE, KCB, KCMG
aldane, *Lt Gen* Sir J. Aylmer L, GCMG, KCB, DSO
all, Sir A Daniel, KCB, FRS
all, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King KCB, CVO
all, *Adm* Sir Herbt G King KCB, CVO, DSO, ADC Gen
all, *Admiral* Sir Wm Reginald, KCMG, CB DCL
alliday, *Gen* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, VC, KCB
alsey, Sir Laurence E, KBE
alsey *Adm* Sir Lionel, GCMG, CVO, KCIE CB
ambro, Sir C Eric, KBE
amilton, *Gen* Sir Bruce M, GCB, KCVO
amilton, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward Owen Fisher KCB
amilton, Sir Horace P, KCB
amilton, *General* Sir Ian S M, GCB GCMG DSO
ammick, Sir Murray, KCSI, CIE,
ammond, Sir E Laurie L, KCSI, CBE
ands, Sir Harry, KBE
andyside, *Surg Rear Adm* Sir Patrick B, KBE, CB
ankey, *Col* Sir Maurice P. A, GCB, GCMG
arding, Sir Edward John, KCMG, CB
ardinge Rt Hon Sir Arthur H, GCMG, KCB
ardy, *Lt Gen* Hon Sir John F Gathorne, KCB, CMG DSO
are, *Maj Gen* Sir Steuart W, KCMG, CB
arington *Gen* Sir Charles H, GBE, KCB, DSO, ADC Gen
ari Singh, *Col* H H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, GCIE, KCVO
Harman, Sir Charles A King, KCMG.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F, KBE, FRS
Harper, Sir Charles H, KBE, CMG
Harrel, Rt Hon Sir David, GCB, GBE, KCVO, ISO
Harris, Sir Arthur A H, KBE
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, KBE
Harris, Sir Charles GBE, KCB
Harris, Sir C Alexander, KCMG, CB, CVO
Harris, *Col* Sir David, KCMG, VD
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, KBE
Harrison, Sir Cecil R, KBE
Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, KCVO
Harrison, Sir John KBE
Harrison, Sir William Montagu Graham, KCB, KC
Hart Sir George Sankey KBE, CIE
Hartog, Sir Philip J KBE CIE
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, KBE
Harvey, Sir Henry P, KCMG, CB
Harwood, Sir Ralph E, KCVO, CB, CBE
Hawkes, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, KCB, CSI
Haworth, *Lt Col* Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt, KBE
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, KCMG, DSO, RNR
Hayward, Sir Maurice H W, KCSI
Hazen *Hon* Sir John Douglas, KCMG
Headlam, *Maj Gen* Sir John, KBE CB, DSO
Hearst, *Hon* Sir William Howard, KCMG
Heath, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles Ernest, KCB (*m*) CB (*c*) CVO
Heath, Sir Hy Frank, GBE, KCB
Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L, KCB, MVO
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, KCB, KCVO
Hedley, *Col* Sir W Coote, KBE, CB, CMG
Hehir *Maj Gen* Sir Patrick, KCIE, CB, CMG IMS
Henderson, *Brig Gen* Sir Brodie H, KCMG, CB
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, KBE
Henderson, Sir Neville M, KCMG
Hendry, Sir Alexander, KCVO, MD
Heneker, *Gen* Sir William C G, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Henley, Sir Thomas KBE
Henn, Sir Sydney H H, KBE
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, KBE
Henriques, Sir Philip G, KBE
Herbert, Sir Alfred E, KBE
Herbert Sir Dennis H, KBE, MP
Herdman, *Maj* Sir Emerson Crawford, KBE
Herringham, *Maj Gen* Sir Wilmot, KCMG, CB, MD
Heseltine, Sir Cecil, KBE
Hewett Sir Fredk Stanley, KCB, KCVO, KBE, MD
Hewett, Sir John P, GCSI, KBE, CIE
Hewlett, Sir Wm Meyrick KCMG
Hickie, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Bernard KCB
Higgins, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir John F A, KCB KBE, DSO, AFC
Higgins, Sir John Michael, KCMG
Hiley, *Col* Sir Ernest Haviland, KBE
Hiley, Sir Ernest Varvill, KBE
Hill, Sir Arthur Wm, KCMG, FRS
Hill, Sir Claude H A, KCSI, CIE
Hill, *Surg Vice Adm* Sir Robert KCB, KCMG, CVO
Hindley, Sir Clement D M, KCIE, VD
Hipwood Sir Charles KBE, CB.
Hirtzel, Sir F Arthur KCB
Hitchcock, *Lt Gen* Sir Basil, F B, KCB, DSO
Hobbs, *Lt Gen* Sir Joseph J Talbot, KCB, KCMG VD
Hodges, *Admiral* Sir Michael H, KCB CMG, MVO
Hodgson, Sir Robert McL, KBE, CMG
Hodson Sir Arnold W KCMG
Holder, Sir Thomas Beaumont, KCMG, CB
Holbrook, *Col* Sir Arthur R, KBE, VD
Holden, *Brig Gen* Sir Henry Capel Lofft KCB, FRS
Holland Sir Robert Erskine, KCIE, CSI CVO
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, KCSI, KCIE, DSC FRS
Hollis, Sir Alfred Claud, KCMG, CBE
Holman, *Lt Gen* Sir Herbert C, KCB, CMG DSO
Holmden Sir Osborn G, KBE
Holmes, Sir Arthur William, KBE
Holmes Sir Charles John KCVO
Holt, *May Gen* Sir Maurice P. C, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Hood, Hon Sir Alexander Nelson, KCVO
Hope, *Vice Adm* Sir Geo P Webley, KCB, KCMG
Hopkins, Sir Richard V N, KCB.
Hopkinson, Sir Fredk T, KBE
Hore Sir Charles F Adair KBE, CB
Horne, Rt Hon Sir Robt Stevenson, GBE, KC MP
Horrocks, *Col* Sir William H, KCMG, CB, AMS
Horwood, *Brig Gen* Sir William Thomas Francis, GBE, KCB DSO
Hoskins, *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur R, KCB, CMG, DSO
Hotson, Sir John E. B, KCSI, OBE
Houston, Sir Alexander C, KBE, CVO, MB, DSC
Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, KCIE CSI
Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley KCIE, CSI
Hudson, *Gen* Sir Havelock, GCB KCIE
Humphreys, *Lt Col* Sir George Wm, KBE, MICE
Humphrys, *Lt Col* Sir Francis Henry, GCMG, GCVO, KBE, CIE
Hunloke, *Maj* Sir Philip KCVO
Hunt, *Admiral* Sir Allen Thomas, KCB, CSI
Hunter, *Gen* Sir Archibald, GCB, GCVO, DSO
Hunter, Sir George B, KBE, DSC
Hunter, Sir John KBE
Hunza, The Mir of KCIE
Hurcomb, Sir Cyril W, KBE, CB
Hurst, Sir Alfred W, KBE, CB
Hurst, Sir Cecil J B, GCMG, KCB, AC
Hutchings Sir Alan, KBE
Hutson, Sir Eyre, KCMG
Hyderabad, *Lt Gen* H E H the Nizam of GCSI, GBE
Indore, H H *ex* Maharaj Holkar of, GCIE

Inge Very Rev William Ralph,
Ingleheld, *Rear Adm* Sir Edward
Innes Sir Charles Alex,
Innes Lt Hon Sir Jas K, K C M G
Ironside *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Edmund K
Irvin Sir John Hannel K B E
Irvine *Hon* Sir Wm Hill, K
Irwi Murray
Jacks Rt Hon Sir Isaac Alfred,
Jackson Sir Herbert K B E, F R S
Jackson *Maj* Sir Louis C,
Jackson *Lt Col* Rt Hon Sir Stanley C S I
Jackson *Admiral* Sir Thomas,
Jackson *Adm* Sir Thomas S K C V O
Jacks Sir Wilfrid E F K C M G
Jacob *Field Marshal* Sir Claud W
Jacob Sir Lionel M K C S I
Jaisalmer, H H Maharawal of K C S I
James Sir Frederick Seton, K C B
James, *Hon* Sir Walter H, K C V O
Jameson, Sir James Wm, K C M G
Jammu and Kashmir — *see* Hari Singh
Jaora, H H the Nawab of, K C I E
Japp, Sir Henry, K B E
Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, K B E
Jeffreys, *Lt Gen* Sir George Darell, K C B, K C V O, C M G
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji, K C I E, O B E
Jenkinson, Sir Mark Webster, K B E
Jerram, *Adm* Sir T H Martyn, G C M G, K C B (*m*), C B (*c*)
Jeudwine, *Lt Gen* Sir Hugh S, K C B, K B E
Jind, *Col* H H Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*,
Jodhpur, *Maj* H H the Maharaja of C C I E K C S I, K C V O
Johnson, *Col* Sir Robert Arthur, K B E, I D
Johnson, *Hon* Sir Wm. Elliot, K C M G
Johnston, Sir Frederick Wm, K C I E, C S I
Johnston, Sir Reginald Fleming, K C M G, C B E
Johnstone *Lt Col* Sir Walter Edgeworth, K B E, C B
Johore, H H Sultan of, G C M G, K B E
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K B E
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K B E
Jones, Sir Francis A, K B E, C B
Jones, Sir Roderick, K B E
Jones, Sir Thomas George K B E
Jones, *Hon* Sir William Hall, K C M G
Jones, Sir William John, K B E
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath,
Junagadh, H H the Nawab of, C C I E K C S I
Kahlur, *Maj* H H the Raja of, I F, C
Kalat, H H the Khan of, G C I E
Kapurthala *Col* H H the Maharaja of G C S I G C I E, C B E
Kashmir—*see* Hari Singh
Kaul Sir Diva Kishan K B E C I E
Kavanagh, *Lt Gen* Sir Charles T. M, K C B, C V O D S O
Keane, Sir Michael, K C S I, C I E
Keary, *Lt Gen* Sir Hy D Urban, C I E, I
Keir, *Lt Gen* Sir John Lindesay,
Keith Sir Wm John K S I C I E
Kell *Col* Sir Vernon G W, K B E, C B
Kelly, *Adm* Sir John Donald, C V O, K C B
Kelly, *Adm* Sir William A H, K C B, C M G, M V O
Kemball, *Maj Gen* Sir George V,
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H, K B E
Kennard, Sir Howard Wm K C M G
Kennedy, Sir Robert John K C M G
Kent, Sir Stephenson K B
Kenyon, Sir Frede G, C B E, K C B, C B
Keogh, *Lt Gen* Sir Alfred, C C B, C V O, C B, M D
Keppel *Adm* Sir Colin Richd, C V O, K C I E, C B, D S O
Keppel, Hon Sir Derek C V O, K C B, C M G, C I E, V D
Kerr, Sir John Henry, K C I E
Keyshaw, Sir Louis J, K C S I, C I E
Kiddle *Adm* Sir Edward B, K B E, C B
Kiggell *Lt Gen* Sir Launcelot Edward, K C B, K C M G
Kindersley, Sir Robert M C B E
King, Sir Alexander F,
King *Brig Gen* Sir Charles W,
Kingsmoth, *Insp Rear Adm* Sir Arthur Fredk, K C B
Kinnear, Sir Walter S, K B E
Kirkpatrick, *General* Sir Geo Macaulay, K C B, K C S I
Kisch, Sir Cecil H, K C I E, C B
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, C C I E
Kitson, *Maj Gen* Sir Gerald Charles, K C V O, C B, C M G
Kittermaster, Sir Harold Baxter, K B E, C M G
Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K C I E,
Knight, *Maj Gen* Sir Wyndham Charles, K C I E, C B, C S I D S O
Knox, *Maj Gen* Sir Alfred W F, K C B, C M G, M P
Knox, *Lt Gen* Sir Chas E, K C B
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K B E
Kolhapur, *Lt Col* H H the Maharaja of G C S I, C I E
Kotah, *Lt Col* H H Maharao of, G C S I, G C I E, G B E
Kutch, H H the Maharao of, G C S I, G C I E
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y, K C M G, K B E
Lake, *Lt Gen* Sir Percy H N, K C B (*m*), K C M G, C B (*c*)
Lake, Sir Richard S, K C M G
Lamb, Sir Harry H, G B E, K C M G
Lamb, Sir John, K C B
Lambagraon, *Lt-Col* Raja of, C I E, C S I
Lambe, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Charles, Laverock, K C B, C M G, D S O
Lambert, Sir Geo Bancroft, K C S I
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas M, K C M G, C B
Lambton, *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Wm, K C B, C M G, C V O, D S O
Lampson, Sir Miles W, K C M G, C B, M V O
Landon, *Maj Gen* Sir Frederick W B, K C M G, C B
Lane, *Maj Gen* Sir Ronald B K C B, K C V O
Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K B E
Law, Sir W Algernon, K C M G
Lawford, *Lt Gen* Sir Sydney T B, K C B
Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley, K C S I
Lawrence, *Gen* Hon. Sir Herbert A, C C B
Lawson, Sir Arnold, K B E
Lawson, *Lt Gen* Sir Hy Meyrick, K C B
Laycock, *Brig Gen* Sir Joseph Fredk, K C
Learmouth *Admiral* Sir Fredk C K B E C B
Leathes, Sir Stanley M, K C B
Lee, *Maj Gen* Sir Richard P, K C B, C M G
Lee *Hon* Sir Walter Hy, K C M G
Leetham, *Lt Col* Sir Arthur, K C V O, C M G
Legard, *Col* Sir James D, K C B
Lely, Sir Frederic S P, K C I C S I
Leng, Sir Hilary Howard, K B E
Leslie, Sir Norman A K B E
Leslie, *Lt Gen* Sir Walter Stewart, K C B, K B E, C M D S O
Lotts, Sir Wm Malesbury K B E
Levick Sir Hugh Gwynne, K B E
Levinge Sir Edward Vere, K C I E, C S I
Levitt, *Lt Col* Sir Cecil B, K
Lewis, Sir Alfred E K B E
Lewis, Rt Hon Sir John Herbert,
Lewis, *Hon* Sir N Elliott, K C M
Lewis, Sir Wilmott, K B E
Liddell, Sir Fredk Francis, K C B
Liddell, *Maj Gen* Sir William A, K C M G, C B
Limbdi, Thakor Saheb of K C S I, K C I E
Lindley, Rt Hon Sir Francis Oswald, C C M G, C B, C B E
Lindsay, Rt Hon Sir Ronald Charles C B, C
Lister *Maj* Rt Hon Sir Philip Cunliffe, C B E, M C, M P
Livingstone *Maj Gen* Sir Hubert A A, K C M G, C B
Llewellyn, Sir William, G C V O, P R A
Lloyd, *Maj Gen* Sir Owen Edward Pennefather, V C, K C B, A M S
Lloyd, Rt Hon Sir Wm Fredk, K C M G, D C L
Lloyd, Sir John H Seymour, K B E, C M G, K C
Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K B E
Lockhart, Sir James H S, K C M G
Loharu Chief of, K C I E
Long, *Brig Gen* Sir Arthur, K B E, C B, C M G, D S O
Longley, *Maj Gen* Sir John Rayns ford, K C M G, C B
Loomis, *Maj Gen* Sir Frederick O W, K C B, C M G, D S O
Lovett, Sir Harrington V, K C S I
Low, Sir Charles E, K C I E
Lowndes, Rt Hon Sir George Rivers, K C S I
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K B E
Lowther, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry Cecil, K C M G, C B, C V O, D S O
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G C V O, K C M G
Luce, *Maj Gen* Sir Richard H, K C M G, C B, M B
Lumsden, Sir John, K B E, M D
Lutyens, Sir Edwin Landseer, K C I E, R A
Lyte, Sir Henry C Maxwell K C B
McAlpine, Sir Thomas Malcolm,
Macartney, Sir George, K C I E

Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, KBE KC
Macaulay, *Brig Gen* Su Geo Bohun, KC
MacCallum, Sir Mungo William K MG IID
MacCormick *Col* Sir Alexander K MC, MD
McCracken, *Lt Gen* Sir Fredk W N KCB, DSO
Macdonald, Sir George, KCB ittt
Macdonald, *Col* Sir Murdoch KCMG, CB, MP
MacDonell, *Maj Gen* Sir Archibald C, KCB, C
Macdonogh, *Lt Gen* Sir George M W BE KCB K MC
MacGeagh *Col* Sir Henry D F, KBE TD, KC
McGowan Sir Harry D KBE
McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm KCMG
Mackenzie Sir Alexander KBE
Mackenzie Sir Alexander Campbell K VO, MRSTOC
Mackenzie, *Maj Gen* Sir Colin J, KCB
Mckenzie *Brig Gen* Sir Duncan KCMG CB, DSO, VD
Mackenzie, *Col* Sir Robert C, KBE CB, VD
Mackie Sir Horatio George Arthur, KCMG BE
Mackintosh Sir Ashley W, KCV MD
Mactagan, Sir Edward D, KCSI K IE
Mcleay, Sir James William Ronald
Macleod Sir Frederick L KBE
Macleod Sir James McIver, KBE
Macleod Sir John Lorne GBE
MacLeod Sir Reginald KCB
McLintock, Sir William, CBE,
McMahon *It Col* Sir A Henry, GCMG, GCVO KCIE, CSI
MacMichael, Sir Harold A, KCMG, DSO
McMillan, *Hon* Sir Daniel Hunter, KCMG
Macmullen *Gen* Sir Cyril Norman, KCB, CMG CIE, DSC ADCGen
MacMunn *It Gen* Sir George F KCB KCSI, DSO
McNabb *Surg Rr Adm* Sir Daniel J P KBE CB
Macnaghten, Hon Sir Malcolm M, KBE
Macneal Sir Hector M, KBE
Maconochie, Sir Richard R, KBE, CIE
McPherson, Sir Hugh, KCIE, CSI
Maffey Sir John Loader, KCMG, KCVO, CSI CIE
Magill, *Col* Sir James, KCB AMS
Makins, *Maj Gen* Su George Henry, GCMG, CB, FRCS
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z, KCMG
Malcolm, *Maj Gen* Sir Neill, KCB, DSO
Maler Kotla, *It Col* H H Nawab of, KCSI, KCIE
Malkin, Su Herbert Wm, KCMG, CB
Malleson, *Maj Gen* Sir Wilfrid KCIE, CB
Mallet, Rt Hon Sir Louis, GCMG, CB
Malta, Most Rev Bp of, KBE
Mance, *Brig Gen* Harry O, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO
Mandi, *Capt* H H the Raja of, KCSI
Manifold, *Maj Gen* Si Courtenay C, KCB, CMG, IMS
Manifold *Maj Gen* Su Michael G F Bowman, KBE, CB CMG DSC
Manisty *Paym Rr Adm* Su Henry W F KB, M
Mann Sir John KBE
Mansell *Vice Adm* Sir George Robert KCVO CBE
Mansell, *Lt Col* Sir John Herbt KBE
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, KBE
Mansfield, *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert, KCB
Mant, Sir Regd Arthur, KCIE, CB
Marchant, Rev Sir James, KBE IID
Marden, *Maj Gen* Su Thomas Owen KBE CB, CMG
Marjoribanks Sir Norman Edward KCSI KCIE
Marling, Su C Murray, GCMG CB
Marnoch Sir John, KCVO
Marris, Sir William S, KCSI
Marshall Su Arthur H, KBE
Marshall, *Lt Gen* Sir Wm Raine GCMG KCB, KCSI
Martindale, Sir Arthur H T KCSI
Martyn, Su Henry L, KCVO FRCS
Marwood Su William F KCB
Massingberd *Gen* Sir Archibald A Montgomery, KB, K
Masson, Su David Orme, KBE LSC FRS
Matheson, *Lt Gen* Sir Torquhil George K B CMG
Maude Su Walter KCIE CSI
Maudsley *Col* Su Henry C, KCMG, BE
Maurice, *Maj Gen* Su Fredk Barton KCMG, C
Max Muller, Sir Wm Grenfell,
Maxse *Gen* Sir Fredk Ivor, KCB, CVO DSO
Maxwell *Col* Sir Arthur, KCB, CMG DSO TD
Maxwell Su James C, KCMG, KBE, MD
Maxwell Sir William KCIE, MVO
Maxwell Sir William George KBE, CMG
May, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward S, KCB CMG
May, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald Seaburne, KBE CB, CMG DSO
Maybury, *Brig Gen* Sir Henry P, CBE KCMG, CB, MICE
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgu KBE
Maynard, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles C M KCB CMG DSO
Maynard, Sir Herbert John KCIE
Maze, Su Fredk William, KBE
Meats, Su Edward Grimwood, KCIE
Mehta Sir Chunilal Vijbhuk hundas KCSI
Mekhejohn, Su Roderick S, KBE, CB
Melliss, *Maj Gen* Su Charles John, VD, KCB, CSI
Mellor, *Brig Gen* Sir James Gilbert Shaw, KBE, CB, CMG, KC
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F, KBE
Mensforth, Sir Holberry, KCB, CBE
Menzies, Sir Frederick Norton Kay, KBE, MA
Mercer, *Maj Gen* Sir H Frederic, CB
Merewether Sir Edward Malsh, KCMG
Micallef *Hon* Su Ricardo, KCMG
Middleton Sir John KCMG, KBE
Middleton Su Thomas H KCIE, KBE, B
Midwinter, *Capt* Su Edward C, KBE, CB CMG DSO
Miller, Sir John Ontario KCSI
Mills Sir James KCMG
Milne, *Field Marshal* Sir George F, G B, CCMG, DSO
Milne, Su John S Wardlaw, KBE, MP
Miraj, Chief of, KCIE
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, KMC K
Mitchell, Sir Herbert Edward, KCVO
Mitchell *Hon* Sir James, KCMG
Mitchell Prof Su Wm KCMG
Mitchelson *Hon* Su Edwin, KCMG
Mitra Sir Bhupendra Nath, KCSI, KCIE BE
Mitter, Sir Brojendra Lal KCSI
Moberly Su Arthur N KCIE
Moksh agundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, KBE
Money, *Maj Gen* Sir A Wigram, KCB KBE CSI
Monk Sir Horace Cecil KCB
Monsell *Com* Rt Hon Su Bolton M Eyres CBE, MI
Montgomery Rt Rev Bishop H H
Montgomery, Sir C Hubert KCMG KCV B
Montgomery *Maj Gen* Sir Robert A Kerr KCMG
Moonev Su John Joseph, KBE
Moore *Admiral* Sir Archibald G H W, KCB (*m*), CVO, CB (*c*)
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W, B GCVO MC
Moore Sir Charles James Stevenson IF CVO
Moore *Maj Gen* Sir John, KCMG, CB RAVC
Moore, *Maj Gen Hon* Sir Newton J KCMG, VD
Moore, Su Wm Harrison, KBE, CMG IID
Moores, *Maj Gen* Sir Samuel Guise Guise, KCB, KC CMG,
Morgan, Sir Herbert E, KBE
Morison, Sir Theodore, KCSI, KCII CBE
Morris Sir Daniel, KCMG
Morris, *Col* Su Wm G, KCMG, CB
Morvi H H the Maharaja of, KCSI
Mudh l *Lt* the Raja of KCIE
Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, *Nawab* Su, KCIE MBE
Muhammad Akbu Khan, *Maj Nawab* Sir, KBE II
Muhammad Habibullah, *Khan Bahadur* Su K SI KCIE
Muhammad Muzammullah Khan, *Nawab* Sir KCIE, OBE
Mulcahy, *Maj Gen* Sir Francis Edward, KCB
Muller, Su Wm Grenfell Max, GBE KCMG CB
Mulock, Rt Hon Sir William, KCMG
Munro, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir David, KCB, CIE, MB
Murdoch, *Lt Col Hon* Sir James Anderson, KBE, CMG

Murray, Sir Alexander R, KCIE, CBE
Murray, *Gen* Sir Archibald J, GCB, GCMG, CVO, DSO
Murray, Sir George, KBE
Murray, Sir Geo Evelyn P, KCB
Murray, Rt Hon Sir George H, GCB, GCVO ISO
Murray, *Hon* Sir George John R, KCMG
Murray, *Lt Col* Sir John, KCVO, DSO
Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, KCMG
Murray, *Lt Col* Sir Malcolm D, KCVO CB CIE
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alexander R, GCB
Murray, *Hon* Sir Thomas K, KCMG
Murray, *Brig Gen* Sir Valentine KBE, CB, MC
Murshidabad The Nawab Bahadur of, KCSI KCVO
Myers Rt Hon Sir Michael KCMG
Mysore, *Col* H H the Maharaja of, GCSI, CBE
Mysore, H H the Yavaraja of, GCIE
Nagar Raja of, KBE CIE
Nance, *Surg Capt* Sir Arthur S, KBE, CB, RN
Nash, *Maj Gen* Sir Philip A M, KCMG CB
Nathan, *Col* Sir Frederic L, KBE
Nathan, *Col* Rt Hon Sir Matthew, GCMG
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji
Neish, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, KBE, CB
Nelson, Sir Arthur E KCIE, OBE
Newdegate, Sir Francis A Newdegate, CCMG
Newland, *Maj Gen* Sir Foster R KCMG, CB MB
Newman, Sir George KCB MD
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, KCB MD
Newton, Sir Francis Jas, KCMG, CVO
Newton, Sir G Douglas C, KBE, MP
Nicholl, Sir Edward KBE
Nicholls, Sir Herbert, KCMG
Nicholls, *Gen* Sir William Charles KCB
Nicholson, *Maj Gen* Sir Cecil L, KCB, CMG
Nicholson, *Adm* Sir Douglas R L, KCMG KCVO
Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, KCSI, KCIE
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, KCB
Nicol, Sir Thos Drysdale, KBE
Niemeyer, Sir Otto E, GBE, KCB
Nimmo, Sir Adam, KBE
Norman, *Surg Vice Adm* Sir William Hy, KCB RN
Northey, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward, GCMG, CB
Northmore, *Hon* Sir John A, KCMG
Nosworthy, *Hon* Sir William, KCMG
Notley, *Comm* Sir Franke B S, KBE RD, RNR
Oakley, Sir John Hubert, GBE
O'Brien, *Lt Col* Sir Charles R M KCMG
O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, KCSI, KCIE
O'Donnell, *Maj Gen* Sir Thomas J, KCIE CB, DSO, AMS
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras, GCIE, KCSI
Ogilvie, *Maj-Gen* Sir Walter Holland, KBE, CB, CMG, MB, KBF
O'Grady *Capt* Sir James KCMG
O Keefe, *Maj Gen* Sir Menus Wm, KCMG, CB, MD
Oliphant, Sir Lancelot KCMG, CB
Olive Sir James William, KBE
Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Fras GCB (*m*), KCMG CB (*c*), MVO
Oman Sir Charles W C KBE, DCL MP
Ommanney, *Admiral* Sir R Nelson KBE, CB
O Neill Sir Arthur E, KBE
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, KCMG
Oram, *Eng Vice Adm* Sir Hy Jno, KCB
Orange Sir Hugh William KBE, CB CIE
Orr *Maj* Sir Charles W J, KCMG
Osborn Sir Nathaniel F B KBE, CB
Otcy Sir Esmond KCMG, MVO
Packe Sir Edwd Hussey, KBE
Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur *Gen* Sir GBE, KC
Paget Rt Hon Sir Ralph Spencer, KCMG, CVO
Pahang H H the Sultan of KCMG
Pakenham *Admiral* Sir Wm Christopher GCB, KCMG, KCVO
Palanpur *Maj* H H the Nawab of GCIE KCVO
Palin, *Maj Gen* Sir Philip Chas, KCMG, CB
Palitana Thakore Sahib of, KCIE
Palmer *Col* Sir Frederick, KCMG CIE
Panna, H H Maharaja of, KCSI KCIE
Parcs, Sir Bernard KBE
Paris, *Maj-Gen* Sir Archibald, KCB
Parr, *Hon* Sir Christopher James KCMG
Parry, Sir Fredk S, KBE, CB
Partridge, Sir Cecil, KBE
Patey, *Adm* Sir George E, KCMG, KCVO
Patiala, *Maj Gen* H H the Maharaja of, GCSI GCIE, GCVO GBE
Peacock, *Hon* Sir Alex J, KCMG
Peacock, Sir Walter, KCVO
Pearce, Rt Hon Sir Geo Foster, KCVO
Pears, *Vice Adm* Sir Edmund R, BA, CB
Pearson, *Gen* Sir A Astley, KCB
Peat, Sir Harry, KBE
Pedder, Sir John, KBE, CB
Peden *Hon* Sir John Beverley, KCMG, KC, LLB
Peel Sir Arthur Robert, KCMG
Peel, Sir William, KCMG, KBE
Peirse, *Adm* Sir Richard H, KCB (*m*), KBE, CB (*c*), MVO
Pelly, *Adm* Sir Henry Bertram, KCVO, CB
Penson Sir T Henry, KBE
Penton, Sir Edward, KBE
Perceval, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward Maxwell KCB, DSO
Percival, Sir John Hope, KBE
Percival, *Col.* Sir Harold F P, KCMG, CBE, DSO
Percy *Maj Gen* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, KBE, CB, CMG DSO
Pereira, *Maj Gen* Sir Cecil E, KCB, CMG
Perley, Rt Hon Sir Geo. Halsey, PC, KCMG
Perry, *Maj-Gen* Sir Hugh W, KCMG, CB, CSI
Perry, Sir Percival L D, KBE
Petavel, Sir Joseph E, KBE, FRS
Peters, Sir Lindsley Byron, KBE
Phayre, *Lt Gen* Sir Arthur, KCB
Phillimore, *Admiral* Sir Richd. F, GCB, KCMG, MVO
Philipps, *Maj Gen* Sir Ivor, KCB, DSO
Phillips, Sir Percival, KBE
Phipps Sir Eric C E, KCMG, CVO
Piggott Sir G Bettesworth KBE
Pike, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Watson KCMG, DSO AMS
Pim, Sir Alan William KCIE, CSI
Pinching, *Surg Maj* Sir Horace H, KCMG
Pinney, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald J, KCB
Pollard *Paym Rear Adm* Sir Charles Fleetwood, KCB CMG
Poison, *Col* Sir Thomas A, KBE, CMG
Ponsonby, *Lt Col* Rt Hon Sir Fredk E Grey GCB GCVO
Ponsonby *Maj Gen* Sir John KCB, CMG DSO
Poole, *Maj Gen* Sir Cuthbert, KBE CB CMG DSO
Pope, Sir William J, KBE, FRS
Popham *Air Marshal* Sir Henry Robert M Brooke, KCB, CMG DSO AFC
Porbandar, H H Maharaja of, KCSI
Porter, *Col* Sir (H F) Bruce,
Porter, *Surg Gen* Sir Jas, KCB KCMG MD, RN
Powell *Maj Gen* Sir Charles Herbt KCB
Power *Lt Col* Sir D Arcy, KBE
Powers *Hon* Sir Charles KCMG
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, KCIE
Pratt Sir John T KBE, CMG
Prendergast *Admiral* Sir Robert John KCB
Preston Sir Frederick G P, KBE
Price, *Col* Sir Rhys H, KBE, CMG, VD
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm, KBE
Probyn Sir Leslie, KCMG
Proctor Sir Philip B, KBE
Prout, *Lt Col* Sir William Thomas, KCMG, OBE, MB
Pryce, *Lt Gen* Sir Henry E ap R, KCB, CMG, DSO
Pryn, *Surg Rear Adm* Sir William W, KBE, CB
Pryor, *Maj Gen* Sir Pomeroy Holland, KCB, CMG, DSO, MVO
Pulteney, *Lt Gen* Sir William P, GCVO, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Radcliffe, *Brig Gen* Sir Charles Delmé, KCMG, CB, CVO
Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, KCVO
Radcliffe, *Lt Gen* Sir Percy P de B, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Rafter Sir Chas Haughton, KBE
Rahim Bakhsh, *Maulvi* Sir, KCIE
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, KCSI, CIE
Rainy, Sir George, KCSI, KCIE
Raitt, *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert A, KCIE, CB
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, KCIE, KCVO
Rajgarh, H H Raja of, KCIE
Rajpipla, *Maj* H H the Maharaja of, KCSI

Rama Varma, H H Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G C S I, G C I E
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K C I E
Ramsay *Rr Adm Hon* Sir Alexander R M K C V O, D S O
Ramsay, *Lt Col* Sir John, K C I E
Ramsay Sir Malcolm G, K C B
Ramsay, *Hon* Sir Patrick W M K C M G
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H H Maharaja of Nawanagar C C S I, C B E
Rankine, Sir Richard S D, K C M G
Ratlam, *Col* H H the Maharaja of, G C I E K C S I, K C V O
Raven Sir Vincent L, K B E
Read, Sir Herbt Jas, K C M G, C B
Ready, *Lt Gen* Sir Felix F, K C B, C S I, C M G, D S O
Redmayne, Sir Richard A S, K C B
Reed, Sir Stanley, K B E, L L D
Rees, Sir Milsom, K C V O
Reid, Sir John, K B E
Reid, Sir William James, K C I E, C S I
Rennie, Sir Ernest Amelius, K C M G, M V O
Renton, Sir Alex Wood, G C M G, K C
Rewa, H H the Maharaja of G C I E, K C S I
Reynolds, Sir Leonard Wm, K C I E, C S I
Reynolds, *Maj* Sir Percival Reuben K B E
Rhodes *Col Hon* Sir R Heaton K C V O K B E, V D
Rich, *Hon* Sir George E, K C M G
Richardson, *Maj Gen* Sir George S, K B I C B, C M G
Richmond, *Adm* Sir Herbert W, K C B
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K B E
Ridout, *Maj Gen* Sir Dudley H, K B E, C B, C M G
Rieu, Sir Jean Louis K C S I
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K C M G, C B, K C
Ritchie, *Maj Gen* Sir Archibald B K B E, C B, C M G
Robb, *Maj Gen* Sir Fredk S, K C B, K C M G, K C V O
Roberts, Sir Alex Fowler, K B E
Roberts, Sir Arthur C, K B E
Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K C S I K C M G, C I E
Robertson, Rt Hon Sir Malcolm Arnold, G C M G, K B E
Robertson, *Maj Gen* Sir Philip R, K C B, C M G
Robertson, Sir Robert, K B E, F R S
Robertson Sir Wm Chas F, K C M G
Robin, *Maj Gen* Sir Alfred Wm, K C M G, C B
Robinson, *Hon* Sir Arthur, K C M G
Robinson, *Rear Adm* Sir Hy Russell, K C M G
Robinson, Very Rev Joseph A, K C V O, D D
Robinson, *Lt Col* Sir Thos Bilbe, G B E, K C M G
Robinson, Sir W Arthur, G C B, C B E
Roblin, *Hon* Sir Rodmond P, K C M G
Robson, *Lt Col* Sir Arthur W Mayo, K B E, C B, C V O, F R C S
Robson, Sir Herbert T, K B E
Rodd, Rt Hon Sir Rennell, G C B, G C M G, G C V O
Rodwell Sir Cecil H, K C M G
Rogers, *Maj Gen* Sir Leonard, K C S I, C I E, I M S
Rolleston, *Col* Sir Lancelot, K C B, D S O, T D
Romer, *Gen* Sir Cecil F., K.C.B., K B E, C M G
Rosenthal, *Maj-Gen* Sir Charles, K C B, C M G, D S O V D, F R I B A
Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith, K C M G, C
Rostron, *Capt* Sir Arthur Henry, K B E, R N R
Rowlatt Sir Frederick Terry K B E
Rowlatt, Rt Hon Sir Sidney A T K C S I
Ruck, *Maj Gen* Sir Richard Matthews, K B E, C B, C M G
Rundle, *General* Sir H M Leslie G C B G C M G, G C V O D S O
Russell, *Maj Gen* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K C B, K C M G
Russell, Sir Claud F W, K C M G
Russell, Sir Herbert W H K B E
Russell, *Maj Gen* Sir Michael W, K C M G, C B, A M S
Russell, Hon Sir Odo W T V K C M G, K C V O, C B
Ruthven, *Brig Gen* Hon Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore, V C K C M G, C B, D S O
Ryan, Sir Andrew K B E, C M G
Ryrie, *Maj Gen Hon* Sir Granville de L, K C M G, C B, V D
Sadler, Sir Michael E, K C S I, C B
St John, *Lt Col* Sir Hy Beauchamp, K C I E, C B E
St Johnston, *Lt Col* Sir Thomas Reginald, K C M G
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo, K C I E
Salis Count de, K C M G, C V O
Salmond *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John M C B, C M G, C V O D S O
Salmond, *Maj Gen* Sir William, K C B
Salmond *Air Marshal* Sir Wm Geoffrey H, K C B, K C M G, D S O
Salter, Sir James Arthur K C
Samson, Sir E Maclay, K B E, K C
Samthar, H H Chief of, K C I E
Samuel, Rt Hon Sir Herbert Louis G C B, G B E, M P
Samuel Sir John S, K B E
Samuelson Sir Herbert K B E
Sanders, Sir Charles J O, K B E
Sangli, Chief of, K C I E
Sankey, *Col* Sir H Stuart, K B E, C V O V D
Sarawak H H the Raja of, C C M G
Sarma, Sir Bayya Narasimheshwara, *Rao Bahadur*, K C S I
Satow, Sir Harold E, K C M G, O B E
Savile, Sir Leopold H, K C B
Scallon, *Gen* Sir Robert I, G C B, K C I E, D S O
Schooling, Sir William, K B E
Schroder, Sir Walter, K B E
Schuster, Sir Claud, G C B C V O, K C
Schuster *Lt Col* Sir George Ernest, K C S I K C M G, C B E, M C
Scott, *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur Binny, K C B, D S O
Scott, *Col* Sir Buchanan, K C I E
Scott, *Hon* Sir Ernest S, K C M G, M V O
Scott, Sir J George, K C I E
Scott, Sir John, K B E, C M G.
Scott, Sir Robert R, K C B, C S I
Scott, *Lt Gen* Sir Thomas Edwin, K C B, C I E D S O
Seabrooke, Sir James H, K C I E
Seeds, Sir William, K C M G
Selby, Sir Walford H M, K C M G, C B, C V O
Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K C I E
Seton, Sir Malcolm C C, K C B
Severn, Sir Claud, K B E, C M G
Shackleton, Sir David Jas, K C B
Shams Shah, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K C I E, 1 S O.
Share, *Paym-Rear-Adm* Sir Hamnet H, K B E., C B, R N
Sharpe, Sir Alfred,
Shaw, *Lt Gen* Rt Hon Sir Fredk Chas, K C B
Shea, *Gen* Sir John S M, G C B, M C, D S O
Sheldon Sir Mark, K B E
Sheppard *Admiral* Sir Thomas Dawson Lees, K B E C B, M V O
Sheppard, Sir Wm Didsbury, K C I E
Sherrington, Prof Sir Charles Scott, O M, C B E, M D, F R S
Sherwood, *Col* Sir Arthur Percy, K C M G M V O
Shipway, Sir Francis E, K C V O, M D
Shone, *Lt Gen* Sir William T, K C B D S O
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K C M G, C B
Shute *Lt Gen* Sir Cameron D,
Sifton, Sir James D, K C S I, K C I E
Sikkim, H H the Maharaja of, K C I E
Sillem, *Maj Gen* Sir Arnold F, K C M G, C I
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K C V O
Simon, Rt Hon Sir John Allsebrook, C C S I K C V O O B E, K C, M I
Simpkin, Sir Oswald R A, K C B, C B E
Simpson, Sir John William, K B E, F R I B A
Sims, Sir Thomas, C B
Sinclair, *Adm* Sir Edwyn S Alexander C B M V O, A D C
Sinclair, *Lt Col* Sir Walrond A F,
Singer, *Admiral* Sir Morgan, K C B, K
Sirmur *Lt Col* H H Maharaja of, K C S I, K C I E
Sirohi, H H Maharao of, G C I E, K C S I
Sitamau, H H the Raja of, K C I E.
Skeen, *General* Sir Andrew, K C B, K C I E, C M G
Skelton *Eng Vice Adm.* Sir Reginald Wm, K C B C B E, D
Skevington Sir Joseph O, K C V O, F R C S
Skinner *Maj Gen* Sir Percy Cyriac Burrell, K B E C B, C M G, D S O
Sladen, *Com* Sir Sampson, K B E, R N
Slater, Sir Alexander Ransford, K C M G, C B E
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K C M G
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K B E
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K B E
Smith, *Adm* Sir Aubrey C H, K B E C B, M V O
Smith, *Hon* Sir Charles George, K C M G
Smith, Sir Frank E, K C B, C B E, F R S
Smith, Sir George, K C M G
Smith, Sir H Llewellyn, G C B.
Smith, Sir Harry, K B E
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K B E
Smith *Lt* Sir Keith Macpherson, K B E
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K B E
Smith, Sir Osborne Arkell, K C I E
Smith, *Maj Gen.* Sir Sydenham C U, K C M G, C B.
Smith, Sir Thomas J, K B E
Smith, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Douglas, K C B, K C V O
Smith, Sir Wm Rose, K C V O, C.B.
Smith, Sir J E. Masterton K.C.B.

Smith Rt Rev John Taylor-, KCB, CVO DD
Smyth *Maj Gen* Sir Nevill, VC, KCB
Smyth Sir Samuel A, KCIE, CSI
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, KBE
Snell, Sir John F C, CBE MICE
Snow, *Lt Gen.* Sir Thos D'Oyly, KCB, KCMG
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, KCIE
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson KCVO, CB, CIE
Sparks Sir Ashley, KBE
Spencer Sir Harris KBE
Spender, *Lt Col* Sir Wilfrid B, KCB, CBE DSO MC
Spickernell *Paym Capt* Sir Frank Todd KBE, CB, DSO RN
Spinks *Maj Gen* Sir Charlton W, KBE DSO
Spring Sir Thos Edwd, KCIE
Squires, Rt Hon Sir Richard Anderson, KCMG, KC
Stamp, Sir Josiah C, GBE
Standen, Sir Bertram P, KCIE, CSI
Standing, *Com* Sir Guy, KBE, RNVR
Stanford, *Col Hon* Sir Walter E M, KBE, CB, CMG
Stanistreet, *Maj Gen* Sir Geo Bradshaw, KBE CB, CMG, MB
Stanley, Hon Sir Arthur, GBE, CH MVO
Stanley, *Lt Col* Rt Hon Sir George F, GCIE CMG
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, GCMG
Stanley *Adm* Hon Sir Victor Albert KCB, MVO
Stanton, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry E, KCMG CB, DSO
Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, KCB
Stavert, Sir William E, KBE
Stawell Sir Richard R, KBE MD
Steel, *Air Marshal* Sir John Miles KBE, CB, CMG
Stein, Sir M Aurel, KCIE
Stephens, *Lt Gen* Sir Reginald B, KCB, CMG
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, KCSI, KCIE
Stern, *Lt Col* Sir Albert G, KBE, CMG
Stewart, *Lt Col* Sir Edward, KBE
Stewart, Sir Findlater, KCB, KCIE, CSI
Stewart, *Maj Gen* Sir Jas Marshall, KCB KCMG
Stewart, *Col* Sir James P M Purves, KCMG, CB, MD
Stewart, *Maj Gen* Sir John H Keith KCB, DSO
Stewart Sir Kenneth Dugald, KBE
Stileman, *Rear Adm* Sir Harry, KBE
Stiles *Col* Sir Harold J, KBE, MB
Stonor, Hon Sir Hy Julian KCVO
Stopford, *Maj Gen* Sir Lionel A M KCVO, CB
Storey, Sir Thomas James, KBE
Storrs, Sir Ronald H A, KCMG, CBE
Stow, Sir Alexander Montague KCIE OBE
Strachey Sir Charles, KCMG, CB
Strakosch, Sir Henry, GBE
Streatfeild, *Col* Sir Henry, GCVO, CB, CMG
Street, *Hon* Sir Philip Whistler, KCMG
Strickland, *Lt Gen* Sir E Peter, KCB, KBE CMG, DSO
Strohmenger, Sir Ernest J, KBE, CB
Stuart, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Andrew M, KCMG, CB.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col* Sir Campbell, ———
Stuart, *Lt-Gen* Sir John Theodosius Burnett, KCB, KBE, CMG, DSO
Stuart, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert Chas O, KCSI
Stubbs Sir Reginald E, GCMG
Sturgis, Sir Mark B R, KCB
Sutherland, Rt Hon Sir Wm, KCB
Swann, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Oliver KCB CBE
Swat The Wali of, KBE
Swettenham, Sir Frank A, GCMG, CH
Swettenham, Sir J Alex, KCMG
Swinton *Maj Gen* Sir Ernest Dunlop, KBE, CB, DSO
Sykes, *Maj Gen* Rt Hon Sir Fredk H, GCIE, GBE, KCB, CMG
Sykes Sir John Chas G KCB
Sykes, *Brig Gen* Sir Percy M KCIE, CB, CMG
Symes, *Lt Col* Sir George Stewart KCMG, KBE, DSO
Symon, *Hon* Sir Josiah H, KCMG, KC
Symons, *Maj Gen* Sir Thomas Hy KBE, CSI, OBE, IMS
Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, KCVO, CMG, OBE
Tallents, Sir Stephen G, KCMG, CB, CBE
Tate, *Maj* Sir Robert Wm, KBE
Taylor, Sir John Jas, KCB, ISO
Taylor, Sir William, KBE, CB
Taylor, Hon Sir Wm F Kyffin GBE, KC
Tehri (Garhwal), *Maj* [H H the Raja of, KCSI
Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, KCSI, LLD
Theiler, Sir Arnold, KCMG
Thom, Sir William, KBE
Thomas Sir Charles John Howell, KCB, CMG
Thomas, Sir John Lynn, KBE, CB, CMG, FRCS
Thomas, Sir Thomas Shenton W, KCMG, OBE
Thomas, Sir Wm Beach, KBE
Thompson, Sir John Perronet, KCSI, KCIE
Thompson, Sir Percy, KPE, CB
Thomson, Sir Basil H, KCB
Thomson, *Col* Sir Courtauld, KBE, CB
Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, KBE
Thomson, Sir Graeme, GCMG, KCB
Thomson, *Lt Gen* Sir Wm Montgomerie, KCMG, CB, MC
Thornhill, *Lt Col* Sir Hy Beaufoy, KCIE, CMG
Thornton, *Lt-Col* Sir Edward N, KBE, MRCS
Thornton, Sir Hy Worth, KBE
Thornycroft, Sir John E, KBE
Thuillier, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry F, KCB CMG
Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Fiennes, KCB, DSO
Thurston, Sir T George O, KBE
Thwaites, *Gen* Sir William, KCB, KCMG, ADC GCI
Tilley, Rt Hon Sir John A C, GCMG, GCVO, CB
Timpson, Sir John, KBE
Todhunter, Sir Chas George, KCSI
Toker, *Maj-Gen* Sir Alliston C, KCB
Tower, Sir Reginald T, KCMG, CVO
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, KCMG
Townsend, Sir Reginald, KCB CBE
Towse, *Capt* Sir (E) Beachcroft Beckwith, VC, KCVO, CBE
Treherne, *Maj Gen* Sir Francis Harper, KCMG, AMS
Tritton, Sir Seymour B, KBE
Trotter, *Maj Gen* Sir James K, KCB, CMG
Troup, Sir Edward KCB KCVO
Truter Sir Theodorus Gustaff, KBE CMG
Tucker, *Lt Gen* Sir Charles, GCB, GCVO
Tudor, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry Hugh, KCB CMG
Tudor *Adm* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor, KCB, KCMG
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G O, GBE KCB CVO
Turnbull *Lt Col* Sir Hugh S, KBE
Turner, *Surg Rear Adm* Sir George R, KCB (*m*), CB (*c*)
Turner, Sir Joseph KBE
Turner, *Lt Gen* Sir Richard E W, VC, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Turpin, Sir William G, KCB.
Twigg, Sir John KCIE
Tytler, *Maj Gen* Sir Harry C, KCB, CMG CIE DSO
Udaipur, H H the Maharana of, GCSI, KCIE
Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Col* Sir, KCIE, MVO
Uniacke, *Lt Gen* Sir Herbert C C KCB, KCMG
Vladier, *Maj* Sir Auguste Charles KBE CMG
Van Ryneveld, *Lt Col* Sir Helperus Andreas, KBE, DSO, MC
Vansittart, Sir Robert G, GCMG, KCB, MVO
Van Straubenzee, *Maj Gen* Sir Casimir Cartwright, KBE, CB, CMG
Vaughan, *Lt Gen* Sir Louis Ridley, KCB, KBE, DSO
Venkatagiri, Mansubhdar of, *Maharaja*, KCIE
Verney, Sir Harry Lloyd KCVO
Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables, KBE
Vesey, *Maj Gen* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO
Vijnaghava, Acharya, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Tiruvalangudi KBE
Vincent, *Brig Gen* Sir Berkeley, KBE, CB, CMG
Vincent, Sir Wm H Hoare, GCIE, KCSI
Vyvyan, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Arthur Vyell, KCB, DSO
Waddell, Sir Charles Graham, KBE
Wadia, Sir Nasarvanji Navroji, KBE CIE
Waistell, *Adm* Sir Arthur K, KCB
Wake, *Admiral* Sir Drury St. A, KCIE, CB
Walker, Sir Alexander, KBE
Walker, Sir Charles, KCB
Walker, *Maj Gen* Sir George T Forestier, KCB
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, KCB
Walker, Sir James, KCIE
Walker, *Lt Gen* Sir Harold B., KCB, KCMG, DSO
Wallace, *Maj Gen* Sir Cuthbert S, KCMG, CB
Wallace, *Lt. Col* Sir David, KBE, CMG
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, KBE
Walleis, Sir Evelyn Ashley, KBE
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., GCVO, CMG

Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, KBE
Walton, *Hon* Sir Edgar Harris, KCMG
Wapshare, *Lt Gen* Sir Richard KCIE, CB, CSI
Ward, *Maj* Hon Sir John Hubert, KCVO
Wardrop, *Lt-Gen* Sir Alexander E, KCB, CMG
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, KBE, CMG
Ware, *Maj Gen* Sir Fabian A G KCVO, KBE, CB, CMG
Warren, Sir Norcot KCIE
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E, KBE
Waterhouse Sir Ronald Dockray, KCB, CMG, CVO
Watson, Sir Alfred William, KCB
Watson, Sir Chas Cuningham, KCIE, CSI
Watson, *Col* Sir Chas Gordon Gordon, KBE, CMG, FRCS
Watson, *Maj Gen* Sir Harry D, KBE, CB, CMG, CIE, MVO
Watson, *Adm* Sir Hugh Dudley Richards, KCB, CVO, CBE
Watt, *Hon* Sir Thomas, KCMG
Watts, *Lt Gen* Sir Herbert E, KCB, KCMG
Wauchope, *Lt Gen* Sir Arthur Grenfell, KCB, CMG, CIE, DSO
Waugh, Sir Alexander Telford, KCMG
Webb, *Col* Sir A Lisle Ambrose, KBE, CB, CMG
Webb, *Adm* Sir Richard, KCMG, CB
Weigall, *Lt Col* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, KCMG
Weir, Sir John KCVO, MB
Welby, *Lt Col* Sir Alfred C E, KBE
Welch, *Surg Rear Adm* Sir George, KCMG, CB
Wellesley, Sir Victor A H, KCMG, CB
Wemyss, *Capt* Sir (M) Francis Colchester, KBE
Wernher, *Col* Sir Harold A KCVO
Western, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Geo Balfour KCMG, CB
Weston, *Lt Gen* Sir Aylmer G Hunter, KCB, DSO, MP
Wheeler, Sir Henry, KCSI, KCIE
Whigham, *Gen* Sir Robert D, GCB, KCMG, DSO
White, *Maj-Gen* Sir C Brudenell B., KCB, KCMG, KCVO, DSO
White, Sir Herbert Edw, KCMG
White, *Col* Sir William Hale, KBE, MD
White, Rt Hon Sir Wm Thomas, KCMG
Whitehouse, Sir George, KCB
Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur KCB, MD
Whitley, *Brig Gen* Sir Edward Nathan KCB, CMG, DSO
Whyte, Sir Alex Fredk KCSI
Wigram, *Col* Rt Hon Sir Clive GCVO, KCB CSI
Wigram, *Lt Gen* Sir Kenneth KCB, CSI, CBE, DSO
Wilberforce, *Brig Gen* Sir Herbert KBE, CB, CMG.
Wilford, Sir Thos Mason, KCMG, KC
Wilkinson, *Maj* Sir Neville R KCVO, FSA
Wilkinson, *Maj Gen* Sir Percival S, KCMG, CB
Wilkinson, Sir Russell Lacey KCVO
Willcox, *Col* Sir William Henry KCIE, CB, CMG, MD
Willett, Sir Arthur KBE
Williams, *Brig Gen* Sir Arthur J Allen, KBE, CMG MICE
Williams, Sir Evan Owen KBE
Williams, *Maj Gen* Sir Godfrey, KCIE, CB
Williams, *Maj Gen* Sir Hugh Bruce, KCB, DSO
Williams, *Maj Gen* Sir John Hanbury, GCVO KCB MG
Williams, *Lt Col* Sir John L V, KBE, TD
Willis, Sir Frederick J, KBE, CB
Wilson, *Maj Gen* Sir Alexander, KCB
Wilson, *Lt Col* Sir Arnold T, KCIE, CSI, CMG, DSO
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, KCMG, KBE
Wilson, *Lt Gen* Sir Henry Fuller M, KCB, KCMG
Wilson, Sir Horace John, KCB, CBE
Wilson *Lt Col* Rt Hon Sir Leslie Orme, GCSI, GCIE, CMG, DSO
Wilson, *Col* Sir Murrough J, KBE
Wilson, *Hon* Sir Reginald Victor, KBE
Wilson, *Brig Gen.* Sir Samuel H, GCMG, KCB, KBE
Wilson, Rt Hon Sir Guy D A Fleetwood, GCIE, KCB, KCMG
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, KCIE
Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, KCMG
Wingate, Sir Andrew, KCIE
Winter, *Col* Sir Ormonde de l Epee, KBE, CB CMG DSO
Wittenoom, *Hon* Sir Edward Horne KCMG
Wodehouse, *Maj* Sir Edwin Fredk, KCB, KCVO
Wood, *Lt Col* Sir Jas Wm Leigh, KBE, CB, CMG
Wood Sir John Barry, KCIE KCVO, CSI
Woods, Sir James Williams, KBE
Woodward, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward M KCMG, CB
Woollcombe, *It Gen* Sir Chas Louis KCB, KCMG
Woon, *Gen* Sir John Bissell, KCB
Wormald, Sir John, KBE
Worthington, *Col* Sir Edward S, KCVO, CB, CMG, CIE
Wortley, *Lt Gen* Hon Sir Richard Montagu Stuart, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Wright, Sir Alexander Kemp, KBE
Wright, Sir Almroth E, KBE, CB, MD, FRS
Wyndham Sir Percy C H, KCMG, CB, MVO
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, GCB
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, KCSI, KCIE VD
Wyon, Sir Albert W KBE
Yapp, Sir Arthur K KBE
Yarr, *Maj Gen* Sir (M) Thomas, KCMG CB AMS
Young, Sir A Henderson, GCMG, KBE
Young, Rt Hon Sir Edward Hilton, GBE, DSO DSC MP
Young, *Lt Col* Sir Frank Popham, KBE, CIE
Young, Sir Walter James KBE
Young, Sir Wm Douglas, KBE, CMG
Younghusband *It Col* Sir Francis E, KCSI, KCIE
Younghusband, *Maj Gen* Sir Geo John, KCMG, KCIE, CB
Zahnoff, Sir Basil, GCB, GBE.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation

Governor, Lt Gen Sir Charles T M Kavanagh, KCB, KCMG, CVO, DSO

Lt-Col T. L Coxhead, DSO, OBE
Lt Col A C Jackson.
Lt Col. A C. Money

Brig Gen C B Norton, CMG, DSO.
Brig Gen C C Onslow, CB
Col H H Rogers, DSO.
Lt Col. A W Waite

Lt-Col W E Webb, DSO.
Brig Gen E H Finch Hatton, CMG, DSO
(1 vacancy)

Regnal Years.—The years of a king's reign are the regnal years, and each begins on the anniversary of his accession *e g*, Regnal year 23 of the present King began on May 6, 1932, regnal year 24 begins on May 6, 1933 The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament The Summer Time Act of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo V. ch 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of these two regnal years The regnal years of Edward VII. began on January 22, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of this series ended on May 6, 1910, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G B E) and Dames Commanders (D B E) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders *e g* 'Miss Florence Smith, after receiving the honour of G (or D) B E would be addressed as 'Dame Florence and in writing as 'Dame Florence Smith G (or D) B E Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, *e g* "The Countess of ——, G B E Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

Aberdeen and Temair The Marchioness of, G B E
Airlie The Dowager Countess of G B E
Ampthill The Lady, C I, G B E
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary D B E
Anstruther, Hon Dame Eva Isabella Henriette D B E
Antrobus Edith Marion Lady D B E
Arnott Caroline Lady D B E
Atholl, The Duchess of D B E M P

Baden Powell, Olive St Clair, The Lady, G B E
Bailey, Hon Dame Mary, D B E
Barnett, Dame Henrietta D B E
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G B E R R C
Bedford, The Duchess of, D B E R R C
Bevan Hon Dame Maud Elizabeth D B E
Bridgeman Caroline Beatrice Viscountess, D B E
Brittain Dame Alida Louise D B E
Brown, Dame Edith Mary, D B E I R C P
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G B E R R C
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgiana D B E, R R C
Burnett, Dame Maud, D B E
Bute, The Marchioness of, D B E
Butt, Dame Clara, *see* Rumford
Buxton, The Countess, G B E

Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D B E M D
Casson, Dame Sybil (Sybil Thorndike), D B E, H D
Cavan, The Countess of, D B E
Chamberlain, Dame Ivy Muriel G B E
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G B E
Chisholm, Dame Alice D B E
Cook Mary, Lady D B E
Cowdray, Annie, Dowager Viscountess, G B E
Cox, Dame Belle, D B E
Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor, D B E, R R C
Cruickshank, Dame Joanna Margaret, D B E, R R C
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G B E

Darnley, Florence Countess of, D B E
Davidson, Margaret Alice, Lady, D B E
Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, G B E
De Sausmarez Annie Elizabeth Lady R I
Dixon Edith, Lady D B E
Donner Anna Maria Lady D B E
Dorrien, Olive Crofton Lady Smith D B E
Dove Dame Jane Frances D B E
Dufferin and Ava The Dowager Marchioness of C I D B E, V A
Findlay Harriet Jane Lady D B E
Forster, The Lady C B E
Furse, Dame Katherine G B E

George, Dame Margaret Lloyd G B E
Godman Dame Alice May D B E
Gosford, The Dowager Countess of, D B E
Greenwood, Marjorie Lady D B E
Greville Hon Dame Margaret Helen D B E
Grimston, Dame Madge Kendal D B E

Harcourt The Dowager Viscountess, G B E
Harrowby The Countess of, D B E
Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope D B E
Hoare, The Lady Maud D B E
Houston, Lady (Lucy, Lady Byron), D B E
Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G B E (The Viscountess Northcliffe)
Hughes, Dame Ethel Mary, G B E
Humphrys, Dame Gertrude Mary, D B E
Hunt, Dame Agnes Gwendoline, D B E, R R C
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D B E
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes Lady D B E
Jersey, The Dowager Countess of D B E
Kendal, Dame Madge, *see* Grimston
King, Dame Ethel Locke, D B E
Knight, Dame Laura D B E, A R A

Lawrence, Hon Dame Maude Agnes, D B E
Lees Dame Sarah Ann, D B E
Leicester, The Countess of D B E
Lennox, Lady Algernon Gordon, D B E
Liverpool, The Countess of G B E
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D B E
Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D B E
Lumsden, Dame Louisa Innes, D B E, H D
Lyall, Dame Beatrix Margaret Hudson, G B E
Lyttelton, Hon Dame Edith, G B E
McCarthy Dame Emma Maud, C B E, R R
McIlroy, Dame Anne Louise D B E M D
Mair, Dame Sarah Elizabeth Siddons D B E, H D
Melchett The Dowager Lady D B E
Monro, The Hon Lady D B E
Montrose, The Dowager Duchess of G B E
Mount Stephen, The Lady I S E
Narsingrih, H H the Rani Regent of, D B E
Novar The Viscountess G B E
O'Dwyer Una Lady D B E
Oliver Beryle Lady D B E, R R C
Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, I S E, R R C
Paget, Louisa Lady C B E
Pearson, Ethel Maud Lady D B E
Penrose Dame Emily D B E, D C L
Pentland, The Lady D B E
Phipps, Dame Jessie Percy Butler Wilton, D B E
Reid Dame Clarissa Guthrie, D B E
Reid Flora Lady, G B E
Rhondda The Viscountess, D B E
Rice, Dame Margaret Ker Pryse D B E
Ridley, The Dowager Viscountess, D B E
Roberts, The Countess, D B E
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt, D B E

Shakespear Dame Ethel Mary Reader, D B E, D Sc
Simpson, Dame Florence, D B E
Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D B E, R R C
Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D B E, M S Doc
Stradbroke, The Countess of, D B E
Strickland, Dame Barbara, D B E
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G B E, R R C
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D B E
Tuke Dame Margaret Janson, D B E
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne, G B E (*Civil*) D B E (*Military*)

Waldegrave, The Countess of, D B E
Walker, Dame Eadith Campbell D B E
Waterford, The Dowager Marchioness of, G B E
Webster, Dame May Louise, D B E
Wenlock, Annie, Lady, G B E
Willingdon, The Countess of, C I, G B E
Wingate, Caroline Leslie, Lady, D B E
Wordsworth, Dame Elizabeth, D B E

Knights Bachelor.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD
(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., *&c., q.v.)*

NOTE.—Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir — (Christian name) and in writing as Sir A—B—, (Christian and surname) Wives of Knights Bachelor as Lady — (surname only)

Abdul Husain *Khan Bahadur* Sir
Abdul Kaiim Abu Ahmed Khan Ghuznavi *Haji* Sir
Abdul Qadir *Khan Bahadur* Sheikh Sir
Acton *Hon* Sir Edward
Adam Sir James C.B.E. K.C.
Adami Sir Leonard C.
Adams Sir John I.S.O.
Adams Sir John Coode
Adamson Sir John F. C.M.G.
Agar Sir Francis
Ainscough Sir Thomas M. C.B.E.
Aird Sir John
Airey Sir Edwin
Aitchison Sir Stephen Harry
Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi Sir
Allach Krishnaswami Ayyar *Diwan Bahadur* Sir
Allan Sir H. Montagu C.V.O.
Allard Sir George Mason
Allen Sir Ernest K. C.B.E.
Allen Sir John S. M.P.
Allen Sir Ronald W.
Allen Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison Sir Richard J. C.B.E.
Allom Sir Charles Carrick
Alston Sir Charles Ross
Ambalavanar Kanagasabhai Sir
Ames Sir Herbert Brown
Anderson Sir Alex. Jas. K.C.S.I. V.D.
Anderson Sir George C.S.I. C.I.E.
Anderson Sir Maurice M.V.O.
Anderson Rt. Hon. Sir Robert N.
Andersson Sir Charles Llewellyn O.B.E.
Anderton Sir Francis Robt.
Angell Sir R. Norman
Anglet Sir Theodore V.S.
Annepu Ramasumamadas Patro Garu *Rao Bahadur* Sir
Anthony Sir John
Appleby Sir Alfred
Armstrong Sir Charles H.
Ashtown Sir Curtis George
Asmall Sir Algernon M.G. C.B.E.
Aspinall Sir J. Audley F.
Asquith Rt. Hon. Sir John Meir
Atcherley *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Llewellyn W. C.M.G. C.V.O.
Atkins Sir Ivor A. K.M.S.I.D.
Avery Rt. Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling Sir Wm. Bock
Aziz ud din Ahmad *Khan Bahadur Qazi* Sir C.I.E. O.B.E. 1930
Badgerow Sir George Washington C.M.G. C.V.O.
Bagge *Maj.* Sir Richard L. D.S.O.
Baillie Sir James B. O.B.E.
Bairstow Sir Edward C. M.U.S. Doc.
Baker Sir Alfred
Baker Sir John, M.D.
Ball Sir Albert.
Ballantyne Sir Henry.
Ballinger Sir John C.B.E.
Banerji Sir Albion Raj kumar C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bankart Sir Alfred S. M.B.E.
Banks Sir R. Mitchell K.C.
Bantock Sir Granville I.M.S.
Barber Sir F. Fairless
Barber Sir George Wm.
Barclay Sir Harry John
Barclay Sir Thomas I.S.O.
Barker *Capt.* Sir D. Wilson
Barker Sir Henry Edward
Barker Sir Herbert A.
Barker Sir Raynes Childe J.K.
Barnes Sir Frederic Gorell
Barnes Sir Thomas Jas. C.B.E.
Barnett *Lt.-Col* Sir Louis Edwd. C.M.G. F.R.C.S.
Barr Sir James C.B.E. M.D.
Barran Sir Rowland H.
Barratt Sir Albert
Barrow Sir Samuel
Barth Sir Jacob William C.B.E.
Barthorpe Sir Fredk. Jas.
Bartolo Sir Augusto J.I.D.
Barton *Lt.-Col* Sir Hy. B.
Barton Sir John George C.B.
Barton Sir William
Batchelor Sir Stanley L.
Bates Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson O.B.E.
Bateson *Hon* Sir Alexander Dingwall
Batten Sir John Kaye
Bayer Sir Horace
Bayley Sir John
Beard Sir Lewis
Beare Sir Thomas Hudson
Beardsell Sir William A.
Beasley Sir Horn C.B.E.
Beattie Sir John Cuthbert
Beatty Sir Kenneth James
Beauchamp Sir Harold
Beaumont Sir John W. F. K.C.
Beazley Sir Raymond Pitt
Beck Sir Raymond
Becker Sir Fredk. E. R.
Begbie Sir James
Beharrell, *Lt.-Col* Sir John Geo. D.S.O.
Belcher Sir Charles F. O.B.E.
Bell Sir Ernest A. S. C.I.E.
Bell Sir James C.V.O.
Bell Sir James
Bell Sir John Fergusson
Bell Sir John Wm. Anderson
Bellhouse Sir Gerald C.B.E.
Bellman Sir C. Harold M.B.E.
Benraft Sir Henry W. R.
Bennett, *Hon* Sir Charles Alan
Bennett Sir Courtenay W. C.I.E.
Bennett *Capt* Sir Ernest N. M.P.
Bennett Sir F. Sowerby
Bennett Sir Henry Hon. Sir Henry Hon. Sir Henry Hon.

Charles *Hon* Sir Ernest Bruce C B E
Charteris *Hon* Sir Evan K B E
Chatterton Sir Alfred C I E
Chaudhuri Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray
Chettur Sankaran Nayar Sir C I E
Chevis Sir William
Chhaju Ram *Chandhar* Sir C I E
Chilcott *Lt Com* Sir H Warden S R N V R
Choksy *Khan Bahadur* Sir Nasarvanji Hormasji
Chow Shou Son Sir
Chree Sir William K C
Christophers *Col* Sir Samuel R C I E C B E I M S
Chubb Sir Lawrence Wensley
Churchman Sir Wm Alfred
Clark Sir Wm Ovens
Clarke Sir E Percival
Clarke Sir Ernest Michael
Clarke Sir Geoffrey Rothe C S I O B E
Clarke Sir Reginald C I E
Clarke Sir Thomas Brisl
Clausen Sir George R A
Clauson *Hon* Sir Albert Charles C B E
Cleaver Sir James Iredk
Clegg Sir John Charles
Clemmey Sir William Henry,
Clode Sir W Baker
Clough Sir Robert
Clutterbuck Sir Peter H C B E, C B E V D
Coates Sir James H B
Coates Sir Leonard James
Cocke Sir Hugh Golding
Cockerill *Brig Gen* Sir George Kynaston C B
Cockerline Sir Walter Hilt
Cohen Sir Benj Arthur K C
Cohen Sir Lewis
Colebatch *Hon* Sir Hal Prideshall C M G
Coles Sir Richard James C B E
Collie Sir R John C M G
Collier Sir George H C I E
Collins Sir George
Collins Sir Thomas
Combe Sir Ralph Molyneux
Connell Sir Isaac
Connolly, *Hon* Sir James Daniel
Connor, *Lt Col* Sir Frank Powell D S O F R C S
Conway Sir Martin
Conyngham *Col* Sir Gerald P Lenox K B E
Cook Sir Albert R, C M G O B E M D
Cook Sir Edward Mitchener C S I C I E
Cook Sir Ernest Hy D Sc
Cook, *Hon* Sir Tasker K
Coombe Sir Thomas Melrose
Cooper Sir Thomas Edwin A R A F R I B A
Cornwallis *Col* Sir Kinahan C M G
Cory [illegible]
Cotterill *Lt Col* Sir J Montagu C M G F R C S
Cotton Sir Harry Evan Auguste C I E
Couch Sir Arthur T Quiller
Coupet Sir John Chas M V O O B E
Court Sir Josiah, M D
Courtis Sir John W
Coventry Hon Sir Regd Wm K C
Coward Sir Cecil Allen
Coward Sir Henry M B
Cowen Sir Frederic Hymen
Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy
Coxen *Maj* Sir Wm Geo
Coyajee Sir Jahangir Cooverjee
Craig Sir Ernest Gordon
Craig Sir James M D
Craig Sir Maurice C B E M D
Craigie Prof Sir William Alexander
Crawford Sir Francis Colomb C B E
Crawford Sir Homewood
Crawley *Maj* Sir Philip A S
Cripps Hon Sir R Stafford K C M P
Crittall Sir Valentine Geo
Crooks Sir James
Crozier *Maj* Sir Thos Hy
Crump Sir Louis Charles
Crundall Sir William Hy
Cullinan *Maj* Sir Thos Major D S O
Cuming Sir Arthur Herbert
Cundiff Sir William
Cunliffe Sir John R F
Cunliffe Sir Joseph Herbert K C
Currie Sir William Crawford
Cuscaden *Maj Gen* Sir George V D
Cussen *Hon* Sir Leo T P
Dabholkar Sir Vasantrao Anandrao C B E
Dalal Sir Barjor Jamshedji
Dalal Sir Dadiba Merwanjee C I E
Dale Sir Henry H M D
Dampier Sir William C D, F R S
Daniel Sir John
Dannreuther Sir Sigmund C B
Darley Sir Bernard D O C I E
Darracott Sir Willia...
Das *Rai Bahadur* Seth Sir Bisheshu
Dastur, Sir Hormasdyar Phiroz
Davenport Sir Henry F
Davidson Sir James Inglis
Davidson Sir Leybourne J W
Davidson Sir Nigel G C B E
Davie Sir Hy Augustus Fergusson C B
Davies Sir Alfred T C B E
Davies Sir David S
Davies Sir Henry C B I S O
Davies Sir Richard
Davies Sir Thomas C B E
Davies Sir Walford
Davies Sir William
Davies Sir John Rees
Davies Sir William Rees
Davis Sir Charles Henry
Davis Sir David
Davis Sir Edmund
Davis Sir Robert Henry
Davis Sir Stewart S
Davison Sir Joseph
Davson Sir Chas Simon
Davy Sir William
Daw Sir William Herbert
Dawson Sir Arthur J C B E
Dawson Sir Philip M P
Day Sir Albert C C M G C B E
Deane Sir Geo Campbell
Deane Sir Thos Manly
Deedes, *Lt Col* Sir Wyndham Henry C M G D S O
De Freece Sir Walter
de Freitas Sir Anthony, O B E
de Glanville, Sir Oscar, C I E O B E
De la Fosse Sir Claude Fraser
De Mel Sir Henry I B E
Denby Sir Ellis
Denning Sir Edward C I E
Dent Sir Francis Henry
De Pass Sir Hart Arthur
de Villiers *Hon* Sir John Etienne Keenan
Dibdin Sir Lewis K
Dibdin Sir Robert Wm
Dickens Sir Henry Fred
Dickinson Sir Arth J S
Dickinson Sir John
Dilley Sir Arthur G M
Dinshaw Sir Hormasji Cowasjee M V O C B E
Dobbie Sir Joseph
Dobbin Sir Alfred Graham
Dobson Sir Arthur D
Dodd Sir Edwin
Dodd Sir Robert J S C S I
Dolby *Maj* Sir George Alexander
Donald Sir James S C I E
Dowbiggin Sir Herbert L
Dowdall Sir Laurence
Downer Sir Harold G
Downes Sir Arthur H
Downing Sir Stamford Edwin
Doyle Sir N Grattan M I
Drage Sir Benjamin
Drayton Sir Hy Dunnley
Duckworth Sir Geo Herbert
Dudley Sir Wm Edward O B E
Du Maurier Sir Gerald
Dunbar Sir Lorne Geddes
Duncan Sir A... Drew K C
Dunlop Lt Col Sir Robert Wm Layard D S O
Dunnett Sir James M
du Parcq *Hon* Sir Herbert
Durrant Sir Arthur I C B E M V O
Dwyer Sir F Conway M D
Dyson Sir Frederick
Easton Sir Stephen O B E
Ebrahim Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy C B E
Eddington Sir Arthur Stanley M Sc F R S
Eddis Sir Basil F Garth
Edelston Sir Thomas D
Edge *Capt* Sir William M P
Edmonds *Brig Gen* Sir James Edward C B C M G
Edwards Sir George
Eggar Sir Henry C M G
Elliot Sir George O B E
Ellis *Lt Col* Sir Charles Henry Brabazon Heaton C B E
Ellissen *Lt Col* Sir Herbert C B E
Elphinstone Sir Lancelot H
Elveston Sir Harold
Erskine Sir James M Monteith
Essex Sir Richard Walter
Etherton Sir George H O B E
Evans Sir Alfred Henry
Evans Sir Arthur J F R S
Evans Sir F Vincent C H
Evans *Hon* Sir John William C M G
Evans Sir Robert C
Evans *Lt Col* Sir Thos John Carey M C I M S
Evans Sir Walter.
Eve *Hon* Sir H Trelawney
Everett Sir Percy Winn
Everitt Sir Clement
Evershed Sir Sydney Herbt.
Eves Sir Charles
Ezra Sir David Ellis D
Fantaarn Sir George [illegible]
Falls *Maj* Sir Charles F
Farley Sir Edwin W T
Farmer Sir John Rutland
Farnham Sir Arthur W
Farwell *Hon* Sir Christopher J W
Faulkner Sir Alfred Edward R [illegible]
Fawcett Sir Charles H
Fawcett Sir Wm Claude
Fay Sir Sam
Fell Sir Arthur
Ferguson *Lt Col* Sir Arthur
Ferguson Henry Lindo C M
Fernandez Sir Hilarion Marcus M D
Field Sir Cecil K C
Fildes Sir Henry
Findlay Sir Chas Stewart
Finlay Sir Campbell K
Firth Sir Charles H L D
Firth Sir William John
Fisher *Surg Gen* Sir Eugene C M G I S M D
Fisher Sir Edward Knapp
Fisher Sir Stanley
Fisher Sir Walter Newton
Fithian, Sir Edwd Wm
Fitzgibbon Sir William F M V
Fleming Sir John Ambrose
Fleming Sir Thomas Henry
Fletcher Sir Banister Flight F R I B A
Fletcher Sir Carteret J
Fletcher Sir F Ernest
Fletcher *Con* Sir F Lionel C B E R N R
Flitcroft Sir Thos Evans
Flower Sir Archibald Dennis
Foibes *Lt Col* Sir William
Ford Sir James Henry
Forrest Sir John Wm O B E
Foster Sir Thos Edwards
Foster Sir Harry Seymour
Foster Sir Montagu R W T D
Foster Sir William
Fowkes *Hon* Sir George
Fowler Sir George Jefford
Fox Sir Frank O B E
Fox Sir John Charles
Francis Sir John
Franklin, Sir Leonard L O B E
Fraser Sir Gerdo..
Fraser Sir Hugh Stan
Fraser Sir John Foster
Fraser Sir John George C M G
Fraser Sir John Hugh R, C I E, O B E
Fraser Sir Matthew Pollock K C
Frazer, Sir James George O M F R S
Fremantle *Lt Col* Sir Francis, O B E T D M D, M P
Fremantle Sir Selwyn Howe C B E C I E V D
Fiere, Sir Bartle H T K C
Froom Sir Arthur Hy
Frost Sir John Meadows
Fry, Sir William
Fuller Sir Benjamin John
Furness Sir Robt. Howard.
Gales Sir Robert Richard
Gallaghei Sir William C B I S O
Galloway Sir David Jas

Ganesh Datta Singh *Babu* Sir
Gardiner Sir Robert S
Garland Sir S Archibald
Garneau Sir (J) George
Gastrell *Lt Col* Sir Wm Houghton C M G
Gauvain Sir Henry John M D
Gebbie Sir Frederick St John C I E
Gedles Sir Patrick
Gelder Sir Alfred
Gentle Sir William B
German Sir Edward
Ghose Sir Benjn Behari
Gillons Sir Thomas Clark Pilling K C
Gibson Sir Walter Matthew C V O I S O
Gidney, *Lt Col* Sir Henry A J I M S
Gilbert Sir Alfred M V O
Giles Sir Charles Tyrrell K C
Giles Sir Robert Sidney
Gillett Sir George M M P
Gillies Sir Harold D C B E F R C S
Ginwala Sir Padamji Pestonji
Glegg Sir Alexander
Goddard *Hon* Sir Rayner
Godfrey Sir Dan
Godfrey, Sir Geo Cochrane
Godfrey Sir Joseph E M R
Goenka *Rai Bahadur* Sir Hari Ram C I E
Goff Sir Park K C M P
Gold *Maj* Sir Archibald G
Goldstone Sir Frank Walter
Gollan Sir Hy C C B E K
Gooch Sir Henry Culit
Goodchild Sir William A C C M G
Goode Sir Richard A J C M G C B E
Goodenough Sir Francis Wm C B E
Goodman Sir William G T
Goodwin Sir William V S Gradwell
Gordon Hon Sir Alexander
Gordon *Hon* Sir David John
Gore *Col* Sir St John Corbet C B C V O C B E
Gott Sir Benjamin S
Gott Sir Charles Henry
Gould *Lt Col Hon* Sir Albert J Jn V D
Gour Sir Hari Singh D C L
Govind Balvant Pradhan Sir
Govind Dinanath Madgaonkar Sir
Gower Sir Robt Vaughan C B E M P
Graham Sir Aubrey Gregor
Graham Sir Cecil W N
Graham Sir J Crosland
Graham *Hon* Sir Thos Lynedoch
Grain Sir Peter
Grannum Sir Edward Allan C M G
Gray Sir Reginald K C
Greaves Sir William Ewart
Greaves, *Hon* Sir Wm H
Green Sir J Little O B E
Greenaway Sir Percy Walter
Greer Rt Hon Sir F Arth
Greer Sir Harry
Greer Sir P B Ben
Gregory Sir John Rogers Burrow
Greig *Col* Sir James Wm C B K C V D
Greig Sir Robert B I E D
Grey Sir Geo Duncan I L D
Grice Sir John
Grierson Sir Andrew K C S C
Griffin Sir Charles James
Griffin Sir Henry Daly
Griffith Sir Francis J C S I C I E O B E
Griffith Sir John Purser
Griffith Sir W Blandford C B E
Grundy Sir Cuthbert C
Gunson Sir James Henry C M G C B E
Gvi Sir Joseph Augs Maung
Hacking Sir James
Hadow Sir William Henry C B E M U S D
Haggas Sir James Ellison
Hague Sir Harry
Haldane Sir William S
Hill Sir Henry I S O
Hall Sir Hugh
Hall Sir William Clarke
Hillett Sir F Greville O B E
Halliday Sir Fredk Loch C I E M V O
Hamer Sir Wm Heaton M D
Hamilton *May* Sir Colling wood George C M P
Hamilton Sir Daniel M
Hamilton Sir James
Hamilton Sir Robert Wm M P
Hamilton, Sir Sidney Orme Rowin
Hamneiton Sir John A
Handover *Lt Col* Sir Harry George
Hansell Sir Edward Wm K
Hanson Sir Philip H C B
Hiari Sir Victor R *Tasha* C M G
Hardie Sir David
Hardy Sir William Bate F R S
Harpur Sir Edgar Josiah
Harrington Rt Hon Sir Stanley
Harrison Sir Edwd Richard
Harrowing Sir John Henry
Hart Sir W Edward O B E
Hartley *Brig Gen* Sir Harold Brewer C B E M C
Hartley Sir Percival Horton Smith C V O M D
Hartnoll Sir Henry S
Hatty Sir Herbert Hamilton
Harvey Sir John Martin
Haslam Sir John M I
Hastings Sir George M D
Hastings Sir Patrick K C
Hatt Sir Harry Thomas
Haultain *Hon* Sir Fredk Wm Gordon
Haward Sir Harry F
Hawke *Hon* Sir John Anthony
Hawkey Sir Alfred James
Hawkins Sir Anthony Hope
Haycraft Sir Thomas W
Hays Sir Marshall
Hayward Sir Fred
Head Sir Henry M D L L D
Headlam *Capt* Sir Edward James C B I, C M G D S O R I M
Heald Sir Benjamin Herbert V D
Hearn *Col* Sir Gordon Risley C I E D S O
Heaton Sir Joseph John
Hedstrom Sir John May naid
Henderson Prof Sir James B
Henderson Sir Thomas
Henderson *Lt Col* Sir Vivian L M C M P
Henderson Sir William C B
Henry *Col* Sir William D C I E V D.
Henschel Sir Geo M U S D O C
Hepper *Col* Sir Harry A I
Hercy Sir Francis Hugh George C B E
Herdman *Hon* Sir Alexander L
Hewett Sir F Stanley M V O
Heyman Sir Herman M
Hiam Sir Fred
Hicks *Lt Col* Sir Maxwell C B E
Hidayatallah *Khan Bahadur Shaikh* Sir Ghulam Husain
Higgins Sir Sydney Geo C B E
High Sir William
Higham Sir Chas J
Highet Sir Robt Swan C B E
Hill Sir Edwin
Hill Sir Leonard E M B C S F R S
Hill *Hon* Sir Maurice K
Himbury Sir Wm Henry
Himbchiffe Sir James P
Hissam ud din Bahadur *Maj Nawab Hamzada* Sir C I E I S M
Hodgson Sir William
Hogg Sir Malcolm N
Hohler Sir Gerald Fitzroy K C
Holberton Sir Edgar J C B E
Holdsworth Sir Charles
Holdsworth Sir Wm Searle K
Holland Sir Edward John
Holt *Capt* Sir Hy Gisborne C M G
Holt Sir Herbert Samuel
Honey Sir de Symons M G C M G
Hood Sir Alexander Jarvis
Hopkins Sir Frederick G D S
Hopkinson Sir Alfred K C
Hopwood Sir William
Horden Sir Samuel
Horne Sir Jas Allan
Hornell Sir William W C S I
Hornsby Sir Bertram C B E
Horridge *Hon* Sir Thos G
Horwood *Hon* Sir Wm Hy
Hose Sir John Walter C S I
Ho Tung Sir Robert
Houston Sir Thos O B E M D
Howarth Sir Alfred
Hudson Sir Joshua Sewell
Hughes Sir Thomas John
Hughes Sir Thomas Raffles K
Hughman Sir Ernest M
Hume Sir George H M P
Humphery Sir John
Humphreys *Hon* Sir Francis
Humphries Sir Albert E
Humphries Sir Sydney R White
Hungerford Sir Alex Wilson
Hunt Sir John O B E
Hunt Sir John Joseph
Hunt Sir William Duffus
Hurd Sir Archibald
Hurd Sir Percy A M P
Hurst Sir Gerald B K C M I
Hussey Sir George
Hyde Sir Clarendon G
Hyett Sir Francis Adams
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray
Igglesden Sir Charles
Iliffe Sir Edward Mauger C B E
Inskip Rt Hon Sir Thomas Walker Hobart, C B E K C M I
Instone Sir Samuel
Irvine Sir James Colquhoun C B E D S
Irwin Sir John
Ismail Sait *Khan Bahadur* Sir Haji
Jackson Sir Barry Vincent
Jackson Sir Henry M.P
Jackson Sir Jas Ralph
Jackson Sir John C B E
Jackson Sir John Ernest C I E
Jackson Sir Percy Richard
Jackson Sir Richard Hoyle
James *May Gen* Sir William Bernard C B C I E M V O
Jaquet Sir Robt G C I E
Jarratt Sir Wm Smith
Jarvis *Col* Sir Alex W C M G M V O T D
Jayatilaka Sir Don Baron
Jeans Sir James Hopwood
Jeejeebhoy Sir Byramjee
Jelf Sir Arthur S C M G
Jenkins Sir William M F.
Jennings Sir Arthur O M B E
Jogendra Singh *Sardar* Sir
John Sir *Edwin* C B E
John Sir Wm Goscombe R A
Johnson Sir Arthur Palmer
Johnson Sir Benjamin S
Johnson Sir Stanley
Johnston Sir Christopher N K C (Lord Sands)
Johnstone Sir Robert S
Jones Sir George W H M P
Jones Sir Pendrill Charles Varrier
Jones Sir Robt Armstrong M D
Jones *His Honour* Judge Sir Thomas Artemus K C
Jones Sir Wm G Yarworth
Joseph *Capt* Sir F L'Estrange C B E
Jowitt Rt Hon Sir Wm Allen K C
Julius Sir Geo Alfred
Jury Sir William F
Jwala Prasad *Rai Bahadur* Sir
Kailas Narayan Haksar *Pandit* Sir C I E
Kanga Sir Jamshedji Behramji
Kater *Hon* Sir Norman Wm
Kay Sir Joseph Arnden
Kay Sir Robt Newbald
Kay Sir William
Kaye *Lt Col* Sir Cecil C S I C I E C B E
Kealy Sir Edward H C I E
Kearney Sir Francis Edgar
Keeble Sir Frederick Wm C B E F R S
Keeling Sir Hugh F C S I
Keightley Sir Samuel R
Keith Sir Arthur M D F R S
Keith Sir Henry S
Kelly Sir Henry Greene
Kelly Sir Patrick A C I E
Kelly, Sir Samuel C B E
Kelly Sir Thomas
Kemp Sir Jos Housford C B E K C
Kemp Sir Norman Wright
Kennedy Sir Alex McA
Kenrick Sir Geo Hamilton
Kent Sir Walter G C B E
Kerly Sir Duncan M K C
Kershaw Sir Leonard Wm
Keshav Prasad Singh *Maharaja Bahadur* Sir, C I E
Keymer Sir Daniel Thos, O B E
Kidman Sir Sidney
Kikabhai Premchand Sir
Killik Sir Stephen
King Sir Frederic Truby, C M G M D

King Sir Kelso
King Sir Wm O Meade
Kingdon Sir Donald
Kingsmill *Adm* Sir Chas E
Kinsey Sir Joseph James
Kirby Sir Horace Woodburn
Kirkpatrick Sir Cyril R S
Kirkwood Sir Walter G C
Kirwan *Hon* Sir John Waters
Kitoyi Ajasa Sir
Kitson Sir Albert K C M G C B E
Knox *Lt Col* Sir Hamish Stuart O B E
Knox Sir James
Kole Sir Emmanuel Mate
Kothari Sir Jehangir Hormasji C B E
Kotze *Hon* Sir John Gilbert
Kotze Sir Robert Nelson
Krishnaraja puram Lalle gondai Puttanna Chetty *Diwan Bahadur* Sir C I E
Kumma *Rai Bahadur* Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu
Kyd Sir David Hope L L D
Lacey Sir Francis Eden
Lala Sita Ram *Rai Bahadur* Sir
Lamb Sir Horace F R S
Launt Sir Jos Quinton M V O
Lambert Sir Arthur Wm M C
Lang *Hon* Sir Frederic W
Langton *Hon* Sir George Philip
Laporte *Hon* Sir Hormusdas
Larmor Sir Joseph F R S
Lascelles Sir Alfred Geo
Lathlain Sir Wm Francis
Lauder Sir Harry
Lavery Sir John, R A
Law Sir Alfred Joseph M P
Lawrence *Hon* Sir Geoffrey D S O
Lawrence Rt Hon Sir Paul Ogden
Lawrence Sir Walter
Layton Sir Walter Thos C B C B E
Ledgard Sir Henry
Lees Sir Wm Clare O B E
Leggett *Maj* Sir Edward H M D S O
Leishman Sir James
Lemieux *Hon* Sir François Xavier L L D
Lennard Sir Thos Joseph
Lennard Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett
Leslie *Lt Col* Sir Bradford O B E
Levison Sir Leon
Levy Sir Albert
Levy *Hon* Sir Daniel L L B
Levy Sir John Arthur
Lewis Sir Andrew J W L L L D
Lewis Sir Thos C B E M D
Leys Sir Cecil
Liddard Sir Herbert
Lindsay Sir Benjamin
Lindsay Sir D Arcy C B E
Linthorne Sir Richard Roope O B E
Lister Sir Fredk Spencer
Lithiby Sir John C B
Little Sir Ernest G Graham M D M F
Livingstone Sir Richard Winn
Lloyd Sir John Buck
Lobjoit Sir Wm Geo O B E
Lochore Sir James
Lockhart Sir Robt C
Lockyer Sir Nicholas Colston C B E I S O
Lodge Sir Oliver F R S
Lodge Prof Sir Richard
Logan Sir James R
London Sir Stanford C B E
Longstaff Sir John
Lord Sir Walter Greaves K C M P
Lorden Sir John William
Lougher Sir Lewis
Love Sir Joseph Clifton
Low Sir Austin C I E
Lowry Sir Arthur Belmore
Lucas *Hon* Sir Edward
Lunn Sir George
Lunn Sir Henry S M D
Luscombe Sir John Henry
Luxmoore *Hon* Sir Arthur
Lyttelton Sir Harold Daniel
Lyle Sir Thomas Ranken F R S
Lynch Sir Henry Joseph
Lynn Sir Robert John
Lyons *Col* Sir Henry George, F R S
Lytton Sir Henry Alfred
M Alpine Sir Alfred David
McAnally Sir Henry Wm
Watson C B
McAra Sir Thomas Wilson
Macartney Sir Edward Ily
McAuliffe Sir Henry T F C A
McCardie *Hon* Sir H Alfred
M Clean *Lt Col* Sir Francis Kennedy
McCowan Sir David
Maccoy Sir John
McCullagh Sir Crawford
Macdonald Sir Donald
McDonald Sir James Gordon O B E
McDonnell Sir Michael Francis Joseph
Macdonell Sir Philip James
Macdougall Sir Alexander Maclean
MacEwen Sir Alex Malcolm
McEwen Sir John B M I M Doc
McFadyean Sir Andrew
McFadyean Sir John
Macfarland Sir John Hy L L D
Macfarlane Sir James L L D
McGavin *Maj Gen* Sir Donald Johnstone C M G D S O V D M D
Macgregor Sir James Comyn C M G
Machin Sir Stanley
McIver *Maj* Sir Charles
McKay Sir George Mills
MacKenna Sir James C I E
MacKenzie Sir Colin M D
Mackenzie Sir Wm Leslie
Mckercher Sir W Gumley
Mackinder Rt Hon Sir Halford J
Mackinnon *Hon* Sir Frank Douglas
MacKinnon Sir Percy Graham
Mackintosh Sir Alexander
Mackintosh Sir Harold Vincent
Macklin Sir James
Maclachlan Sir Thomas J L
Maclean *Lt Col* Sir Ewen John, M D
McLean Sir Robert
Macleod Sir Norman C
Macmillan Sir Frederick O C V O
McMullan Sir Thomas W
McNaghten Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth
Macnair Sir Robert Hill.
McNess Sir Charles
Macphail *Maj* Sir Andrew O B E M D
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J, C I E
Macpherson Sir John C B
Macpherson Sir Norman M
MacWatt *Maj Gen* Sir Robert Charles C I E I M S
McWatters Sir Arthur Cecil C I E
Magniac *Brig Gen* Sir Charles Lane C M G C B E
Maguire Sir Alexander Herbt
Major *Hon* Sir Charles Henry
Mallet Sir Charles Edward
Mallet Sir Claude C, C M G
Malone *Maj* Sir Patrick B
Mann Sir Donald Daniel
Mann Sir T Duncombe
Mannath Krishnan Nayar *Diwan Bahadur Avargal* Sir
Manners *Maj* Sir Geo E J
Manville Sir Edward
Margetson Sir Lawrence C B E
Margesson Sir Mortimer R
Marriott Sir John A R
Marshall Sir Guy A K M D S
Marshall Sir John H C I E D Litt
Marston Sir Charles K C
Martel *Brig Gen* Sir Chas Philip C B
Marten Sir Amberson B
Martin Sir Charles James C M G D S C D C I
Martin Sir James
Mason Sir David O B E
Matthews Sir Herbert
Matthews Sir John B K C
Mattinson Sir Miles K C
Maugham *Hon* Sir Frederick Herbert
Mawson Sir Douglas O B E D S C F R S
Maxwell Sir John C M G
Maxwell Sir William
May Sir Chichester Gould M D
Meehan Sir Henry
Meiredy Sir James
Meff Sir William
Mehta Sir Lallubhai Samaldas C I E
Mehta Sir Manubhai Nandshankar C S I
Mehta Sir Sorabji Bezonji C I E
Meinertzhagen Sir Ernest L
Mellor Sir George
Melrose Sir John
Melvin Sir Martin John
Mendl Sir Charles
Menendez *Maj* Sir (M) Raymond
Menzies *Hon* Sir Arturo L L D
Merriman Sir Frank Boyd K C O B E M P
Meyer, Sir Robert
Michelli Sir James C M G
Miers Sir Henry Alex
Mifsud Sir Ugo Pasquale L L D
Miles Sir John Charles
Millar Sir James Duncan K C M P
Miller Sir Francis Henry
Miller Sir Frederick Dawson K C
Milne Sir James C S I
Mirza Zaffar Ali, *Khan Bahadur* Sir
Mitchell Sir John
Mitchell Sir Peter Chalmers C B E, L L D F R S
Mitchell Sir Wm Foot
Mitchell Sir William Lane M P
Mitter Sir Provash Chandra, C I E
Modi *Shams ul Ulama* Sir Jivanji Jamshedji C I E
Molteno *Hon* Sir James Tennant K C
Molyneux Sir Percy
Mond Sir Robert L L L D
Money Sir Leo Chiozza
Montagu Sir Ernest Wm Sanders
Monteath Sir Ruthven G
Montgomery Sir Matthew Walker
Moody Sir George Edward James
Moore Sir Fredk William
Moore Sir Harold J de Courcy
Moore Sir John Wm M D
Moorhouse *Lt Col* Sir Harry C M G D S O
Morcom Sir William John
Morell Sir Stephen Joseph
Morgan Sir Benjamin Howell
Morgan *Col* Sir Charles Langbridge C B E
Morgan Sir John David
Morgan *Lt Col* Sir Kenyon P Vaughan O B E M P
Morine *Hon* Sir Alfred Bishop K C
Morris Sir Ernest William C B E
Morris Sir Frank
Morris Sir Harold Spencer M B E K C
Morris Sir Samuel M
Morrison Sir William
Moti Chand *Raja* Sir C I E
Moti Sagar *Rai Bahadur* Sir
Mottram Sir Thos Harry C B E
Moylan Sir John Fitz Gerald C B C B E
Muhammad Akbar Nazar Ali Hydari *Nawab* Sir
Muhammad Faiz Rasul Khan *Raja* Sir C S I
Muhammad Fakhruddin *Khan Bahadur Sayed* Sir
Muhammad Ikbal Dr *Sheikh* Sir
Muhammad Ismail Sir, C I E O B E
Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan *Khan Bahadur* Sir C I E
Muhammad Mehr Shah *Nawab Sayad* Sir
Muhammad Saadulla *Maulavi Saiyd* Sir
Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur *Khan Bahadur* Sir
Muhammad Yakub *Maulvi* Sir
Muhammad Yusuf *Haji* Sir
Muir, Sir Thomas C M G
Mukharji *Rai Bahadur* Sir Lal Gopal
Mules Sir Horace C, C S I M V O O B E
Mulla Sir Dinshah Fardunji C I E
Mullens Sir John Ashley
Munroe Sir Harry Courthope K C
Murchison Sir Kenneth
Murison Sir William
Murray Sir David R A
Murray, Sir Hugh C I E C B E
Murray Sir James
Murray Sir Norman McIver
Musto Sir Arnold A C I E
Muthiah David Devadoss Sir
Myles Sir Thos C B, M D
Naef Sir Conrad J C B C B E
Nairne *Maj* Sir Robert Spencer T D
Napier Sir Walter J D C L

Nariman Sir Tremulji Bhikaji
Nall *Lt Col* Sir Joseph DSO MP
Nanavati *Khan Bahadur* Sir Behramji Hormasji CIE
Nash Sir Vincent
Nathan Sir Charles S CBE
Needham Sir Christopher T
Needham *Col* Sir Richard Arthur CIE DSO IMS
Neill Sir Thomas
Nelson Sir Amos
Nelson Sir Frank
Nettleton Sir Sydney C K F
Newbolt Sir Francis G KC
Newbolt Sir Hy J, CH Litt
Newbould Sir Babington B
Newland *Lt Col* Sir Henry Simpson BA DSO MB
Newman *Lt Col* Sir John R Pretyman
Neylan Sir Daniel CBE
Ngata *Hon* Sir Apirana Turupa
Nicholson Sir John Rumney CMG
Nizam ud Din Ahmad, Maulvi Nawab CIE BE Sh
Noble Sir William
Norman Sir Fredk John
Norris Sir Hy George
North Sir Jonathan
Nyce Sir Frank CSI CBE
Nrifrenda Nath Sircar Sir
Nugent Sir Roland Thos
Nunan Sir Joseph J KC
Nunn Prof Sir Thos Percy DS
Oakden Sir Ralph CSI OBE
Oatley Sir George Herbert
O'Connell Sir John Rolt
O'Connor *Lt Col* Sir Wm Frederick Travers CSI CIE VO
Odgers Sir Chas Edwin
O'Donoghue Sir James
Oliver Sir Thomas MD
Onkar Mull Jatia *Rai Bahadur* Sir OBE
Openshaw Sir James OBE
Oppenheimer Sir Ernest
Ormond Sir Herbert John
O'Shaughnessy Rt Hon Sir Thomas L KC
Outtabridge Sir Joseph
Owen Sir David John
Owen Sir James G
Owen Sir William Cecil
Owens *Lt Col* Sir Chas J B
Oxley Sir Alfred James Rice CBE
Paddon *Lt Col* Sir Stanley S W CIE
Page Sir Archibald
Page Sir Arthur KC
Paish Sir George
Pakeman Sir John R CBE
Parker Sir George Phillips
Parkinson Sir Albert Lindsay
Parkinson Sir Thos W MD
Parlett Sir Harold George MC
Parry Sir Edward Abbott
Parsons, Sir Alfred A L, LL
Parsons Sir John Herbert INC
Partridge Sir Bernard
Pass Sir Edwin Hall
Paton Sir George William
Paton Sir James Wallace
Paul Sir Harisinkai
Peacock Sir Peter
Peake Sir Arthur Copson
Pearson Sir Herbert G
Pearson Sir Louis Frederick CBE
Peat Sir Wm Barclay CVO
Peers Sir Charles R, CBE
Pellatt, *Col* Sir Hy M CVO
Pemberton Sir Max
Pengilly Sir Alexander
Penny Sir Fredk Geo MP
Percival Sir Tom
Perkins *Col* Sir Edwin King CBE VD
Perring Sir William George
Perry Sir Edwin Cooper
Peter Sir John Charles
Petrie Sir David CIE CVO CBE
Petrie Prof Sir William M Flinders FRS
Petter Sir Ernest W
Pettigrew Sir Andrew Hislop
Philip *Lt Col* Sir Robert Wm
Phillipps Sir William Herbert
Phillips Sir John Rindall OBE MB
Phillips Sir William Watkin
Phipps Sir Edmd B CB
Pickering Sir George Hunter
Pickford Sir Alfred Donald
Piggott Sir Henry H CB CBE
Piggott Sir Theodore Caro
Pilter Sir John BT
Pinero Sir Arthur Wing
Pink Sir Harold Rufus
Pinkham *Lt Col* Sir Charles OBE
Platt Sir Thomas Comyn
Playfair Sir Nigel
Plowman Sir George Thomas CMG
Plummer Sir Edgar Stroud
Po Tha Sir U CIE OBE
Pole Sir Felix John Clewett
Pollard Sir Geo Herbert
Pollock Sir Adrian Donald Wilde
Pollock Sir Henry Edward K
Poole Sir Reginald W F L
Pooley Sir Ernest Henry
Portal Sir Spencer John
Porter Sir William Haldane CB
Powell Sir George Allan CBE
Powell Sir Robt Leonard
Power Sir Samuel M CB
Pownall *Lt Col* Sir Asshe ton OBE TD MP
Prain *Lt Col* Sir David CMG CIE IMS
Pritt Sir Henry Sheldon
Platt Sir John William
Preece, Sir Arthur Henry
Prescott *Maj* Sir Wm Hy
Prestige *Maj* Sir John Theodore
Preston Sir Walter R MI
Price, *Maj* Sir Charles W M
Price Sir Keith Wm
Price Sir William
Priestley Sir Arthur
Priestley Sir Joseph C KC
Priestman Sir John
Pringle *Col* Sir John W CB
Pritchard Sir Albert Edward
Pritchard Sir Harry Goring
Prosser Sir John CVO WS
Pulley Sir Charles Thornton
Purcell Sir Gilbert K T
Purchit Copi Nath *Rai Bahadur* Sh CIE
Purves *Col* Sir Thos E OBE
Putman Sir Thomas
Quekett Sir Arthur Scott LLD
Quin Sir Stephen B
Quinn Sir Patrick MVO
Rafi ud din Ahmad *Maulvi* Sir
Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis *Rao Bahadur* Sir CIE
Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudau Garu M R Ry *Diwan Bahadur* Sir
Raine Sir Walter
Raman Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata
Ramsay Sir William M DD
Randles Sir John S
Rankin Sir George Chas
Raoof *Kha Bhadur* Sir Muhammed Abdul Sayid
Raws *Col* Sir Wm Lennon CBE
Rawson Sir A Cooper MI
Ray Sir Prafulla Chandra CIE
Ray Sir William MP
Reid Sir Alfred Henry
Redford Sir Edward P W CB
Reed *Col* Sir Joseph
Reid Sir William MBE
Reith Sir John Chas W
Rentoul Sir Gervais S C KC MI
Reynolds Sir Frank Umhlali
Rhodes Sir Campbell Ward BT
Rhodes Sir Edward I
Rice Sir Frederick Gill
Rice Sir William George
Richards Sir Henry Munsell CB
Richardson Sir Albion H H CBE KC
Richardson, Sir Thos Wm
Rigg Sir Edward CB CVO ISO
Ritchie Sir Alam Beattie
Ritchie Sir John
Roberts *Lt Col* Sir James Reid CIE IMS
Roberts Sir John CMG
Robertson Sir Garrick Hey FRS
Robertson Sir Charles Grant CVO
Robertson Sir George Stuart KC
Robertson Sir Hy Boyer
Robertson Sir Hugh S
Robertson Sir John CMG OBE MD
Robertson Sir Johnston Forbes
Robertson Sir MacPherson
Robinson Sir Hugh Malcolm CB ISO
Robinson Sir Robt I OBE
Robinson Sir Sydney M
Robinson Sir Thomas OBE
Robinson Sir Thos Wm
Robinson Sir William BT
Robinson Sir Wm Henry
Roche *Hon* Sir Alex Adair
Roden Sir Robert Blair
Rodger Sir Alexander OBE
Roe Sir Alliott Verdon CBE
Roffey Sir George Walter
Rogers Sir Alexander F P
Rolleston, Sir Wm G S
Romer Rt Hon Sir Mark Lemon
Ronald Sir Landon
Roney Sir Ernest
Rose *Lt Col* Sir Arthur DSO
Rose Sir Thos Kirke
Rosling Sir Edward
Ross Sir Edward Denison CIE PhD
Rothenstein *Prof* Sir William
Rothera Sir Percy OBE
Rouse Sir Alexander Macdonald CIE
Rowbotham Sir Thomas
Rowland Sir John Thos P
Rowland Sir Leonard Bromfield
Rowley Sir Arthur L S CMG
Roxburgh Sir Thomas Lawrence CMG
Roy Sir Ganendra Prosad
Royle Sir George CBE
Russell Sir Charles L S
Russell Sir Edward John OBE
Russell Sir Thomas Guthrie
Russell Sir Wm Alison
Rylands Sir Wm Peter
Sams Sir Hubert A CIE
Samuel Rt Hon Sir Harry S
Sanders Sir Edgar C
Sanderson Rt Hon Sir Lancelot KC
Sargant Rt Hon Sir Charles Hy
Sargeant Sir Alfred Read
Sargent Sir Percy W G MC DSO FRCS
Sarkar Sir Jadu Nath CIE
Sarkar Sir Nilratan MD
Sarvadhikari Radha Krishnan Sir
Sathappa *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir Chettur
Savill Sir Edwin
Schafer Sir Ed A Sharpey
Schneider Sir Gualterus S
Schuster *Prof* Sir Arthur FRS
Scott Sir Gilbert FRIBA
Scott Sir Henry Milne, KC
Scott Rt Hon Sir Leslie K
Scott Sir Robt Forsyth LLD
Scrutton Rt Hon Sir Thos Edward
Seager Sir William H
Seal Sir Brajendranath DSC
Seaman Sir Owen
Segrave *Capt* Sir Thomas George CBE RNR
Semple *Lt Col* Sir David MD
Senior Sir Fredc William
Sennett Sir Richard Christopher
Sethna Sir Phirose Cursetjee CBE
Seaton Sir James CBE
Shadi Lal Sir
Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Sir LLD
Shad Nawaz Khan Bhutto *Khan Bahadur* Sir CIE, OBE
Shahab-ud Din *Khan Bahadur* Sir Chaudhri
Sharp Sir Henry CSI CIE
Sharpe Sir Montagu KC
Shaw Sir John Houldsworth
Shaw Sir Walter Sydney
Shaw Sir Wm Napier FRS
Shead Sir Samuel G
Shedden Sir George
Shedden Sir Lewis CBE
Shee Sir George R F
Shee *Lt Col* Sir Martin Archer CMG DSO
Shentall Sir Ernest
Shepherd Sir Harry Percy
Shepperson Sir Ernest W MI
Sheridan Sir Joseph
Sheridan Sir Philip C, CMG
Sherlock Sir Alfred Parker
Shields, Sir Douglas

Shipstone Sir Thomas
Short Sir Frank RA
Shou Son Sir Chow
Siddeley Sir John D CBE
Sidey *Hon* Sir Thos Kay
Simon Sir Ernest Darwin
Simpson Sir Clement B
Simpson Sir James
Simpson Sir Jas Fletcher
Simpson Sir John Hope CIE
Simpson Sir MauriceGeorge CBE
Sims Sir Thomas B
Sinclair Sir John R H
Sinnett Sir Herbert K McDonnell
Sitwell Sir Sidney A H
Sivagnanam *Dubash Bahadur* Sir Annamalai Chettiyar Nellai Nayaka Pillai
Skinner Sir Harry L KBE
Skinner Sir Sydney Martyn
Slade Sir James Peirn
Sleigh Sir Wm Ingall
Slesser Rt Hon Sir Henry KC
Slingo Sir William
Smalley Sir Herbert MD
Smiles *Lt Col* Sir Walter D CIE DSO MP
Smith Sir Cecil Harcourt CVO
Smith *Lt Col* Sir Hugh Charles E Kingsford MC AIC
Smith Sir Clarence
Smith Sir E C Wildbore
Smith Sir Frederick
Smith Very Rev Sir Geo Adam DD
Smith *Lt Col* Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe CBE
Smith Sir James Cowlishaw CIE
Smith Sir John James
Smith Sir Jonah Walker MP
Smith Sir Joseph B G CIE
Smith Sir Lindsey
Smith Sir Philip Colville CVO
Smith Sir Thomas VD
Smith Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie
Smith Sir Hy Moncrieff CIE
Smith Sir Henry Scott
Smith Sir Hy Sutcliffe
Smith Sir Henry White CBE
Smith Sir William Wright IRSF
Smyly Sir P Crampton
Smyly Sir William J MD
Smyth Sir Robert Middleton Watson
Snagge *His Honour* Judge Sir Thomas M
Snowden *Lt Col Hon* Sir Robert Eccles VD
Somervell Sir Arthur MusD
Souchon Sir Louis CBE
Soundy Sir John Thos CBE
Soward Sir Alfred W CB
Sowden Sir William John
Speed Sir Edwin Arney
Spence Sir Alexander OBE
Spence Sir Reginald Arthur
Spencer Sir Charles Gordon
Spencer Sir J Ernest
Spicer Sir Evan
Spielman Sir Meyer Adam
Spilsbury Sir Bernard Hy MB
Spriggs Sir Squire MD
Sprott Sir Fredk L
Spurgeon Sir Arthur
Stanes Sir Robert
Stanley *Maj* Sir Charles Wentworth
Stanton Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes RA
Stanyon *Col* Sir Henry J CIE VD
Starmer Sir Chas Walter
Stavrin Sir John
Statham *Hon* Sir Charles Ernest
Stead Sir Chas CBE MVO
Stephens Sir Alfred
Stephens Sir Wm E Reynolds
Stephenson Sir Albert Frederick
Sterry Sir Wasey RP
Stevenson Sir Alexander
Steward Sir Hy A Holden
Stewart Sir Halley
Stewart Sir Robert
Stockton Sir Irwin E
Stoll Sir Oswald
Stone Sir Joseph Hy CIE
Stonehouse Sir Edmund
Strangman Sir Thomas Joseph
Stringer *Hon* Sir Thos Walter
Stronge Sir Herbert Cecil
Stuart Sir Louis CIE
Stupart Sir Robert K
Sugden Sir Wilfrid Hart MB
Suhrawardy Sir Abdullah
Suhrawardy Sir Zahhadur Rahim Zahid
Sukhdeo Pershad *Rao Bahadur Pandit* Sir CIE
Sulman Sir John FRIBA
Sultan Ahmad Sir
Sultan Ahmad Khan *Sardar Sahibzada* Sir
Sumner Sir John
Sundar Singh *Sardar Bahadur* Maniha Sir IP
Sutlees *Brig Gen* Sir Herbert C CB CMG DSO MVO
Sutherland Sir Geo H
Swift *Hon* Sir Rigby
Tagore Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar
Tagore Sir Rabindranath
Tait Sir Thomas
Talbot *Hon* Sir Gerald John
Tallis Sir George
Tandy *Brig* Sir Edward A
Tanner Sir Henry CB ISO
Tasker, *Maj* Sir Robert Inigo TI
Taylor Sir Allen
Taylor Sir Andrew Thomas
Taylor Sir Fredk Williams
Taylor Sir Herbert John
Taylor Sir Lionel Alex G
Taylor Sir Thomas
Taylor Sir Thomas M CBI
Tegart Sir Chas Augustus CSI CIE MVO
Tennell Sir Courtney
Terry Sir Richard R
Tew Sir Melvyn Lawrence
Thakurdas Sir Purshottamdas CIE MBE
Theobald Sir Henry Studdy KC
Thomas Sir Brumwell
Thomas Sir Daniel L
Thomas Sir Illtyd
Thomas Sir William Hy MBE
Thompson Sir Wm Ernest
Thomson Sir John Arthur LLD
Thomson Sir Joseph J OM DSC, FRS
Thomson Sir St Clair
Thomson Sir William LLD
Thorne Sir Wm Calthrop
Tirumalai Desikachiar *Dewan Bahadur* Sir
Tobin His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A KC
Todd Sir Wm A Forster
Tomkins Sir Lionel Linton IP
Tomlinson Sir Thomas S
Tottenham Sir Alex R I CIE
Towle *Lt Col* Sir Francis Wm CBE
Travers Sir Walter I CIE OBE
Tredgold Sir Clarkson Henry
Trench *Lt Col* Sir Richard Hy Chevenix CIE OBE
Tritton Sir William A
Tuball Sir William
Turner Sir Ben IP
Turner Sir Montagu C
Turner Sir Skinner
Turner Rt Hon Sir Wm George
Twomey Sir Daniel H R
Tyler Sir Alfred Wm
Tyler Sir Henry H Francis M CIE
Underhill Sir Arthur
Unwin Sir Raymond
Upton Sir Thomas F T
Urwick Sir Thomas Hunter
Vaccha Sir Dinshah Edalji
Vakil *Captain Sardar* Sir Rustom Jehangir
Van Boeschoten Sir Johannes G
Van der Meulen Sir Fredk A OBE
Van Hulsteyn Sir Willem
Varma Maharaja Sir Jugmohandas
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji Sir
Vasudeva Raja Sir Venganad Raja CIE
Veno Sir William Henry
Vepa Ramesam Pantulu Sir
Veo Sir Joseph Okeden MD
Verney *Lt Col* Sir Ralph CIE CVO
Vicars Sir John
Vicars Sir William CBE
Vincent Sir Percy
Vora Sir Manmohandas Ramji
Voules Sir Francis Minchin CBE
Vyle Sir Gilbert Christopher
Wade Sir William BE
Wadia Sir Cursetji Nowrozji CIE
Waghorn *Col* Sir Wm Danvers CB MC
Waley *Capt* Sir Fredk Geo CBE RASC
Walker Sir Emery
Walker Sir Gilbert Thomas CSI
Walker Sir Henry BE
Walker Prof Sir James
Walker Sir John W Thomson OBE
Walker Sir Norman MD
Wall Sir Frederick Joseph
Wallace Sir Edward H
Wallace Sir John S Stewart CB
Wallace Sir Robert KC
Waller Sir David Grierson
Waller Sir Maurice L CB
Wallis Rt Hon Sir J E Powell
Walmsley Sir Hugh
Walsh Sir Cecil KC
Walters Rt Hon Sir J Tudor
Walters Sir W Howell
Walton Sir Geo O Donnell
Wanless Sir William James
Warburg Sir Oscar Emanuel OBE
Ward, Sir Thomas R J CIE MVO
Waring Sir Holburt Jacob CBE FRCS
Warner Sir Geo Frederic
Waters Sir Harry George
Watkins Sir Percy Emerson
Watson Sir Alfred Henry
Watson Sir Arthur CBE
Watson Sir D Milne LLD
Watson Sir Duncan MIEE
Watson Sir Francis
Watson Sir Hugh W Allan
Watson Sir John Mathewson
Watson Sir Logie Pirie
Watson Sir Malcolm MD
Watson Sir William LLD
Watt Sir James
Watts Sir Thomas MD
Waylan *Lt Col* Sir Wm Abraham MP
Wazir Hazan *Sayid* Sir
Webb Sir Chas Morgan CIE
Webb Sir Montagu de P CIE CBE
Wedgwood Sir Ralph Lewis CB CMG
Welby Sir Geo Earle CMG
Wellcome Sir Henry Solomon LLD
Wells Sir William Hy
Welsford Sir Robert Mills LLB
Wessels *Hon* Sir Johannes W
West Sir Clynn H
West Sir Walter W
Wheatley Sir Zachariah
Wheeler Sir Wm Ireland De C MD
Whitaker *Col* Sir Albert Edward CBE TD
Whitake Sir James S
White Sir George Ernest
White Sir Thomas
Whiteside Sir Cuthbert Wm
Whitla Sir Wm MD
Whitley Sir Michael Hy
Whitson Sir Thomas B
Whyte Sir Wm Edward OBE
Wigram Sir Henry Francis
Wilberforce Sir Herbert W W
Wild Sir Ernest KC
Wilkins *Capt* Sir George Hubert MC
Wilkins Sir Henry John Arthur
Wilkinson Sir George Henry
Williams Sir Sydney Chas Stuart
Williams Sir Howell Jones
Williams Sir I Thomas
Williams Sir John Fischer CBE KC
Williams Sir Richard John
Williams Sir Wm Richard
Williamson Sir Walter J Franklin CMG
Willis *Col* Sir George Henry CIE MVO
Willson Sir Walter Stuart James
Wilson Sir Robert
Wilson, Sir Roderick Roy
Wilson Sir Samuel
Wilson Sir Wemyss Grant
Wilson Sir Wm Courthorpe T KC
Wilson *Hon* Sir John C Dove
Wilson His Hon Judge Sir Herbert Wm Lush KC
Windham *Com* Sir Walter George RNR
Windham, Sir Wm CBE
Winfrey Sir Richard
Winnicott, Sir John Fredk.

Winter *Hon* Sir Marmaduke George CBE
Wishart *Col* Sir Sidney VD
Withers Sir John James CBE MP
Witt Sir Robt Clermont CBE
Wollaston Sir Gerald W MVO
Wood Sir Charles Edgar
Wood Sir Henry J
Wood Rt Hon Sir H Kingsley MP
Wood *Maj* Sir Murdoch McKenzie OBE MP
Woodall Sir Ambrose F MD
Woodgate Sir Alfred CBE
Woodroffe *Hon* Sir John G
Woods Sir James Edward
Woods Sir Raymond W CBE
Woods Sir Robert Hv
Woods Sir Robert Stanton MD
Woods Sir Wilfrid W CMG
Woodward Sir Arthur Smith FRS
Woodwark Sir Arthur Stanley CMG CBE MD
Woolley *Col* Sir Chas Augustus VD
Wrench *Maj* Sir John E I CMG
Wright Sir Bernard Swanwick
Wright Sir Herbert
Wright *Hon* Sir Robert Alderson
Wright Sir Robert Patrick
Wylie Sir Francis James
Wynne Pt Hon Sir Henry Arthur LL D
Young Sir Alfred Karney
Young Sir Fredk Wm
Young *Maj* Sir Hubert Winthrop CMG DSO
Young Sir Robert OBE MP
Zammit Sir Temistocle CMG MD DLitt
Zulfikar Ali Khan *Khan* Sir

THE VICTORIA CROSS VC

Ribbon Crimson for all Services

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED *January 29th* 1856

The Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856 on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920 The decoration is worn before all others, on the left breast and consists of a bronze Maltese Cross, 1½ inches in diameter with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription 'For Valour A special annuity of £10 a year is granted to every recipient below Commissioned Rank with an additional £5 a year for every bar such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the Service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £50 In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons Sisters and Nurses and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Empire

A LIST OF SURVIVING RECIPIENTS

Addison Rev Wm Robt F, (C F) *Gt War* 1916
Adlam, *Capt* Tom Edwin (Bedf R) *Gt War* 1916
Agar *Com* Augustine W S DSO (R N) *Gt War*
Alexander *Maj Gen* F W CB CMG (R F A) *Gt War* 1915
Allen *Maj* Wm Barnsley DSO MC, MB (R A M C) *Gt War* 1916
Anley *Corpl* William (R War R) *Gt War* 1918
Andrew *Capt* Leslie W (N Z Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Angus *L Corpl* W (H L I) *Gt War* 1915
Archibald *Sapper* Adam, (R E) *Gt War* 1918
Auten, *Lt Col* Harold, DSC, (R N R) *War* 1918
Axford *L Corpl* Thomas L MM (Aust I F) *Gt War* 1918
Aylmer *Lt Gen* Sir Fenton J, Bt, KCB, (R E) *Hunza Nagar* 1891
Barrett *Maj* John C (Leic R) *Gt War* 1918
Barton *Corpl* Colin (Canad Infy) *Gt War* 1918
Barton *Capt* Fredk MC (Indian Army) *Gt War* 1915
Bassett *Lieut* Cyril R G (N Z), *Gt War* 1915
Beak *Maj* Daniel M Wm DSO, MC, (R Scots Fus) *Gt War* 1918
Bees *Corpl* W (Canad Inf), *S Africa* 1901
Beesley *Pte* William (Rif Bgde) *Gt War* 1918
Beet *Corpl* H, *Gt War* 1918
Belcher *Capt* D W (L R B) *Gt War* 1915
Bell *Lt Col* R W (W Australia) *S Africa* 1901
Bellew *Capt* Edward D (Brit Columbia R), *Gt War* 1915
Bennett, *Capt* E P, MC (Worcs R), *Gt War* 1917
Bent *C S M* S J (East Lancs R), *Gt War* 1914
Bingham, *Rr Adm* Hon. E., OBE (R N), *Gt War* 1916
Bishop *Lt Col* William Avery, DSO (bar), MC, DFC, (Can. Cav & R I C), *Gt War* 1917
Bissett *Lieut* William D (A & S H) *Gt War* 1918
Blackburn *Lieut* Arthur S (Australia) *Gt War* 1916
Bloomfield *Capt* Wm Anderson (S Africa), *Gt War* 1917
Bonner *Lt* Charles G ISC (R N R) *Gt War* 1917
Booth, *Capt* Frederick C DCM (S Africa), *Gt War* 1917
Borella *Lieut* Albert C MM (Australia) *Gt War* 1918
Bolton *Lt Col* Arthur D CMG DSO (Lond R) *Gt War* 1917
Boulter *Lt* Wm Ewart (N hants R) *Gt War* 1916
Bourke *Lt Com* Roland DSO (R N V R), *Gt War* 1918
Boyle *Rr Adm* E Courtney (R N) *Gt War* 1915
Bradley *Lieut* Fredk H (R F A) *S Africa* 1901
Brereton *Lte* Alexander (Manitoba R) *Gt War* 1918
Brooks *C Sgt M* Edward (Oxf & B L I), *Gt War* 1917
Brooks *Sergt* Oliver (Cold Gds) *Gt War* 1915
Brown *Corpl* Walter Ernest DCM (Aust I F), *Gt War* 1918
Bryan *L Corpl* Thomas (Northd Fus) *Gt War* 1917
Buchanan, *Capt* Angus (S W Bord) *Gt War* 1916
Bulges *Lt Col* Dan DSO (Glouc R) *Gt War* 1918
Burman *Sergt* William Francis (Rif Bgde), *Gt War* 1917
Burt *Corpl* Alfred A (Herts R), *Gt War* 1918
Butler *Pte* Wm Boynton (W Yorks R.) *Gt War* 1917
Bye *Sergt* Robert (Welsh Gds) *Gt War* 1917
Byrne *Pte* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* 1898
Caffrey, *Pte* J (York. and Lanc R), *Gt War* 1915
Caldwell *Sergt* Thomas (Lanark Yeo & R S Co Fus) *Gt War* 1918
Calvert *Sergt* Laurence, M M (K O Y L I), *Gt War* 1918
Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Gordon, DSO (2 bars), MP (R N), *Gt War* 1917

Campbell *Col* John Vaughan, G M G, D S O, A D C (Coldstr Gds) *(1 War* 1916
Carmichael *Sergt* John (N Staff R) *(1 War* 1917
Carpenter *Ab Adm* Alfred Eras B *(1 War* 1918
Carroll, *Ste* John (Aus Inf) *(1 War* 1917
Cartwright *Pte* George (Aust) *(1 War* 1918
Cator *Sergt* Harry (E Surr R) *(1 War* 1917
Chafer *Pte* George W (E York R) *(1 War* 1916
Chatta Singh *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf) *(1 War* 1916
Christian *Pte* Harry (K O R val R) *(1 War* 1916
Christie *L Cpl* John Alex (Lond R) *(1 War* 1918
Clarke *Sergt Maj* James (Lanc Fus) *(1 War* 1918
Clements, *Corpl* J J (Rimgtns Guides) S *Africa* 1900
Cloutman *Maj* Brett M M C (R E) *Gt War* 1918
Coffin *Maj Gen* Clifford C B, D S O (R E) *Gt War* 1917
Collins *Sergt* John, D C M (R Welch Fus), *(1 War* 1917
Coltman *L Corpl* William H, D C M M M (N Staff R), *Gt War* 1918
Colvin *Capt* Hugh (Chesh R) *(1 War* 1917
Colvin, *Col* J M Colquhoun (R E) *Mehmand* 1897
Cooper *and Lieut* Edward (K R R C), *(1 War* 1917
Coppins, *Corpl* Frederick George (Manitoba R) *(1 War* 1918
Cosgrove *Sergt* W (R Munst F) *(1 War* 1915
Costello *Brig Gen* Edmond W C M G, C V O D S O (I A) *Malakand* 1897
Counter, *Corpl* Jack Thomas (King's R) *(1 War* 1918
Coury *Lt* Gabriel G (R A F) *(1 War* 1916
Coverdale, *Lt* C Harry M M (Manch R) *Gt War* 1917
Cox, *Pte* Christopher (Bedf R) *(1 War* 1917
Craig, *Lt* J M (R A F) *(1 War* 1917
Crandon *Pte* H G (18th Hrs) S *Africa* 1901
Crichton *Pte* James (Auckland R N Z) *(1 War* 1918
Crimmin *Col* John, C B, C I E, V I (I M S) *Burma* 1889
Cross *Corpl* Arthur Henry (M G C) *Gt War* 1918
Crowe *Capt* John (Worc R) *Gt War* 1918
Cruickshank, *Pte* Robert Edward (Lond R), *Gt War.* 1918
Crutchley *Com* Victor Alexander, D S C (R N) *Gt War* 1918
Cunningham, *Pte* John (E York R) *(1 War* 1917
Currey, *Pte* W M (Aust) 1917
Curtis, *Sergt* A E (E Surrey Regt) S *Africa* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt* Horace A (R Dub Fus) *Gt War* 1918
Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust I F) *Gt War* 1918
Daniels *Maj* H M C (Rif Bgde) *(1 War* 1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garwhal R) *(1 War* 1915
Davey, *Corpl* Philip M M (Aust I F) *Gt War* 1918
Davies, *Corpl* John Thomas (S Lancs R) *Gt War* 1918
Davies, *Sergt* Joseph (R Welch Fus) *Gt War* 1916
Davies, *Maj Gen* L A F Price- C M G, D S O, A D C (K R R C), S *Africa* 1901
Davies *Capt* Richard B, D S O (A F C), R N, *Gt War* 1916
Dawson, *Capt* Jas Lennox (R F), *Gt War* 1915
Day, *Corpl* Sidney J (Suff R), *Gt War* 1917
Daykins *Sergt* John B (Y & L R), *Gt War* 1918
Dean *Maj* Donald J (R W Kent R), *Gt War* 1918
Dean, *Lieut* P T (R N V R) *Gt War* 1918
de Wiart, *Maj Gen* Adrian Carton, C B, C M G, D S O A D C (4th Dn Gds) *Gt War* 1916
Dinesen, *Lieut* Thomas (Quebec R) *Gt War* 1918
Dobson, *Capt* Claude C D S O (R N), *Gt War* 1919
Dobson, *L Corpl* F W (Coldstr Gds), *Gt War* 1914
Doogan, *Pte* John (1st D G) *Lampi's Nek* 1881
Dorrell *Lt Col* G T, M B E (R H A), *Gt War* 1914
Douglas *Maj Gen* H E M, C B, C M G, D S O (R A M C), S *Africa* 1899
Downie *Sergt* Robert (R Dub F), *Gt War* 1916
Doxat *Maj* Alexis C (K R R C), S *Africa* 1901
Doyle *C Sergt Maj* Martin, M M (R Munst Fus) *(1 War* 1918
Drain, *Sergt* J H C (R H A), *Gt War* 1914
Dresser, *Pte* Tom (Green Howards), *Gt War* 1914
Drummond, *Lt Com* Geoffrey H (R N V R) *Gt War* 1918
Duffy, *Pte* James (R Innis Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Dunmore, *Maj* Earl of, D S O, M V O (16th Lrs), *Upper Swat* .. 1897
Dunstan, *Lieut* William (Australia) *Gt War* 1915
Durrant, *Corpl* E (Rifle Bgde), S *Africa* 1900
Dwyer *Lt* John James (Aust M G C) *(1 War* 1917
Edwards *Corpl* Frederick J (Middx R) *(1 War* 1916
Edwards *Pte* Thos (Black Watch) *Sudan* 1884
Edwards *and Lieut* Wilfrid (K O York L I) *(1 War* 1917
Egerton *Sergt* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F) *Gt War* 1917
Elcock *Corpl* Roland (Roy Scots) *(1 War* 1918
Engleheart, *Sergt* H (16th Hrs) S *Africa* 1900
English *Maj* W John (A S C) S *Africa* 1901
Evans *Sergt* Arthur D C M (Linc R) *(1 War* 1918
Evans *C S M* George (Manch Regt) *(1 War* 1916
Evans *Lt Col* Lewis Pugh C M G, D S (Black Watch) *Gt War* 1917
Farmer *Lt Col* Donald D (King's R) S *Africa* 1900
Finch *Sergt* N Augustus (R M A) *(1 War* 1918
Findlater, *Piper* G (Gord Highrs) *Tirah* 1897
Findlay *Maj* George de C P M C (R F) *(1 War* 1918
Fitzpatrick *Pte* F (Conn Rang), S *Africa* 1879
Fordham *Capt* William T (Manchester R) *Great War* 1915
Foss *Lt Col* C C D S O (Bedfs R) *Gt War* 1915
Foster *Corpl* Edward (E Surr R) *Gt War* 1917
Freyberg, *Col* Bernard C C M G, D S O (2 Bars) (Gren Gds) *Gt War* 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut* Samuel (N Z), *(1 War* 1917
Frisby, *Capt* Cyril Hubert (Cold Gds) *(1 War* 1918
Fuller, *L Corpl* W (Welch R) *Gt War* 1914
Fuller, *L Corpl* W D (Gren Gds) *(1 War* 1915
Garforth, *Sergt* Chas E (15th Hrs) *(1 War* 1914
Geary Rev Benj H C F (E Surrey R) *Gt War* 1915
Gee *Capt* Robert M C (Royal Fus) *(1 War* 1918
Gobind Singh *Dafadar* (Ind Cav) *(1 War* 1918
Godley *Pte* Sidney J (Roy Fus) *(1 War* 1914
Good *Corpl* Herman James (Quebec R) *(1 War* 1918
Gordon *J Corpl* B S, M M (Aust) *Gt War* 1917
Gordon *Col* W E, C B E A D C (Gord Highrs) S *Africa* 1900
Gorle *Lieut* Robert (R F A) *Gt War* 1918
Gort *Col* Viscount, C B E D S O M V O M (Gren Gds) *Gt War* 1918
Gosling *Batt Sergt Major* William (R F A) *(1 War* 1917
Gourley *and Lieut* Cyril E M M (R F A) *(1 War* 1918
Graham *Maj* John R N (M G C) *(1 War* 1917
Grant, *Col* Charles J Wm (I A) *Manipur* 1891
Grant *Col* John Duncan C B D S O (I A) *Tirah* 1904
Grant *Lt* John G (Wellington R N Z) *(1 War* 1918
Greaves *Sergt* Fred (Sherwood F) *(1 War* 1917
Greenwood, *Lt Col* Harry D S O (and Bar) M C (K O L I) *(1 War* 1918
Gregg *Lieut* Milton F, M C (and Bar) (N Scotia R) *Gt War* 1918
Gregg, *Sergt* William, D C M, M M (Rif Bgde) *(1 War* 1918
Grieve, *Capt* Robert Cuthbert (Aust Inf) *(1 War* 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C Q M S* William H (K O S B) *Gt War* 1917
Grimshaw, *Lt* John (Lanc Fus), *Gt War* 1917
Grogan, *Brig Gen* George Wm St G, K C M G D S O, A D C (Worc Regt) *(1 War* 1918
Guy, *Com* Basil John Douglas, D S O (R N), *China* 1900
Haine *Capt* Reginald L, M C (H A C), *Gt War* 1917
Hall *Sergt* Arthur (Aust) *Gt War* 1918
Halliday, *Gen* Sir Lewis S T K C B (R M L I) *China* 1900
Hallwell *L Corpl* Joel (Lanc Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Halton, *Pte* Albert (K O Royal R), *Gt War* 1917
Hamilton, *and Lt* John (Australia), *Gt War* 1915
Hamilton, *Sergt* John Brown (High L I) *Gt War* 1917
Hanna, *Lieut* Robert (Can Inf), *Gt War* 1917
Hansen *Lt Col* Percy H, D S O, M C (Lincs R) *Gt War* 1915
Harvey, *Capt* Fredk M W (Can Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Harvey, *Pte* Jack (Lond R) *Gt War* 1918
Harvey *Pte* Norman (R Innis F) *(1 War* 1918
Harvey, *Pte* Samuel (York & Lanc R) *Gt War* 1915
Hayward, *Capt* Regd F Johnson, M C (Wilts R) *Gt War* 1918
Heaton, *Corpl* Wm (King's Regt) S *Africa* 1900
Heaviside *Pte* Michael (Durh L I), *Gt War* 1917
Hedges, *Lieut* Frederick W (Beds R), *Gt War* 1918

Henderson, *Trooper* H S (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring *Maj* Alfred Cecil (N thants R) *Gt War* 1918
Hewitson *Corpl* James (K O Royal R) *Gt War* 1918
Hewitt, *and Lieut* William Henry (S Afr Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Hill, *Pte* Albert (R Welch Fus) *Ct War* 1916
Hogan *Sergt* J (Manchester R) *Ct War* 1914
Holbrook, *Cox* N D (R N) *Ct War* 1914
Holland *Maj* E J (R Canadian Dns) *S Africa* 1900
Holland *Capt* John Vincent (Leinster R) *Gt War* 1916
Holmes *Lieut* F W (K O Y L I) *Ct War* 1914
Holmes, *Pte* Thomas William (Can Mtd Rif) *Gt War* 1918
Hornby *Brig Gen* E J Phipps CB CMG (R A) *S Africa* 1900
Howell, *Corpl* Geo Julian MM (Aust Inf) *Ct War* 1917
Hudson *Lt Col* Charles Edward DSO M (Sherwood F) *Ct War* 1918
Huffam *Capt* Jas P (West Riding R) *Ct War* 1918
Hughes *Pte* Thomas (Can Rang) *Ct War* 1916
Hull *Shoeing Smith* Chas (21st Lrs) *Ct War* 1916
Hunter *Corpl* David Ferguson (High L I) *Gt War* 1918
Hutcheson *Capt* Bellenden MC (Can A M C) *Ct War* 1918
Hutchinson *Col* F D Brown Singe CB (14th Hrs) *South Africa* 1900
Hutchins *Lt Cmdr* James (Lanc Fus) *Gt War* 1916
Hutt *Corpl* Arthur (R Warwick R) *Gt War* 1917
Ingram *Lt* George M MM (Australia) *Gt War* 1918
Inkson *Lt Col* Edgar Thos DSO (R A M C) *S Africa* 1900
Insall *Wing Cmmde* Gilbert S M, M (R A F) *Gt War* 1915
Inwood *Pte* Reginald Roy (Aust Imp Fce) *Gt War* 1917
Ishar Singh *Naik* (28th Punjabis) *Waziristan* 1921
Jackson *Lte* William (Australia) *Ct War* 1916
James *Maj* H MC (Worcs R) *Gt War* 1915
James *Capt* Manley Argell MC (Glouc R) *Gt War* 1918
Jarvis *L Cpl* C A (*Gt War*) 1915
Jenser *Pte* Jorger C (Aust Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Jerrard *Flt Offr* Alan (R A F) *Ct War* 1918
Johns *Lt Col* Dudley G DSO (bar) MC (S W Bdr) *Ct War* 1918
Johnson *Lt* James (Northum Fus) *Ct War* 1918
Johnson *Supt* William Hy (Sher F) *Ct War* 1918
Johnstone *Wm* R (Imp Light Horse) *S Africa* 1899
Jones *Col* C Mansel MC DSO (W York R) *S Africa* 1900
Jones *Pte* Thos Alfred ICM (Chesh R) *Ct War* 1916
Joynt *Capt* William Donovan (Aust I E) *Ct War* 1918
Judson *and Lieut* Reginald Stanley DCM MM (Auckland R N Z) *Ct War* 1918
Kumalahadur Rana *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles) *Gt War* 1918
Kelly *Capt* Henry MC (bar) (W Riding R), *Ct War* 1916
Kennedy *Lt Col* Wm Clark, CMG DSO (bar) (Quebec R) *Ct War* 1918
Kenny *Lte* Henry (Loval R) *Ct War* 1916
Kenny *Pte* Thomas (Durham L I) *Ct War* 1916
Kerry *Pte* Thomas Jas B (Aust Inf) *Ct War* 1917
Kenny *Sergt* W (Gordon H) *Ct War* 1915
Ker *Capt* Allan Ebenezer (Gord High.) *Gt War* 1918
Ken *Pte* John Chipman (Canad Inf) *Gt War* 1916
Keysor *Lt* Leonard (Australia), *Gt War* 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Naik* (129th Baluch) *Gt War* 1914
Kinross *Pte* Cecil John (Canadian Inf) *Gt War* 1918
Kirby *Group Capt* Frank H, CBE DCM, (R A F) *S Africa* 1900
Knight *and Lt* Alfred J (Sherwood F) *Ct War* 1917
Knight *Capt* H J (King's Regt) *S Africa* 1900
Knox *and Lieut* Cecil Leonard, (R F), *Ct War* 1917
Koncwal, *Corpl* Filip (Canadian Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Kulbir Thapa *Rifmn* (Gurkha R) *Gt War* 1915
Laidlaw *Sergt* Daniel (K O S B) *Gt War* 1915
Lala *Jemadar* (41st Dogras) *Gt War* 1916
Lauder, *Pte* David R (R Scots Fus), *Gt War* 1916
Laurent *Sergt* Harry John (N Z Rif Bgde), *Gt War* 1918
Lawrence, *Lt Col* B T T (17th Lrs), *S Africa* 1900
Lawson *Pte* E (Gord High) *Turah* 1897
Leach *Lt* J (M'chester R) *Gt War* 1914
Leak, *Pte* John (Australia) *Gt War* 1916
Leake *Lt Col* A Martin (S A Const) *S Africa* 1902 (R A M C) Clasp *Gt War* 1915
Le Quesne *Lt Col* Ferd Simeon (R A M C) *Burma* 1889
Lewis *Pte* Herbert Wm (Welch R) *Gt War* 1916
Lister *Sergt* Joseph (Lanc Fus) *Gt War* 1917
Lloyd *Maj Gen* Sir Owen E P KCB (A M S), *Burma* 1893
Lowerson *Sergt* Albert David (Aust) *Gt War* 1918
Luke *Driver* (R H A) *Gt War* 1914
Lyall *Capt* Orlo (Cent Ontario R) *Gt War* 1918
McAulay *Sergt* J H DCM (Scots Gds) 1918
McCarthy *Lt* Lawrence (Aust) *Ct War* 1918
McDougall *Sergt* Stanley R (Aust Imp Fce) *Gt War* 1918
MacDowell *Maj* Thomas W DSO (Can Inf) *Gt War* 1917
MacGregor *Maj* John MC ICM (bar) (Canad Mtd Rif) *Ct War* 1918
McIntosh *Pte* George (Gold Highrs) *Gt War* 1917
MacIntrie *Lt* David Lowe (Arg & Suth High) *Ct War* 1918
McNally *Sergt* William MM (Green Howards) *Ct War* 1918
McNamara, *Capt* Frank H (Aust R F C) *Gt War* 1917
McNamara *Corpl* John (R Sussex R) *Gt War* 1918
McNess *Sergt* Fred (Scots G) *Gt War* 1916
Malleson *Lt Col* W St A (R N) *Ct War* 1915
Mailing *Col* Sir Percival S Bt (K R R C), *Sudan* 1884
Martin *Lt Col* Cyril G DSO (R E) *Gt War* 1915
Masters *Pte* Richard George (R A S C) *Gt War* 1918
Masterson *Maj* J E I (K O Royal R) *S Africa* 1900
Maufe *Capt* Thomas H B (R G A) *Ct War* 1917
Maxwell, *Lt* Joseph MC D M (Aust) *Gt War* 1918
May *Lt* H (Scottish R) *Gt War* 1914
Mayson, *Sergt* Tom F (K O Royal R.) *Gt War* 1917
Meek *Sgt* Samuel (W Yorks R) *Ct War* 1915
Mellish Rev Edward N el MC (C F) *Gt War* 1916
Mellish *Maj Gen* Sir Chas J H KCB KCMG, *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin *Lte* Charles (R Highrs) *Ct War* 1917
Merrifield *Lt* William MM (Cent Ontario R), *Gt War* 1918
Metcalf, *Corpl* William Henry MM (Manitoba R) *Gt War* 1918
Miles *Pte* Francis G (Glouc R) *Ct War* 1918
Mir Dast *Sowar* (Coke's Rif) *Gt War* 1915
Mitchell *Capt* Colson V MC (Canad Engrs), *Gt War* 1918
Moffatt *Pte* M (Leinster R) *Ct War* 1918
Molyneux *Sergt* John (R Fus) *Ct War* 1917
Moore *Lt* Rupert V (Aust Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Moore *Capt* Montagu S S (Hants R) *Ct War* 1917
Mott *Sergt* Edward J ICM (Border R) *Gt War* 1917
Mountain *Sergt* Albert (W Yorks R) *Gt War* 1918
Moyney, *Sergt* John (Ir Gds) *Gt War* 1917
Mugford *Lt* Harold (M G C) *Ct War* 1917
Mullin *Maj* George Harry MM (Can Inf), *Ct War* 1918
Murray *Lt Col* Henry Wm, CMG, DSO DCM (Aust Inf) *Ct War* 1917
Murray *Corpl* Jas (Conn Rang) *Transvaal* 1881
Myles *Capt* Edgar K DSO (Worc R) *Gt War* 1916
Nasmith *Lieut Adm* Martin E CB *Gt War* 1915
Neame *Col* P, CBE (R E) *Gt War* 1918
Nesbitt *Capt* R C (Mashonaland) *Rhodesia* 1896
Newland *Capt* James E (Aust Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Nickerson *Maj Gen* William Hy S CB CMG (R A M C) *S Africa* 1900
Nunney *Pte* C J P DCM, MM (Can Inf), *Gt War* 1918
Nurse *Lieut* G E (R A) *S Africa* 1899
Ockenden *Sergt* James (R Dub Fus) *Gt War* 1917
O Leary *Lieut* Michael (Connaught Rangers), *Ct War* 1915
O'Meara, *Pte* Martin (Australia), *Ct War* 1916
O Neill *Sergt* John (Leinster R) *Gt War* 1918
Onions *and Lieut* George (Devon R), *Gt War* 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt* John Wm (K O Y L I), *Gt War* 1917

O'Rourke *Pte* Michael J MM (Can Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Palmer, *2nd Lt* Fredk Wm MM (Roy Fus), (*Gt War*) 1917
Parker *L Cpl* Walter R (R M L I) *Gt War* 1915
Pearkes *Lt Col* Geo Randolph DSO M (Can Inf) *Gt War* 1918
Peck *Lt Col* Cyrus Wesley DSO (Manit bn R) *Gt War* 1918
Peeler *Sergt* Walter (Aust I F) *Gt War* 1917
Phillips *Capt* Robert F (R War R) *Gt War* 1917
Pitche *Petty Off* Ernest J M (R N) *Gt War* 1917
Pitts *Pte* J (Manch Regt) *S Africa*
Pollard *Capt* Alfred O M C M (H A C) *Gt War* 1917
Pollock *Lt* James D (Cam Highl) *Gt War* 1915
Pooll *Capt* A H Batten MC (R Muns F) *Gt War* 1916
Potts *L Corpl* Fredk W O (Berks Yeo) *Gt War* 1915
Poulter *Lte* Arthur (W Rid R) *Gt War* 1918
Procter Rev Arthur H (King's R) *Gt War* 1916
Prowse *Ch I O* George (I N V R) *Gt War* 1918
Quigg *Pte* Robert (P Ulster Rif) *Gt War* 1916
Ramsden *Lieut* H F (Protect Regt) *S Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe *Pte* William MM (S Lanc R) *Gt War* 1917
Ravfield *Lt* Walter (Brit Columb R) *Gt War* 1918
Readitt *Sergt* John (S Lanc R) *Gt War* 1917
Rees *Sergt* Ivor (S Wales Bord) *Gt War* 1917
Rees *Group Capt* Lionel W B OBE MC AFC (R A F) *Gt War* 1916
Rendle *Sergt* T F (D C L I) *Gt War* 1914
Reynolds *Capt* Henr MC (R Scots) *Gt War* 1917
Richards *Sergt* Alfred (Lancs Fus) *Gt War* 1915
Richardson *Sgt* A H L *S Africa* 1900
Ricketts *Lte* Thos (R Newfound R) *Gt War* 1918
Ripley *Sergt* John (Black Watch) *Gt War* 1915
Ritchie *Com* H I (R N) *Dardanelles* 1914
Ritchie *Corpl* Walter (Scot rth H) *Gt War* 1916
Roberts *Lt Col* F C DSO MC MM (W R) *Gt War* 1918
Robertson *L Corpl* Charles Graham MM (L Fus) *Gt War* 1918
Robertson *Lt Col* James Forbes DSO MC (Border R) *Gt War* 1918
Robertson *Lt Col* William KBE (Gord Highrs) *S Africa*
Robinson *Capt* Eric G OBE (R N) *Gt War* 1915
Robson *Pte* H H (Royal Scots) *Gt War* 1914
Rochfort *Capt* G A Boyd (S Staffs) *Gt War* 1915
Rogers *Lt* James (S A Constab) *S Africa* 1901
Roupell *Maj* G R P (E Surrey R) *Gt War* 1915
Rutherford *Lt* Charles Smith MC MM (Quebec R) *Gt War* 1918
Ruthven *Brig Gen* Hon Sir Alex G A Hore KCMG CB DSO (bar) (Welch Regt) *S Africa* 1898
Ruthven *Lt* William (Aust I F) *Gt War* 1918
Ryan *Pte* John (Aust) *Gt War* 1918
Ryder *Sergt* Robert (Middx R) *Gt War* 1916
Sadlier *Lt* Clifford Wm King (Aust I F) *Gt War* 1918
Sage *Pte* Thomas Hy (Som L I) *Gt War* 1917
Sanders *Lt* George M (W Yorks R) *Gt War* 1916
Sandes *Lt* Arthur J I Fleming (E Surrey R) *Gt War* 1915
Saunders *Sergt* Arthur F (Suffolk R) *Gt War* 1916
Scott *Q M Sergt* R (Manch Regt) *S Africa* 1900
Scringer *Lt Col* F A C (Can A M S) *Gt War* 1915
Shahamad Khan *Naik* (Punjabis) *Gt War* 1916
Shankland *Capt* Robert D M (Can Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Sharpe *Sergt* C (Lincs R) *Gt War* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt* J (High L I) *S Africa* 1899
Shepherd *Rfmn* Albert F (K R R C) *Gt War* 1918
Sinton *Lt Col* John A OBE (I M S) *Gt War* 1916
Smith *Gunner* Albert (R A), *Sudan* 1885
Smith *L Sergt* Edward DCM (Lanc Fus) *Gt War* 1918
Smith *Sergt* Isav (Manchester R) *Gt War* 1915
Smith *Col Sergt* James (The Buffs) *Mohmand* 1897
Smith *Lte* James (Border R) *Gt War* 1914
Smyth *Maj* J G VC (Ludhiana Sikhs) *Gt War* 1915
Smyth, *Maj Gen* Sir Nevill M, KCB (and D G), *Sudan* 1898
Spackman *Sergt* Charles Edward (Border R) *Gt War* 1918
Statton *Sergt* Percy Clyde MM (Aust I F) *Gt War* 1918
Steele *Lt Com* Gordon C (R N) *Gt War* 1919
Steele *Sergt* Thomas (Seaforth H) *Gt War* 1917
Stone *Lieut* Charles Edwin MM (R F A) *Gt War* 1918
Storkey *Capt* Percy Valentine (Aust I F) *Gt War* 1918
Strachan *Maj* Henry M (Cam Cr) *Gt War* 1917
Stringer *Lte* George (Manch R) *Gt War* 1916
Stuart *Lt* Ronald Neil S (R N R), *Gt War*
Sullivan *Corpl* Arthur J (Roy Scots) *Russia* 1919
Sykes *Lte* Ernest (North'd Fus) *Gt War* 1917
Symons *Capt* Wm J (Australia) *Gt War* 1915
Tindey *Pte* H DCM MM (W Riding R) *Gt War* 1918
Thomas, *Sergt* John (N Staffs R) *Gt War* 1918
Throssell *Capt* Hugo V H (Aust) *Gt War* 1915
Tollerton *Pte* R (Canberra H) *Gt War* 1914
Tombs *L Corpl* Joseph (King's R) *Gt War* 1915
Towers *Lte* James (Scott Rif) *Gt War* 1918
Travers *Lieut* Edgar MC (Aust M G C) *Gt War* 1918
Trevor *Capt* Sir F B B KBE DSO (Gord Highrs) *S Africa* 1899
Tovey *Capt* Alfred M M (Midx R) *Gt War* 1918
Train *Corpl* Charles Wm (For R) *Gt War* 1918
Travers *Sergt* W B (W Yorks R) *S Africa* 1901
Turner *Lt Gen* Sir R F W KCB KCMG DSO (R Can Dns) *S Africa* 1900
Turrall *Lte* Thos Geo (Wor R) *Gt War* 1916
Unwin *Capt* F H MC (R N) *Gt War* 1915
Upton *Lte* J (Sherwood F) *Gt War* 1915
Veale *Capt* The dore W H (Devon R) *Gt War* 1916
Vickers *Corpl* Arthur Warwick R *Gt War* 1915
Vickers *Capt* Chas G Sherwood F *Gt War* 1915
Vickery *Sergt* S (Dorset R) *Zulu* 1897
Walker *Maj Gen* William George KB (I A) *Soudan*
Walker *Maj* A R Hill (Arthur R) *Zulu*
Walker *Capt* Samuel J D (I E A) *Gt War* 1917
Walker *Maj* Wm Hill (Aust) *Gt War* 1918
Waters *Mid* Wm Hillas DSO (I F) *Gt War* 1918
Watt *Chief Skipper* Joseph (R N R) *Gt War* 1917
Weale *Sgt* Henry (R Welch Fus) *Gt War* 1918
Weld *Sergt* James (P Bark R) *Gt War* 1917
West *Sgt Instr* Frederick Ferdinand MB (R A F) *Gt War* 1918
Wheeler *Lt Col* Geo Campbell (Gurkhas P) *Gt War* 1917
White *Maj* Archie Cecil T (Com H Warks) *Gt War* 1916
White *Lte* Jack (K O Royal R) *Gt War* 1917
White *Lt* Wm Allison (M G Corps) *Gt War* 1918
Whitfield *Sergt* Harold (K Shr L I) *Gt War* 1918
Whittle *Sergt* John W DCM (Aust Inf) *Gt War* 1917
Wilcox *L Corpl* Alfred (Oxf & Bucks L I) *Gt War* 1918
Wilkinson *L Corpl* Alfred (Manch R) *Gt War* 1918
Williams *Pte* John (S Wales Bord) *Roberts Dft* 1879
Williams *Sergt Maj* John H DCM MM (Brit) (S Wales Bord) *Gt War* 1918
Williams *Seaman* William (R N R) *Gt War* 1917
Willis *Maj* Richard R (Lancs Fus) *Gt War* 1915
Wood *Pte* Wilfred (Northd Fus) *Gt War* 1918
Woodall *2nd Lt* Joseph Edward (Rif Brig) *Gt War* 1918
Woods *Pte* J P (Aust Inf) *Gt War* 1918
Woolley Rev Geoffrey H MC (Qn Vic Rif) *Gt War* 1915
Wright *Brig Gen* Wallace D, CB, CMG, DSO (R W Surrey), *Sokoto* 1903
Wyatt *L Sergt* George H. (Cold Gds), *Gt War* 1915
Wylly *Col* Guy G F, DSO (Tasmania) *S Africa* 1900
Young *Lte* Thomas (Durh L I), *Gt War* 1918
Zengel *Sergt* Raphael L MM (Saskatchewan R) *Gt War* 1918

His Majesty's Ministers.

(Appointed August 25 1931 Ministry reconstructed November 5, 1931 and October 1932)

§ THE CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt Hon J Ramsay MacDonald MI *l* 1866 (*Nat*)	£5 000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, MP *b* 1867 (*C*)	£2 000
Lord Privy Seal	The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin MP *l* 1867 (*C*)	*unpaid*
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt Hon Neville Chamberlain MI *b* 1869 (*C*)	£5 000
Secretary of State for Home Affairs	The Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour, Bt DSO, MP, *l* 1876 (*C*)	£5,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt Hon Viscount Sankey GBE *b* 1866 (*Nat*)	£10,000
Secretary of State for War	The Rt Hon Viscount Hailsham *l* 1872 (*C*)	£5,000
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	The Rt Hon Sir John Simon GCSI, KCVO, MP, *l* 1873 (*L Nat*)	£5,000
Secretary of State for India	The Rt Hon Sir Samuel Hoare Bt GBE, CMG MP *l* 1880 (*C*)	£5 000
Secretary of State for the Dominions	The Rt Hon J H Thomas MI *l* 1873 (*Nat*)	£5,000
Secretary of State for the Colonies	The Rt Hon Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister CBE, MC MI *b* 1884 (*C*)	£5,000
Secretary of State for Air	The Most Hon the Marquess of Londonderry KG, MVO *l* 1878 (*C*)	£3 000
Secretary of State for Scotland	The Rt Hon Sir Godfrey P Collins KBE, CMG MI *l* 1875 (*Nat*)	£2 500
Minister of Health	The Rt Hon Sir E Hilton Young CBE, DSO, DS ... *b* 1879 (*C*)	£2 000
President of the Board of Trade	The Rt Hon Walter Runciman MI *b* 1870 (*L*)	£2
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt Hon Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell MP *l* 1871 (*C*)	£4
President of the Board of Education	The Rt Hon Lord Irwin, KG GCSI GCII *l* 1881 (*C*)	£2 000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt Hon Major Walter E Elliot MC, MP *b* 1890 (*C*)	£2 000
Minister of Labour	The Rt Hon Sir Henry Betterton Bt, CBE MP *b* 1872 (*C*)	£2 000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt Hon William Ormsby Gore MP, *b* 1888 (*C*)	£2,000

§ OTHER MINISTERS.

Minister of Transport, P J Pybus CBE MP, *b* 1880 (*Lab Nat*)	£2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Rt Hon J C C Davidson, CH ... MP *l* 1889 (*C*)	£2,000
Minister of Pensions, Major Rt Hon G C Tryon MP *b* 1871 (*C*)	£2 000
Attorney General, Rt Hon Sir Thomas Inskip, KC, MI, *b* 1876 (*C*) (*and fees in 1929 30 £17 570*)	£2,000
Solicitor General, Sir Boyd Merriman OBE KC MI *l* 1880 (*C*) (*and fees in 1929 30 £6 772*)	£2,000
Postmaster General, Rt Hon Sir Kingsley Wood MP *b* 1876 (*C*)	£2 500
Paymaster General, Lord Rochester CMG *b* 1876 (*Nat Lab*)	*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty Capt D Euan Wallace MC MP *b* 1892 (*C*)	£1,000
Treasury—*Financial Secretary* Major J Hore Belisha, MP, *b* 1898 (*Lab Nat*)	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Capt H D Margesson MC MP, *b* 1890 (*C*)	£1,000
Junior Lords—Capt Austin U M Hudson, MI, *b* 1897 (*C*), Lt Col Sir A Lambert Ward Bt DSO MP *l* 1876 (*C*), J Blindell MI *b* 1884 (*L Nat*), each £1 000, W J Womersley MP, *b* 1878 (*C*) and Maj G F Davies MI *b* 1875 (*C*)	*unpaid*
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State —	
Home, Major Hon Oliver Stanley MI *b* 1896 (*C*)	
Foreign, Capt R A Eden MC, MI, *b* 1897 (*C*)	
Dominions, Malcolm MacDonald, MP, *b* 1901 (*Nat Lab*)	
Colonies The Earl of Plymouth, *b* 1889 (*C*) ..	
India R A Butler MP, *b* 1902 (*C*)	
Air, Rt Hon Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt, GBE, CMG, MP, *b* 1888 (*C*)	
Parliamentary Secretaries —	
War, Rt Hon Earl Stanhope, DSO, MC, *b* 1880 (*C*)	
Do (*Financial*) A Duff Cooper, DSO, MI *b* 1890 (*C*)	
Admiralty Lord Stanley, MC, MP, *b* 1894 (*C*)	
Trade, Dr E Leslie Burgin, MP (*Lab Nat*)	
Mines, Ernest Brown, MC, MP, *b* 1881 (*Lab Nat*)	
Overseas Trade (*Joint Secretariat Foreign Office and Board of Trade* Maj D J Colville MI *b* 1894 (*C*)	£2,000
Agriculture (*and Deputy Minister of Fisheries*) The Earl De La Warr, *b* 1900 (*Nat Lab*)	£1,200
Labour R S Hudson, MP, *b* 1886 (*C*)	£1,200
Education, Herwald Ramsbotham OBE, MC MP (*C*)	£1,200
Health, G H Shakespeare MP *b* 1893 (*Lab Nat*)	£1 500
Transport, Lt Col C M Headlam, MP, *b* 1876 (*C*)	£1,500
Charity Commissioner Sir Ernest Bennett, MI *b* 1868 (*Lab Nat*)	*unpaid*
Second Church Estates Commissioner, Hon R D Denman, MP, *l* 1876 (*Nat Lab*)	*unpaid*

Scotland

Secretary of State (*in the Cabinet*)	£2 [illegible]
Under Secretary (*Health*), A N Skelton, MP, *b* 1880 (*C*)	£1,2
Lord Advocate Rt Hon Craigie Mason Aitchison, KC, MP, *b* 1882 (*Nat Lab*)	£5,000
Solicitor General W G Normand, KC, MI, *b* 1884 (*C*)	£2,000

Political Ministers of the Royal Household

Treasurer, Sir F C Thomson Bt KC, MI *b* 1875 (*C*)	£700
Comptroller Sir Frederick George Penny MI, *l* 1876 (*C*)	£700
Vice Chamberlain, Sir Victor Warrender Bt MC MI, *l* 1890 (*C*)	£700
Lords in Waiting Lord Templemore DSO OBE *l* 1880 (*C*), Viscount Gage 1895 (*C*), Viscount Allendale, MC, *b* 1890 (*L*) each	£680

CABINET MINISTERS PENSIONS (First Class Pension £2 000, Second Class Pension £1 200 None paid since April 6, 1924) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers but have been resigned by them —Rt Hon J A Pease, now Lord Gainford (£1,200 *per annum*), Rt Hon G W Balfour (£1,200 *per annum*)

§ All salaries subject to the deductions shown on p 231

Conspectus of

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Home (1782)	Foreign (1782)	War (1794)	Colonies (1854)
June 9 1812	Liverpool	N Vansittart F J R Jenkinson	Sidmouth R Peel	Lond nderry G Canning	Palmerston	*Bathurst*
Apr 24 1827	G Canning	C Canning	S Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	*Goderich*
Sept 5 1827	Goderich	J C Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	*W Huskisson*
Jan 25 1828	Wellington	H Goulburn	R Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge Ld F Conyngham	*W Huskisson* *Sir G Murray*
Nov 22 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	C W W Wynn Sir H Parnell L Fllice	*Goderich* *Hon E Stanley*
July 18 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	F Fllice	*Ho T S Rice*
Dec 26 1834	Sir R Peel	Sir R Peel	H Goulbourn	Wellington	J C Herries	*Aberdeen*
Apr 18 1835	Melbourne	T Spring Rice F T Baring	Lord J Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T B Macaulay Sir H Hardinge	*Glenelg* *Nov Duby* *Ld J Russell*
Sept 6 1841	Sir R. Peel	H Goulburn	Sir J Graham	Aberdeen	Sir T Fremantle Hon. S Herbert	*Stanley* *W E Gladstone*
July 6 1846	Ld J Russell	Sir C Wood	Sir G Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon F Maule	*Grey*
Feb 27 1852	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	W Beresford	*St J Pakington*
Dec 28 1852	Aberdeen	W E Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J Russell Clarendon	Hn S Herbert Newcastle	*Newcastle* Sir C Grey Lord J Russell
Feb 10 1855	Palmerston	W E Gladstone Sir C C Lewis	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon S Herbert Sir W Molesworth H Labouchere
Feb 25 1858	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole T S B Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen Peel	Stanley Sir E B Lytton
Jun 28 1859	Palmerston	W E Gladstone	Sir C C Lewis Sir G Grey	Ld J Russell	Hn S Herbert Sir G C Lewis deGrey & Ripon	Newcastle E Cardwell
Nov 6 1865	Russell	W F Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon Hartington	E Cardwell
July 6 1866	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole G Hardy	Stanley	Gen Peel Sir J Pakington	Carnarvon Buckingham
Feb 27 1868	B Disraeli	G W Hunt	C Hardy	Stanley	Sir J Pakington	Buckingham
Dec 9 1868	W E Gladstone	R Lowe W E Gladstone	H A Bruce R Lowe	Clarendon Granville	E Cardwell	Cranville Kimberley
Feb 21 1874	B Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Sir S Northcote	R A Cross	Derby Salisbury	G Hardy Col F A Stanley	Carnarvon Sir M H Beach
Apr 28 1880	W E Gladstone	W F Gladstone H C E Childers	Sir W Harcourt	Granville	H C E Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun 24 1885	Salisbury	Sir M H Beach	Sir R A Cross	Salisbury	W H Smith	Col F A Stanley
Feb 6 1886	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H C E Childers	Rosebery	H C Bannerman	Cranville
Aug 3 1886	Salisbury W H Smith (1st Lord)	Ld R Churchill G J Goschen	H Matthews	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W H Smith E Stanhope	F Stanhope Lansdowne
Aug 18 1892	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Rosebery	H C Bannerman	Ripon
Mar 3 1894	Rosebery	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley	H C Bannerman	Ripon
July 2 1895	Salisbury Balfour (1st Ld)	Sir M H Beach	Sir M W Ridley C T Ritchie	Salisbury Lansdowne	Lansdowne St J Brodrick	J Chamberlain
July 12 1902	A J Balfour	C T Ritchie A Chamberlain	A Akers Douglas	Lansdowne	St J Brodrick H O Arnold-Forster	J Chamberlain A Lyttelton
Dec 5 1905	Sir H C Bannerman	H H Asquith	H J Gladstone	Sir E Grey	R B Haldane	Elgin
April 8 1908	H H Asquith	D Lloyd George	H J Gladstone W S Churchill R McKenna	Sir E Grey	R P Haldane Haldane (Viscount) Col J E B Seely H H Asquith Kitchener	Crewe L Harcourt
May 26 1915	H H Asquith	R McKenna	Sir J Simon Herbert Samuel	Sir E Grey Grey (Viscount)	Kitchener D Lloyd George	A Bonar Law
Dec 7 1916	D Lloyd George	A Chamberlain Sir R S Horne	Sir G Cave E Shortt	A J Balfour Curzon	Derby Milner W S Churchill Sir L W Evans	Milner W S Churchill
Oct 23 1922	A Bonar Law	S Baldwin	W C Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
May 22 1923	S Baldwin	S Baldwin N Chamberlain	W C Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
Jan 22 1924	J R MacDonald	P Snowden	A Henderson	J R MacDonald	S Walsh	J H Thomas
Nov 4 1924	S Baldwin	W S Churchill	Sir W Joynson Hicks	Sir A Chamberlain	Sir L W Evans	Dom & Col L C M S Amery
June 8 1929	J R MacDonald	P Snowden	J R Clynes	A Henderson	T Shaw	J H Thomas Passfield
Aug 25 1931	J R MacDonald	P Snowden N Chamberlain	Sir H Samuel Sir J Gilmour	Reading Sir J. Simon	Crewe Hailsham	J H Thomas D Sir P C Lister C

Former Administrations.

Date	Ld Chancellor	Ld President	Board of Trade	Admiralty	India (1764 & 1858)	Ld Lieut (1801 1921)
June 9 1812	Eldon	Harrowby	Clancurty Hn F J Robinson W Huskisson	Melville	*Buckingham* *G Canning* *C Bathurst* *C W W Wynn*	Richmond Whitworth Talbot Wellesley
Apr 24 1827	Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W Huskisson	Clarence	*C W W Wynn*	Wellesley
Sept 5 1827	Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C Grant	Clarence	*C W W Wynn*	Wellesley
Jan 25 1828	Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W V Fitzgerald J C Herries	Clarence Melville	*Melville* *Ellenborough*	Anglesey Northumberland
Nov 22 1830	Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J Graham	*C Grant*	Anglesey Wellesley
July 18 1834	Brougham	Lansdowne	C P Thomson	Auckland	*C Grant*	Haddington
Dec 26 1834	Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*	Haddington
April 18 1835	(In commission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C P Thomson H Labouchere	Auckland Minto	*Sir J Hobhouse*	Mulgrave Ebrington
Sept 6 1841	Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon W E Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	*Ellenborough* *Fitzgerald* *Ripon*	de Grey Heytesbury
July 6 1846	Cottenham (In commission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H Labouchere	Auckland Sir I T Baring	*Sir J Hobhouse*	Bessborough Clarendon
Feb 27 1852	St Leonards	Lonsdale	J W Henley	Northumberland	*J C Herries*	Eglinton
Dec 28 1852	Cranworth	Granville Ld J Russell	E Cardwell	Sir J Graham	*Sir C Wood*	St Germans
Feb 10 1855	Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A	Sir J Graham Sir C Wood	*Sir C Wood* *R Vernon Smith*	Carlisle
Feb 25 1858	Chelmsford	Salisbury	J W Henley Donoughmore	SirJ Pakington	*Lillesborough* Stanley	Eglinton
June 18 1859	Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood	Carlisle Wodehouse
Nov 6 1865	Cranworth	Granville	T M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood deGrey& Ripon	Wodehouse
July 6 1866	Chelmsford	Buckingham Marlborough	Sir S Northcote	Sir J Pakington	Cranborne	Abercorn
Feb 27 1868	Cairns	Marlborough	Richmond	H I Corry	Sir S Northcote	Abercorn
Dec 9 1868	Hatherley Selborne	Ripon Aberdare	J Bright C Fortescue	H C Childers G J Goschen	Argyll	Spencer
Feb 21 1874	Cairns	Richmond	Sir C Adderley Sandon	G Ward Hunt W H Smith	Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn Marlborough
April 28 1880	Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington Kimberley	Cowper Spencer
June 24 1885	Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond E Stanhope	Ld G Hamilton	Ld R Churchill	Carnarvon
Feb 6 1886	Herschell	Spencer	A J Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen
Aug 3 1886	Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P Sir M H Beach	Ld G Hamilton	Cross	Londonderry Zetland
Aug 18 1892	Herschell	Kimberley	A J Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton
Mar 3 1894	Herschell	Rosebery	A J Mundella J Bryce	Spencer	H H Fowler	Houghton
July 3 1895	Halsbury	Devonshire	C T Ritchie G W Balfour	G J Goschen Selborne	Ld G Hamilton	Cadogan
July 12 1902	Halsbury	Devonshire Londonderry	G W Balfour	Selborne Cawdor	Ld G Hamilton St J Brodrick	Dudley
Dec 5 1905	Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J Morley	Aberdeen
April 8 1908	Loreburn Haldane	Tweedmouth Wolverton Beauchamp Morley Beauchamp	W S Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns W Runciman	R McKenna W S Churchill	Morley (Viscount) Crewe	Aberdeen
May 26 1915	Buckmaster	Crewe	W Runciman	A J Balfour Sir E Carson	A Chamberlain	Wimborne
Dec 7, 1916	Finlay Birkenhead	Curzon Balfour	Sir A Stanley Sir A Geddes Sir R S Horne S Baldwin	Sir E Geddes W H Long Lee	E S Montagu Peel	Wimborne Ypres FitzAlan
Oct 23 1922	Cave	Salisbury	Sir P Lloyd Greame	L C M S Amery	Peel	Sir S Hoare
May 22 1923	Cave	Salisbury	Sir P Lloyd Greame	L C M S Amery	Peel	Sir S Hoare
Jan 22 1924	Haldane	Parmoor	S Webb	Chelmsford	Olivier	Thomson
Nov 4 1924	Cave Hailsham	Balfour	Sir P Cunliffe Lister	W C Bridgeman	Birkenhead Peel	Sir S Hoare
June 8 1929	Sankey	Parmoor	W Graham	A V Alexander	W Benn	Thomson Amulree
Aug 25, 1932	Sankey	S Baldwin	Sir P C Lister W Runciman	Sir A Chamberlain Sir B Fyres Monsell	Sir S Hoare	Amulree Londonderry

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—A week after the triumph of the National Ministry at the polls, with the Opposition reduced to a handful, the new House of Commons assembled on *Nov* 3 when Sir George Courthope moved and Mr Will Thorne seconded the re-election of Captain Edward FitzRoy as Speaker. Tributes to him were paid by Mr MacDonald and Mr George Lansbury who as the senior survivor of the Labour Ministers had become Leader of the Opposition. On the following day the King's sanction to the nomination was accorded and Mr FitzRoy began the task of swearing in members. Sir Dennis Herbert and Captain R. C. Bourne were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Committees. The majority of the House had been sworn in when the Session was opened on *Nov* 10 by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales being also present.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the Disarmament Conference and the Ottawa Conference, and it was declared that Ministers had received "a clear and emphatic mandate endorsing their first measures for balancing the National Budget and empowering them to pursue a policy designed fully to re-establish confidence in our financial stability, to frame plans for ensuring a favourable balance of trade and to consider every proposal likely to be of assistance in these matters." No specific legislation was mentioned, but it was stated that the problems involved were already under detailed examination and that decisions would be applied with the least possible delay, and any legislation required would be submitted to Parliament. In the Upper Chamber, the address in reply, moved by the Earl of Radnor and seconded by Viscount Cowdray, was agreed to on *Nov* 10. The Address was moved by Mr G. W. Lloyd and seconded by Mr A. J. Flint in the Commons. During the debate the Prime Minister said that the work of the Government would follow precisely the lines of the manifesto upon which the election was won. The industrial position was showing some very hopeful signs of improvement. With regard to the flow of imports the Government would take whatever action was necessary, but must not produce its cure before it had diagnosed the disease. Mr Churchill on the following day declared that the overwhelming wish of the electorate was that there should be definite abandonment of the Free Trade system and a substantial scientific experiment in general protection. Sir Stafford Cripps on *Nov* 12 moved the official Labour amendment, which Mr J. H. Thomas described as a vote of censure on the Government because there were not included in the King's Speech the very things which the people said they did not want. The amendment was defeated on the following day by 422 to 38 and on *Nov* 16 the Address was agreed to without a division.

ABNORMAL IMPORTS.—The first step towards the new fiscal policy was taken on *Nov* 17, when the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Bill was brought in. It conferred emergency powers on the Board of Trade for a period to impose duties up to 100 per cent of their value on manufactured and partly manufactured articles which were being imported in abnormal quantities. Mr Runciman said that imports were not only abnormal but were rapidly increasing. The second reading was agreed to on the following day after the defeat by 376 to 47 of a motion for its rejection on *Nov* 19 it passed through committee and was read a third time by 329 to 44 and a day later it passed through all its stages in the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent, the first orders under the Act being issued a few hours later. In the course of a debate regarding a further series of duties under the Act, Mr Runciman on *Dec* 4 denied that they were causing friction and said that the discriminatory surcharge made by the French Government had actually been imposed two days before the British duties were announced and was not retaliation. He wished it to be clearly understood that if we were to be hit as we had been hit by the French discriminatory surcharge we could not ignore such action. He hoped that the matter could be settled in a friendly spirit. Mr Hore-Belisha on *Feb* 3 said that the duties already imposed had saved from the market £5 236 000 worth of goods and there had been a diminution of our purchases from abroad of £10 000 000 in one month while our exports had not decreased.

PROTECTION IN FORCE.—The full transformation in the nation's fiscal policy was made by the Import Duties Bill, which was outlined by Mr Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons on *Feb* 4, when he moved resolutions on which the measure was based. The Chancellor said that the position had improved since the National Government came into existence and there was a definite though partial improvement in trade. But the nation had not really turned the corner. The unemployment figures remained of colossal dimensions and the main industries were very slow to move. Confidence could not be fully re-established while the trade balance was so heavily against us. An examination of the trade figures showed that a surplus of £100 000 000 in 1929 had been turned into an adverse balance of £113,000 000 in 1931. If allowance were made for the difference in prices, it was found that while imports remained practically stationary for the two years the volume of exports decreased by nearly 38 per cent. The Government desired to correct the balance of payments by diminishing imports and stimulating exports and to fortify the country's finances by raising fresh revenue. They proposed by a system of moderate protection, scientifically adjusted to the needs of industry and agriculture, to transfer to British factories and British fields work which was now done elsewhere and thereby decrease unemployment. The basis of their proposals was a general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent upon all imports, with certain exceptions. Wherever there was an existing duty the article so dutiable would not be subject to the 10 per cent and there would be a free list to include wheat in grain, meat, raw cotton and raw wool and tea, though the latter might be dealt with in the Budget. An independent advisory committee was to be set up to consider what non-essential articles should be subject to additional duties and to make recommendations to the Treasury, which would be empowered to make orders imposing the duties and to revoke and vary duties, subject to confirmation by the House. So far as the Dominions were concerned,

neither the general nor the additional duties would become operative before the Ottawa Conference, and all produce from all Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories would be completely exempt from either the general or the additional duties The Chancellor said that if foreign countries discriminated against British goods the Board of Trade would be authorised to impose duties up to 100 per cent upon goods from those countries but he hoped it would never be necessary to put that provision into operation Power to give reciprocal lowering of tariff barriers to foreign countries would also be provided They had tried to avoid anything which might entail a serious rise in the cost of living and they were satisfied that there was no such danger Mr Chamberlain concluded with a personal note when he alluded to his father's historic campaign, and declared that the proposals were the direct and legitimate descendants of Joseph Chamberlain's conception The speech was well received, but the feature of the debate was the criticism directed to the new policy by the Home Secretary Sir Herbert Samuel who with three other Free Trade Ministers had been unable to accept the Government's plan but at the Prime Minister's request had remained in the Cabinet Sir Herbert contended that the scheme would not materially correct the balance of trade and that there was no certainty that an all round tariff was required to raise revenue As an alternative he proposed that an Industrial Commission should invite industries to frame reorganisation schemes accepting protection on the lines of the Dyestuffs Act as a means to reorganisation but rejecting it as an end in itself Sir Herbert's opposition aroused considerable resentment among Conservatives both on this occasion and subsequently when it was repeated by those Ministers associated with him Mr Runciman on *Feb* 15 supported the proposals and said that he was not going to allow any of the views proper to the conditions of pre war days or pre crisis days to interfere with that openness of mind or to restrict that unfettered discretion which he proposed to exercise The crisis he said had not yet passed He thought that the 10 per cent tariff would provide nearly £30 000 000 of revenue without undue harm to the country Mr Baldwin said that he hoped and believed that the new policy would realise two ambitions which he had long entertained—the closer union of the Empire and the better employment of our people The resolutions relating to the new duties were carried by 452 to 76 that relating to the additional customs duties by 430 to 73 and another in respect of foreign discrimination by 421 to 68 The Bill was brought in amid Ministerial cheers on *Feb* 10 Moving the second reading on *Feb* 15 Major Elliott said that the Bill was an essential insurance against dangers and an essential means towards ends which ought to be apparent to every supporter of the national movement On the following day a motion for rejection introduced by Mr Lansbury was defeated by 451 to 73 and the Bill was read a second time The committee stage opened on *Feb* 18 after a time table motion had been passed, and concluded on *Feb* 24, slight alterations being made to the 'free list The third reading was carried on the following day by 442 to 62 and on *Feb* 29 the Bill passed through all its stages in the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent

Mr Chamberlain, on *May* 4, asking the House to approve a series of further duties recommended under the Act by the Advisory Committee which it set up said that the import duties on iron and steel were intended to be prohibitive because imports had become abnormal, and in order to preserve the *status quo* until a more permanent scheme could be devised A Labour motion rejecting the new duties was defeated on the following day by 405 to 70, and they were approved

THE WHEAT QUOTA — Sir John Gilmour on *Nov* 26 announced the Government's intention to apply the principle of a quota to home produced wheat of milling quality and to introduce legislation in time to enable the scheme to become operative for the following year's crop He said that no contribution from the Exchequer by way of subsidy would be involved and it was not intended to encourage the extension of the cultivation of wheat to land unsuitable for that purpose The Government had also decided to introduce a Bill directed to the reduction through the operation of tariffs of imports into the country of certain non essential agricultural and horticultural products He added that other aspects of agricultural policy were receiving close attention The resolution authorising the proposed duties was carried by 366 to 49 on *Nov* 30 It imposed emergency duties up to 100 per cent on luxury imports of fruits, vegetables and flowers Sir John said he estimated that the annual value of the goods subject to the duties was £13 000 000 The Bill introduced on *Dec* 1 received a second reading on *Dec* 7 after a motion for rejection had been negatived by 315 to 36 It was quickly passed, receiving the Royal Assent on *Dec* 11 Sir John on *Feb* 23 presented the Wheat Bill to provide wheat crops in the United Kingdom with a secure market and an enhanced price for home-grown wheat of millable quality To operate the system two bodies were to be set up—a Wheat Commission and the Flour Millers Corporation A farmer would be permitted to sell his wheat in the open market but he must keep a record of every transaction At the end of the cereal year he would be entitled to receive from the Wheat Commission a deficiency payment which would be the difference between the standard price of 45s a quarter and the average price paid during the year for all home grown wheat sold on the open market The standard price would be reviewed in three years in the light of conditions then prevailing Sir John, moving the second reading on *March* 1, said that the Bill had been endorsed by all the interests concerned The Government did not expect that there would be a permanent increase in the price of bread and claimed that the Bill provided the means of implementing the Government's promise to the wheat growers without appreciable cost to the Empire Dr Salter moved an amendment declaring that the Bill failed to provide adequate organisation of wheat supplies and would not make for the development of agriculture on lines best suited to the country This was defeated by 428 to 55 on the following day and the Bill was given a second reading The committee stage produced no sensations, and the third reading was secured by 398 to 58 on *April* 7 The Lords increased the representation of the farmers on the Wheat Commission, and the Commons agreed to this

change, the Royal Assent being given on *May* 12

THE BUDGET.—No important change in taxation was made by Mr Neville Chamberlain when he opened his first Budget on *April* 19 the only alterations being the reimposition of the tea duty and the grant of an increased preference to Colonial sugar The Chancellor recalled that Lord Snowden in his Budget after the National Government came into power estimated a surplus of £1 500,000', actually the surplus was £364,000, but this had been secured by taking only £12 750,000 from the Dollar Exchange Fund, instead of £23,000 000 so that the country was really £9,000 000 better off than Lord Snowden had anticipated On the expenditure side £34,500,000 had been saved compared with £22,000,000 which the Government had proposed, the final Exchequer figure being £439 200,000 On the Revenue side, there had been an increase of £3,000,000 over the estimate for Customs and Excise, partly due to the receipts from the Abnormal Importations Duties, the Horticultural Products Duties and the ten per cent revenue tariff There was a large fall in the yield of death duties, totalling £18 000,000, and a fall of £3 000 000 in stamp duties "The Budget, Mr Chamberlain declared, "has been saved by the income tax payer and surtax payer The income tax, at £287 400 000 had given him a surplus of £15 400 000, and the surtax, at £76 000,000, was up nearly £4 000,000 All alike, companies or individuals, the surtax payers or people with small incomes, showed that sense of duty and of citizenship for which we can always rely on the British people in times of crisis Explaining that he was including neither receipts nor outgoings for War debts, the Chancellor said that the Estimates already presented showed that they anticipated savings of nearly £79 000 000 instead of the £70,000,000 expected in the previous September Omitting the self balancing items of the Post Office and the roads, the total of the Supply Services was £447 204 000 and that of the Consolidated Fund Services was £318 800 000 a total estimated ordinary expenditure for 1932 of £766 000 000, including the Sinking Fund With regard to the estimated revenue for the coming year, he said that he was budgetting for £23,000,000 in stamps and for £76 000 000 in death duties but he must anticipate a heavy fall in surtax and income tax £66 000 000 and £260 000 000 respectively The total for Inland Revenue was £427 000 000, or £32 500,000 less than the estimate provisionally put forward in September From Customs and Excise he expected £264 475 000 an excess of £10,000,000 over the receipts last year The revenue available under existing taxation was thus £731 275,000 a deficit of £34,750,000 "Where on earth the Chancellor asked, "could we have found this great sum if we had been debarred from the consideration of import duties? From the duties already in force he expected a sum of £27 000 000 while he hoped for a further £5 000 000 from additional duties which were shortly to be imposed, making the yield from Customs and Excise £297 500,000 With £427 000,000 from Inland Revenue and revenue from other heads of £39 800,000, he obtained a total revenue of £764,300 000, or a prospective deficit of £1,700 000 Then Mr Chamberlain came to his proposals First he detailed the establishment of an Exchange Equalisation Account, with power to purchase exchange to negative the effects upon trade of fluctuations abroad Next he outlined some further income tax allowances to industry for wear and tear and a reorganisation of the tax collection system "I have no opportunity of giving relief this year to the income tax payer," the Chancellor said bluntly "The path of financial stability is not only hard and stony, but long and weary and although we may begin to see the light between the trees, we have far to go before we can emerge into easier ways" Although beer was overtaxed, he could do nothing at present A small impartial committee was to be set up to investigate the privileged position of co operative societies with regard to income tax New rates were fixed for the taxation of motor cycles Another committee would inquire into the conditions of the United Kingdom sugar industry, the assistance hitherto given being meanwhile continued, and an increase of one shilling per cwt in the preference on all Colonial sugar imported would be given for five years, with an extra shilling per cwt for a quota of 275,000 tons to be allocated to the Colonies proportionately to their production These changes left the Chancellor with a deficit of £2,800,000, and to fill this gap he proposed to revive the tea duty The duty on foreign tea would be imposed again at the old rate, an excise duty of 2*d* would be levied on foreign tea but the preference given to Empire tea would be increased to 2*d* a pound He expected to obtain from the tea duty £3,600,000 His revenue thus became £766,800 000, giving a surplus of £796 000 "Hard work, strict economy, firm courage, unfailing patience, said the Chancellor in conclusion, 'these are the qualifications that are required of us, and with them we shall not fail Before the resolutions were carried, amendments were defeated (by 318 to 65) designed to withhold from the Imports Duties Advisory Committee the power to recommend subtraction from, as well as addition to, the free list, and (by 305 to 72) to instruct the Advisory Committee that wheat and meat were not to be removed from the free list The Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time on *April* 27 On the second reading on *May* 9, Mr Chamberlain agreed to ask the Advisory Committee to investigate the silk duties and on the question of monetary policy declared that the Government aimed at a rise in wholesale prices, though not to the same extent in retail prices They did not desire to see sterling rise higher than about its present level he added A Labour motion for rejection was defeated by 465 to 47 on the following day, when the second reading was secured In accordance with the Chancellor's promise a new resolution was introduced and passed imposing an additional duty on silk and artificial silk goods except raw materials The Committee stage began on *May* 23 and was concluded on the 26th During the report stage, on *June* 8, a Conservative amendment to restore the duty on beer to the level at which it stood before *September* 1931, was defeated by 301 to 71 The third reading was carried on *June* 10, an amendment for rejection being lost by 409 to 34 Mr Chamberlain denied that either a second Budget or increased taxation was inevitable He said that there was no reason to expect any material shortfall in direct taxation, and the

yield of tariffs was so far no guide to their ultimate yield this year The national situation, he added, was infinitely better, both absolutely as compared with what it was when the Government took office and relatively as compared with the rest of the world The Bill received the Royal Assent on *June* 16.

THE FREE STATE DEBTS —As a result of the refusal of Mr de Valera to arbitrate on the question of the Irish Free State land annuities, following the repudiation of the half yearly dividends, coupled with the suggestion that other payments would be withheld the Government in the closing days of the Session imposed duties on imports from the Free State to relieve the British taxpayer from the burden Mr Thomas on *July* 4 said that the default of the Free State meant that our Budget would be £3,000,000 in deficit and the Government had no option but to collect the money by special duties He promised to accept, if Mr de Valera accepted, an Empire tribunal to arbitrate, but would not relax the Government's policy until he did The financial resolutions were passed and the Bill brought in on the following day Moving the second reading on *July* 6, the Dominions Secretary said that the Bill proposed to recoup the whole sum in default but would not be operated longer A motion by Mr Lansbury for rejection was lost by 321 to 41, and the third reading was obtained on *July* 8 by 222 to 30 Four days later the Bill had passed through the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent

HEALTH INSURANCE AND PENSIONS — Yet another piece of legislation relating to health insurance was passed in an endeavour to restore the scheme to financial stability Explaining the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Bill when he moved the second reading on *May* 11, Sir Edward Hilton Young said that the last actuarial valuation revealed that National Health Insurance had reached a point at which it was living on past accumulations and unless prompt action were taken the next valuation period would coincide with a break down of the system One of the drains upon the fund was the unexpectedly heavy claims from women especially married women, for sickness and disablement benefit Loss due to this cause must be met either by increasing the women's contributions or decreasing their benefit He had adopted the latter alternative but even after a reduction the benefits would still be above the pre war level There would be a return to the principle that disablement benefit should be one half of the sickness benefit, 6s and 12s. a week respectively The system of excusing arrears of contributions due to unemployment had proved to be over generous The cost of this exemption was now £2,500,000 a year, of which £2 000 000 was borne by the approved societies For the immediate future, only one half of the arrears on the score of unemployment would be excused but power was given to the Minister of Health if the state of the fund allowed it to make a greater allowance The measure would reduce the burden on the approved societies by £1,000,000 a year The stability created would be used to mitigate the position of the unemployed It was proposed to allow the unemployed continuance of medical benefit until the end of 1933 (the cash benefits ceasing) and preservation of pension rights until 1935. Provision was also made for an easier return to benefit of those who had fallen into arrear The second reading was carried by 245 to 43 The remaining stages were of no particular interest and the Royal Assent was given on *July* 13, when Parliament adjourned until *Oct* 27, power being given for both Houses to be called together earlier in case of emergency

THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER —Early in the Session, the Statute of Westminster Bill, designed to make clear the powers of Dominion Parliaments and to promote the spirit of free co operation among members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, received the Royal Assent The Bill, which was an attempt to define Dominion status, was introduced in conformity with a decision of the Imperial Conference of 1930, and Mr J H Thomas, during the second reading debate on *Nov* 20, explained that the condition that each of the Dominions should ask for its passage had been complied with Mr Thomas said that the Bill merely expressed that equality of status between the Dominions and the United Kingdom which had been acknowledged by all British statesmen since the Imperial Conference of 1921 and confirmed at every subsequent Conference He hoped that its passage by removing grounds for controversy in the political field, would be the prelude to increased co operation in the economic field between the several parts of the British Empire Mr Churchill expressed doubts regarding the Irish Free State Agreement Act of 1922, which he suggested should be added to the North America Acts of 1867 1930 as a measure not affected by the Statute In committee on *Nov* 24 an amendment was rejected by 350 to 50 providing that nothing should be done to authorise the Irish Free State Legislature to repeal amend or alter the agreement of 1922. Mr Thomas read a letter from Mr Cosgrave reaffirming that the Treaty could be altered only by consent, that good relations must rest upon reciprocal credit for good faith, and that any attempt to insist upon good faith by statute would cause the Irish people to disbelieve in the sanctity of the Treaty The remaining stages were quickly secured

YOUNG OFFENDERS —Several reforms in the treatment of children and young persons were instituted by a Bill which received a second reading on *Feb* 12 Mr Oliver Stanley said the main object of the Bill was to amend the Acts relating to the protection of neglected children and young persons and the treatment of young offenders It proposed to set up a special panel of magistrates with a knowledge of and interest in the work, members of which would sit in Juvenile Courts The jurisdiction of these courts would be extended over young offenders, raising the age from 16 to 17 Certain powers to order whipping would be abolished, but power would remain to send boys of over 14 to Quarter Sessions to be tried on any charge where Parliament had made whipping a statutory punishment The provisions of the 1908 Act with regard to children who had committed no offence but whose circumstances made it desirable that they should receive protection were also extended from 16 to 17. Reformatory and industrial schools would in future be known as "approved schools," and the courts would not

specify the period of detention the period being automatic For a child under 14 it would be for three years or until the child reached that age, for a young person it would be for three years but not in any case beyond 19 The Bill was considered by a standing committee and was read a third time on *May* 12 The House of Lords gave it a second reading on *May* 26 and in committee on *June* 9 by 65 to 22 inserted a provision that a court of summary jurisdiction should have power to order that a boy found guilty of an indictable offence should be whipped When the measure returned to the Commons on *June* 30 that Chamber disagreed with this amendment, but the Lords on *July* 7 insisted upon it by 41 to 33 and the Commons respectfully decided on *July* 11 not to insist on disagreement by 133 to 34 and the Bill received the Royal Assent on the following day

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS.—A considerable amount of Parliamentary time, mostly that of a standing committee, was occupied with endeavours to regularise the position in regard to the Sunday opening of cinemas The House of Commons on *April* 13 by a free vote gave a second reading by 235 to 217 to a Bill similar to that introduced in 1931, Mr Oliver Stanley explaining that only a temporary measure due to expire in October stood between the nation and a return to the strict observance of the Act of 1780 breach of which had been condoned for fifty years until the High Court decision When the standing committee proceedings opened, an attempt to secure adjournment in the hope of reaching a compromise failed An amendment to confine the operation of the Bill to the County of London was carried on *May* 10, and the measure was withdrawn In its place a Government measure was brought forward providing that a local authority having power to license cinema performances should be able to license Sunday performances so long as no employee was employed for seven days a week and that such proportion of the profits from Sunday entertainments as the authority determined should be applied to charitable objects The Bill applied to all areas covered by the temporary Act and other areas wishing to have Sunday entertainments could obtain the necessary permission by submitting a draft order after it had been approved by a meeting of electors A motion for rejection was defeated by 237 to 61 on *May* 27, and the second reading was carried It was passed by the standing committee and on report an amendment moved by Mr Stanley to provide for the establishment, under the direction and control of the Privy Council, of a Cinematograph Fund consisting of a small percentage of the profits of Sunday film performances for the purpose of encouraging the use and development of the cinematograph as a means of entertainment and instruction was agreed to by 186 to 168 An attempt to bring stage performances within the scope of the Bill was negatived After the defeat of an amendment for rejection by 146 to 56, the Bill was read a third time on *June* 29 The Upper Chamber discussed the proposals but accepted them and the Royal Assent was given on *July* 13.

§ OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker (re elected Nov 3 1931), Capt The Rt Hon Edward A Fitzroy M P for Daventry £5 000
Secretary Lt Col Sir Ralph Verney, C I E C V O £700
Chairman of Committees, Sir D H Herbert K B E, M P £2 500
Deputy Chairman Capt R C Bourne, M P £1,000

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Horace Christian Dawkins K C B, M B E £3 000
Clerk Asst, Gilbert F Montriou Campion C B £1 800
Second do F W Metcalfe £1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees Bryan Fell £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills R P Colomb £1 000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals F C Bramwell, £1 000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks Sir J S Horsburgh Porter Bart C K Turner, W K Gibbons, O C Williams, G W B Throckmorton, B H Coode A W M Bull C R P Diver E A Fellowes, R A W Dent each £650 to £900
Asst Clerks L A Abraham N L Lockton S St G S Kingdom, E J H Edenborough D J Gordon, B St G Drennan K R Mackenzie S C Hawtrey, S Gordon T G. B Cocks, J S Crawford H K M Farmer each £150 to £600
Accountant J Luxford £400 to £650
Asst Accountant C L Watson £200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj B I St John £650
Serjeant at Arms Adm Sir Colin Keppel G C V O K C I E C B, D S O £1 200
Deputy Serjeant Walter H Erskine M B E £800
Assistant do, Paymaster Capt R Butcher, C M G C V O £700
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev Canon Wm H Carnegie, M A £400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir F Liddell K C B K C £1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer Lt Col Sir Ralph Verney, C I E C V O £800
Librarian, A E A W Smyth, C B E £1,000 to £1 200
Assistant do, Vivian Kitto £400 to £600
Shorthand Writer H A. Stevens *fees*
Official Reports (Editor), T H Parr £550 to £600

§ *For Salaries see note, p* 281

THE eighth Parliament of King George V, elected on October 27, 1931 472 Conservative 13 National Labour, 35 Liberal Nationalists, 33 Liberals 3 National Independents Total for National Government, 556 Labour 52, Independent Liberals 4, Independents 3 Total against National Government 59

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS				INITIAL ALLEGIANCE NOV 1931		
	Counties	Boroughs	Universities	Total Members	Government	Opposition	Government Majority
England	230	255	7	492	464		+436
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	16		4
Scotland	38	33	3	74	65		+56
Northern Ireland	8	4	1	13	11		+9
Total	300	303	12	615	556	59	+497

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

ABBREVIATIONS —*C* = Conservative *Com* = Communist *Ind* = Independent *L* = Liberal *I Nat* = Liberal Nationalist *Lab* = Labour *N Lab* = National Labour *N P* = New Party *Nat* = Nationalist

The numbers before the Constituency provide a key to the Geographical List on pages 267 :

	Maj
Acland Rt Hon Sir F D Bt (*I*) 277*N Cornwall*	1 546
Adams D M (*Lab*) 41 *Poplar*	4 288
Adams S V T (*C*) 143 *W Leeds*	10 347
Agnew, Lt Com P G RN (*C*) 276*Cambourne*	3 804
Ainsworth Lt Col C (*C*) 103*Burnley*	14 443
Aitchison Rt Hon C M, KC (*V Lab*) 568*Kilmarnock*	7 036
Albery I J MC (*C*) 349*Gateshead*	9 922
Alexander Brig Gen Sir W KBE CB CMG DSO TD (*C*) 544*Central Glasgow*	10 091
Allen Sir J Sandeman (*C*) 160*W Derby*	23 125
Allen Maj J S MC (*C*) 70*W Birkenhead*	9 665
Allen W KC (*C*) 226*Burnley*	2 399
Allen Lt Col Sir W J, KBE JP (*C*) 609*Armagh*	unop
Amery Lt Col Rt Hon L C M S (*C*) 80*Sparkbrook*	14 979
Applin Lt Col R V K DSC (*C*) 384*Enfield*	10 866
Apsley Lord DSO MC TD (*C*) 96*Central Bristol*	7 168
Aske Sir R W Bt (*I Nat*) 178*E Newcastle*	10 346
Astbury Lt Com F W (*C*) 209*W Salford*	11 763
Astor Viscountess (*C*) 193*Sutton*	10 204
Astor Maj Hon J J (*C*) 347*Dover*	19 962
Atholl Duchess of, DBE (*C*) 593*Kinross and Western*	5 695
Atkinson C KC (*C*) 266*Altrincham*	unop
Attlee Maj C R (*Lab*) 50*Limehouse*	551
Bailey, E A G S (*C*) 166*Groton*	4 912
Baillie Sir A, Bt (*C*), 588*Inverness*	3 520
Baldwin Rt Hon S (*C*) 456*Bewdley*	unop
Balfour G (*C*), 24*Hampstead*	31 453
Balfour, Capt H H, MC (*C*) 350 *Thanet*	21 656
Balniel, Lord (*C*) 364*Lonsdale*	5 602
Banfield J W (*Lab*) 241*Wednesbury*	3 779
Banks, Sir R Mitchell, KC (*C*) 454*Sutton*	4 794
Barrie Sir C, KBE (*L Nat*) 219*Southampton*	27,844
Barton Capt B K MC (*C*) 133*Central Hull*	3 660
Bateman, A L (*C*) 10*N Camberwell*	765
Batey J (*Lab*), 313*Spennymoor*	4,000
Beauchamp Sir P C Bt (*C*) 238*E Walthamstow*	8 832
Beaumont M W (*C*) 262*Aylesbury*	20 441
Beaumont Hon R E B (*C*) 194*Central Portsmouth*	10 111
Beit Sir A J Bt (*C*) 445*F St Pancras*	9 380
Belisha Maj L Hore (*L*) 191*Devonport*	14 420
Benn Sir A Shirley Bt KBE (*C*) 216*Park Sheffield*	10 609
Bennett, Capt Sir E N (*V Lab*), 494 *Central Cardiff*	13 362
Bernays R H (*L*) 98*N Bristol*	13 214
Betterton Rt Hon Sir H B Bt CBE (*C*) 408*Rushcliffe*	22 494
Bevan Aneurin (*Lab*) 523*Ebbw Vale*	unop
Bevan Stuart KC (*C*) 25*Holborn*	13 178
Birchall Maj Sir J D (*C*) 140*W E Leeds*	21 377
Bird E Roy (*C*) 482*Skipton*	14 960
Birkett Sir R Bt (*C*) 253*W Wolverhampton*	9 091
Blaker Sir R Bt (*C*) 388*Spelthorne*	24 901
Blindell J (*L Nat*) 339*Holland*	21 535
Bolst Capt C C A I Erskine (*C*) *Blackpool*	33 486
Boothby, R J G (*C*) 563*E Aberdeen*	10 097
Borodale Lt Visct RN (*C*) 12*Peckham*	8 241
Bossom A C (*C*) 351*Maidstone*	20 624
Boulton W W (*C*) 212*Central Sheffield*	8 377
Bourne Capt R C (*C*) 190*Oxford City*	unop
Bowater Sir V Bt (*C*) 1*City of London*	unop
Bower Lt Com R J RN (*C*) 463*Chelmsford*	10 548
Bowyer Capt Sir G E W, MC (*C*) 263 *Buckingham*	12 047
Boyce H J (*C*) 122*Gloucester*	9 978
Boyd A T Lennox (*C*) 258*Mid Bedford*	1,487
Brabazon Lt Col J J Moore MC (*C*) 235*Wallasey*	32 449
Bracken B (*C*) 38*N Paddington*	14 304
Braithwaite J G (*C*) 215*Hillsborough*	6,500
Braithwaite, Maj A N DSO MC (*C*) 460*Buckrose*	unop
Brass Capt Sir W (*C*), 357*Clitheroe*	9 441
Briant F (*I*), 34*N Lambeth*	7,602
Briscoe Capt R G, MC (*C*) 265*Cambridge*	12 729
Brise Maj E A Ruggles (*C*) 318*Maldon*	12 977
Broadbent, Lt Col J (*C*) 64*Ashton*	4 578
Brocklebank C E R (*C*) 155*Fairfield*	16,676
Brown Charles (*Lab*), 406*Mansfield*	5 562
Brown Col D C (*C*) 402*Hexham*	13,021
Brown E MC (*L Nat*) 558*Leith*	11 447

	Maj.
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton (*C*), 260 *Newbury*	unop.
Browne, Capt. A. C. (*C*), 606 *West Belfast*	9,107
Buchan, J., C.H.. (*C*), 600 *Scot. Univ.*	unop.
Buchanan, G. (*Lab.*), 545 *Gorbals*	8,014
Buller, Lt.-Col. Sir M. Manningham-, Bt. (*C*), 182 *Northampton*	14,919
Bullock, Capt. H. M, M.B.E. (*C*), 371 *Waterloo*	unop.
Burghley, Lord (*C*), 399 *Peterborough*	12,434
Burgin, Dr. E. Leslie (*L*), 257 *Luton*	24,118
Burnett, J. G. (*C*), 529 *N. Aberdeen*	14,178
Burton, Col. H. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 432 *Sudbury*	2,571
Butler, R. A (*C*), 320 *Saffron Walden*	16,033
Butt, Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 54 *Balham*	18,812
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E., C.B. (*C*), 385 *Finchley*	27,846
Cain, A. R. Nall- (*C*), 159 *Wavertree*	23,973
Caine, G. R. Hall-, C.B.E. (*C*), 299 *E. Dorset*	1,910
Campbell, E. T. (*C*), 101 *Bromley*	37,812
Campbell, Rear-Adm. G., V.C., D.S.O. (*Nat.*), 102 *Burnley*	8,209
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283 *Workington*	3,304
Caporn, A. C. (*C*), 187 *W. Nottingham*	5,633
Carington, N. W. Smith- (*C*), 355 *Rutland*	11,640
Carpenter, Sir A. Boyd- (*C*), 433 *Chertsey*	26,308
Carver, Maj. W. H. (*C*), 462 *Howdenshire*	unop.
Cassels, J. D., K.C (*C*), 11 *N.W. Camberwell*	8,888
Castlereagh, Viscount (*C*), 611 *Down*	unop.
Castlestewart, Earl of, M.C. (*C*), 375 *Harborough*	19,578
Cautley, Sir H. S., Bt., K.C. (*C*), 441 *E. Grinstead*	29,705
Cayzer, Sir C., Bt. (*C*), 267 *Chester*	6,404
Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. R., Bt. (*C*), 196 *Portsmouth, S.*	24,919
Cazalet, Thelma (*C*), 26 *E. Islington*	14,110
Cazalet, Capt. V., M.C. (*C*), 451 *Chippenham*	6,304
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh (*C*), 486 *Oxford U.*	unop.
Chalmers, J. R. (*C*), 119 *Edmonton*	4,524
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir A., K.G. (*C*), 81 *W. Birmingham*	11,941
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. N. (*C*), 74 *Edgbaston*	27,928
Chapman, Col. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (*C*), 309 *Houghton le Spring*	2,849
Chapman, Sir S. (*C*), 539 *S. Edinburgh*	unop.
Charlton, A. E. L., C.B.E. (*C*), 169 *Platting*	5,790
Chotzner, A. J. (*C*), 246 *Upton*	5,108
Christie, J. A. (*C*), 395 *S. Norfolk*	10,047
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C.H. (*C*), 316 *Epping*	20,286
Clarke, F. E. (*C*), 346 *Dartford*	6,746
Clarry, R. G. (*C*). 499 *Newport, Mon.*	8,591
Clay, Col. Rt. Hon. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*C*), 353 *Tonbridge*	22,394
Clayton, Dr. G. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 274 *Wirral*	34,818
Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-, C.M.G. (*C*), 411 *Ludlow*	15,017
Clydesdale, Marquis of (*C*), 595 *E. Renfrew*	15,263
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*C*), 17 *West Fulham*	12,093
Cochrane, Com. A. D. (*C*), 573 *Dumbarton*	3,045
Cocks, F. Seymour (*Lab.*), 405 *Broxtowe*	1,590
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*C*), 302 *Dorset, W.*	5,239
Collins, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L. Nat*), 556 *Greenock*	7,163
Colman, Nigel C. D. (*C*), 32 *Brixton*	17,315
Colville, Maj. D. J. (*C*), 589 *N. Midlothian*	13,710
Conant, R. J. E. (*C*), 285 *Chesterfield*	5,980
Cook, T. R. A. M. (*C*), 394 *N. Norfolk*	6,953
Cooke, Dr. J. D. (*C*), 23 *S. Hammersmith*	12,628
Cooper, A. Duff-, D.S.O. (*C*), 60 *St. George's*	unop.
Copeland, Mrs. Ida (*C*), 228 *Stoke*	6,654
Courtauld, Maj. J. S., M.C. (*C*), 444 *Chichester*	37,672
Courthope, Lt.-Col. Sir G. L., Bt., M.C. (*C*), 434 *Rye*	unop.
English Universities	1,
Cranborne, Viscount (*C*), 301 *S. Dorset*	12,475
Cripps, Hon. Sir S., K.C. (*Lab.*), 97 *E. Bristol*	429
Croft, Br.-Gen. Sir H Page, Bt., C.M.G., T.D. (*C*), 89 *Bournemouth*	29,916
Crooke, J. S. (*C*), 72 *Deritend*	10,521
Crookshank, Col. C. de W. (*C*), 88 *Bootle*	8,806
Crookshank, Capt. H. F. C. (*C*). 379 *Gainsborough*	6,830
Cross, R. H. (*C*), 204 *Rossendale*	3,117
Crossley, A. C. (*C*), 188 *Oldham*	22,064
Cruddas, Lt.-Col. B., D.S.O. (*C*), 403 *Wansbeck*	9,533
Culverwell, C. T. (*C*), 100 *West Bristol*	34,389
Curry, A. C. (*L. Nat.*), 304 *Bishop Auckland*	755
Dagger, G. (*Lab.*), 521 *Abertillery*	unop.
Dalkeith, Earl of (*C*), 597 *Roxburgh & Selkirk*	3,974
Davidson, Rt. Hon. J. C. C., C.H., C.B. (*C*), 334 *Hemel Hempstead*	13,925
Davies, E. C., K.C. (*L. Nat.*), 526 *Montgomery*	unop.
Davies, D. L. (*Lab.*), 519 *Pontypridd*	7,814
Davies, Maj. G. F. (*C*), 420 *Yeovil*	6,119
Davies, R. J. (*Lab.*), 372 *West Houghton*	2,460
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 31 *S. Kensington*	unop.
Dawson, Sir P. (*C*), 37 *W. Lewisham*	24,333
Denman, Hon. R. (*N. Lab.*), 138 *Central Leeds*	15,863
Denville, A. (*C*), 177 *Central Newcastle*	20,309
de Rothschild, J. A. E., D.C.M. (*L*), 341 *I. of Ely*	13,849
Devlin, J. (*N*), 612 *Fermanagh*	5,549
Dickie, J. P. (*L. Nat.*), 307 *Consett*	2,547
Dixey, A. C. N. (*C*), 281 *Penrith*	1,492
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 603 *E. Belfast*	19,021
Donner, P. W. (*C*), 29 *W. Islington*	4,510
Doran, E. (*C*), 231 *N. Tottenham*	4,521
Dower, Capt. A. V. G. (*C*), 224 *Stockport*	24,407
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan (*C*), 179 *N. Newcastle*	24,454
Drewe, C. (*C*), 293 *Honiton*	7,291
Duckworth, G. A. V. (*C*). 413 *Shrewsbury*	9,147
Dugdale, Capt. T. L. (*C*). 464 *Richmond, Yks.*	unop.
Duggan, H J. (*C*), 382 *Acton*	12,272
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 286 *Clay Cross*	9,552
Duncan, J. A. L. (*C*), 30 *N. Kensington*	12,017
Dunglass, Lord (*C*), 584 *Lanark*	8,860
Eady, G. H. (*C*), 90 *Central Bradford*	9,289
Eales, J. F., K.C. (*C*), 75 *Erdington*	18,996
Eastwood, J. F., O.B.E. (*C*), 398 *Kettering*	8,726
Eden, Capt. R. A., M.C. (*C*), 449 *Warwick*	29,323
Edge, Sir W. (*L. Nat.*), 374 *Bosworth*	14,256
Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (*C*), 409 *Banbury*	unop.
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522 *Bedwellty*	unop.
Elliot, Maj. Rt. Hon. W. E., M.C. (*C*), 548 *Kelvingrove*	9,066
Ellis, Sir R. G., Bt. (*C*), 331 *Winchester*	18,302
Ellis, W. Craven- (*C*), 218 *Southampton*	28,724
Elliston, Capt. G. S., M.C. (*C*), 84 *Blackburn*	24,310
Elmley, Viscount (*L. Nat.*), 392 *E. Norfolk*	19,383
Emmott, C. E. G. C. (*C*), 554 *Springburn*	34
Entwistle, Maj. C. F., M.C., K.C. (*C*), 86 *Bolton*	32,649
Erskine, Lord (*C*), 419 *Weston super Mare*	29,350
Essenhigh, R. C. (*C*), 367 *Newton*	382
Estcourt, Capt. T. E. Sotheron- (*C*), 476 *Pontefract*	3,971
Evans, Capt. A. (*C*), 496 *South Cardiff*	5,
Evans, D. Owen (*L*) 507 *Cardiganshire*	4,571
Evans, Capt. E. (*L*), 528 *Welsh Univ.*	1,315

	Maj.
Evans, Capt. R. T. (*L*), 508*Carmarthen* ...	1,214
Evans, P. V. Emrys- (*C*), 290*S. Derbyshire*	10,007
Everard, W. Lindsay (*C*), 377*Melton*	22,255
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (*C*), 195*N. Portsmouth* ...	14,149
Fermoy, Lord (*C*), 393*King's Lynn*	13,633
Fielden, E. B. (*C*), 165*Exchange*	15,534
Fitzroy, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. (*C*), 397 *Daventry* (*The Speaker*).....	unop.
Flanagan, W. H. (*C*), 164*Clayton*	4,903
Fleming, E. L. (*C*), 171*Withington*	14,718
Flint, A. J. (*N. Lab.*), 288*Ilkeston*.....	2
Foot, D. M. (*L*), 533*Dundee*	19,475
Foot, I. (*L*), 275*Bodmin*	unop.
Ford, Sir P. J., Bt. (*C*), 538*N. Edinburgh*	17,590
Fox, Sir G. W., Bt. (*C*), 410*Henley*	9,424
Fraser, Capt. I., C.B.E. (*C*), 43*N. St. Pancras*	10,233
Fraser, J. A. Lovat- (*N. Lab.*), 425*Lichfield*	10,879
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. Sir F. E., O.B.E., M.D., (*C*), 337*St. Albans*	26,401
Fuller, Capt. A. E. G. (*C*), 162*Ardwick* ...	5,966
Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (*C*), 434*E. Surrey*	29,535
Ganzoni, Sir J., Bt. (*C*), 132*Ipswich*	12,292
Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C*), 417*Taunton*	14,197
George, Rt Hon. David Lloyd (*L*), 493*Caernarvon*.....	5,387
George, Maj. G. Lloyd (*L*), 527*Pembroke* .	5,046
George, Megan Lloyd (*L*), 504*Anglesey* ...	4,227
Gibson, C. G. (*C*), 477*Pudsey*	11,688
Gillett, Sir G. M. (*N. Lab.*), 15*Finsbury* ...	7,159
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., D.S.O. (*C*), 551*Pollok*.....	21,449
Gledhill, G. (*C*), 125*Halifax*	20,130
Glossop, C. W. H. (*C*), 475*Penistone*.....	4,972
Gluckstein, L. H. (*C*), 185*E. Nottingham*..	5,583
Glyn, Maj. R. G. C., M.C. (*C*), 259*Abingdon*	unop.
Goff, Sir P., K.C. (*C*), 202*Chatham*.....	9,154
Goldie, N. B., K.C. (*C*), 240*Warrington* ...	5,345
Goodman, Col. A. W. (*C*), 27*N. Islington*..	14,007
Gore, Capt. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*C*), 426*Stafford*.....	9,827
Gower, Sir R., O.B.E. (*C*), 203*Gillingham*...	11,174
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583*Hamilton*.....	2,053
Graham, Maj. Sir F., Bt., (*C*), 280*N. Cumberland*	1,277
Granville, E. I. (*L. Nat.*), 428*Eye*.....	unop.
Graves, Marjorie (*C*), 21*S. Hackney*.....	3,693
Gray, W. J. Anstruther- (*C*), 586*N. Lanark*	4,693
Greene, W. P. C. (*C*), 254*Worcester*	9,746
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. A. (*Lab.*), 234*Wakefield*	344
Grenfell, D. R. (*Lab.*), 515*Gower*	2,806
Grenfell, E. C. (*C*), 2*City of London*.....	unop.
Gretton, Col. Rt. Hon. J., O.B.E. (*C*), 421 *Burton*.....	17,285
Griffith, F. Kingsley, M.C. (*L*), 173*Middlesbrough West*	12,971
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool*	4,272
Grimston, R. V. (*C*), 455*Westbury*.....	5,935
Gritten, W. G. Howard (*C*), 126*Hartlepools*	16,380
Groves, T. E. (*Lab.*), 245*Stratford*.....	203
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479*Rother Valley*...	10,373
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 192*Drake*.....	12,394
Guinness, T. L. E. B. (*C*), 67*Bath*	16,455
Gunston, D. W., M.C. (*C*), 325*Thornbury*..	12,064
Guy, J. C. M., M.C. (*C*), 536*Cent. Edinburgh*	6,727
Hacking, Capt. Rt. Hon. D. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 356*Chorley*.....	16,015
Hales, H. K. (*C*), 227*Hanley*	3,017
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474*Normanton*	12,903
Hall, G. H. (*Lab.*), 497*Aberdare*	unop.
Hall, Capt. W. D'A., M.C. (*C*), 505*Brecon*...	8,397
Hamilton, Sir G. (*C*), 131*Ilford*	31,564
Hamilton, Sir R. W. (*L.*), 592*Orkney*	unop.
Hammersley, S. S. (*C*), 224*Stockport*.....	27,586
Hanbury, C. (*C*), 300*N. Dorset*	4,817
Hanley, D. A. (*C*), 14*Deptford*	4,314
Hannon, P. J. H. (*C*), 79*Moseley*.....	39,642
Harbord, A. (*L. Nat.*), 123*Gt. Yarmouth*..	15,273
Harris, Sir P. A., Bt. (*L*), 8*S. W. Bethnal Green*	6,253
Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E. (*C*), 291 *West Derbyshire*	unop.
Hartland, G. A. (*C*), 183*Norwich*	10,588
Harvey, G. (*C*), 33*Kennington*	8,183
Harvey, C. M. Barclay- (*C*), 564*Kincardine*	5,376
Harvey, Maj. S. E. (*C*), 298*Totnes*	6,562
Haslam, Dr. H. C. (*C*), 380*Horncastle*	9,312
Haslam, Sir J. (*C*), 87*Bolton*	29,666
Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. M. (*C*), 303*Barnard Castle*	2,434
Healy, Cahir (*Nat.*), 613*Fermanagh*	5,296
Heilgers, Capt. F. F. A. (*C*), 431*Bury St. Edmunds*	unop.
Henderson, Lt.-Col. Sir V. L., M.C. (*C*), 314 *Chelmsford*.....	24,206
Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P., D.S.O. (*C*), 381 *Louth*	3,995
Hepburn, P. G. T. Buchan- (*C*), 151*E. Toxteth*	19,091
Hepworth, J. (*C*), 91*E. Bradford*	6,753
Herbert, Sir D. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 338*Watford*	24,653
Herbert, G., M.B.E. (*C*), 205*Rotherham* ...	762
Herbert, Capt. S. (*C.*), 59*Abbey*.....	unop.
Hicks, G. (*Lab.*), 61*E. Woolwich*	608
Hills, Maj. Rt. Hon. J. W. (*C*), 478*Ripon*..	32,773
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485*Wentworth*	17,399
Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G. (*C*), 13*Chelsea*	18,289
Holdsworth, H. (*L*), 93*S. Bradford*	15,537
Hope, A. O. J., M.C. (*C*), 71*Aston*	16,747
Hope, S. (*C*), 273*Stalybridge*	13,306
Hopkinson, A. (*Ind.*), 366*Mossley*	1,430
Hornby, F. (*C*), 153*Everton*	4,400
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*C*), 547*Hillhead*	13,740
Horobin, I. M. (*Nat.*), 47*Central Southwark*	7,447
Horsbrugh, Florence, M.B.E. (*C*), 534*Dundee*	15,983
Howard, T. F., D.C.M. (*C*), 28*S. Islington*	7,161
Howitt, Dr. A. B., C.V.O. (*C*), 199*Reading*	15,162
Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (*C*), 20*N. Hackney*	11,523
Hudson, R. S. (*C*), 221*Southport*	16,324
Hume, Sir G. (*C*), 18*Greenwich*...	15,556
Hunter, Dr. J. (*L*), 574*Dumfries*	19,180
Hunter, Capt. M. J. (*C*), 378*Brigg*.	6,195
Hurd, Sir P. A. (*C*), 452*Devizes*	8,201
Hurst, Col. Sir G. B., T.D., K.C. (*C*), 168 *Moss Side*	15,262
Hutchison, W. G. D. (*C*), 320 *Romford* ...	18,687
Inskip, Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 328*Fareham*	unop.
Iveagh, Countess of, C.B.E. (*C*), 220*Southend*	33,823
Jackson, Sir H. (*C*), 55*Central Wandsworth*	11,647
Jackson, J. C., K.C. (*C*), 361*Heywood*	19,514
James, Wing-Com. A. W. H. (*C*), 400 *Wellingborough*..	7,990
Jamieson, D., K.C. (*C*), 549*Maryhill*	4,097
Janner, B. (*L*), 52*Whitechapel*	1,149
Jenkins, Sir W. (*Lab.*), 517*Neath*	13,464
Jennings, R. (*C*), 312*Sedgefield*	6,552
Jesson, Maj. T. E. (*C*), 201 *Rochdale*	7,017
Joel, D. J. B. (*C*), 114*Dudley*	3,904
John, Will (*Lab.*), 501*W. Rhondda*	18,728
Johnson, R. P. Croom-, K.C. (*C*), 415 *Bridgwater*.....	17,067
Johnston, J. W. (*C*), 598*Clackmannan*. ...	6,756
Johnston, M. Campbell- (*C*), 117*S. East Ham*	2,563

	Maj
Johnstone, H (*L*), 22a *South Shields*	10,016
Jones, F Llewellyn (*L Nat*), 512 *Flint*	24,247
Jones, Sir G W H (*C*), 53 *Stoke Newington*	10,198
Jones, H. Haydn (*L*), 520 *Merioneth*	1,949
Jones, Dr J H Morris, M C (*L Nat*), 510 *Denbigh*	unop
Jones, J J (*Lab*), 244 *Silvertown*	14,197
Jones Lewis (*L Nat*) 503 *W Swansea*	6 016
Jones, Morgan (*Lab*), 514 *Caerphilly*	12,017
Jones, J Lees (*C*), 163 *Blackley*	4 335
Ker, J C, C S I, C I E (*C*), 599 *W Stirling*	1 819
Kerr, Col C (*L Nat*) 559 *Montrose*	933
Kerr, H W (*C*), 189 *Oldham*	21,766
Kimball, L (*C*), 376 *Loughborough* ..	7,852
Kirkpatrick W M (*C*) 197 *Preston*	20,566
Kirkwood, D (*Lab*) 532 *Dumbarton*	997
Knatchbull Capt Hon M H R, M C (*C*) 343 *Ashford*	6,210
Knebworth Viscount (*C*) 336 *Hitchin*	17,529
Knight G W Holford, K C (*N Lab*), 186 *S Nottingham*	12,269
Knox, Maj Gen Sir A W F, K C B, C M G (*C*), 264 *Wycombe*	30,387
Lamb, Sir J Q (*C*), 427 *Stone*	13,920
Lambert Rt Hon G (*L Nat*), 294 *South Molton*	22,201
Lampson, Rt Hon G Locker (*C*), 391 *Wood Green*	32,384
Lampson, Comdr O Locker, C M G, D S O (*C*), 76 *Handsworth*	22,441
Lansbury, Rt Hon George (*Lab*), 40 *Bow & Bromley*	4,664
Latham Sir P, Bt (*C*), 465 *Scarborough*	25,450
Law, Sir A (*C*) 287 *High Peak*	17 937
Law, R K (*C*) 136 *S W Hull*	13 052
Lawson, J J (*Lab*) 306 *Chester le Street*	8,539
Leckie J A (*L*) 237 *W Walsall*	6 555
Leech Dr J W (*C*) 180 *W Newcastle*	15 046
Leigh Sir John, Bt (*C*), 56 *Clapham*	14,331
Leighton, Maj B E P (*C*), 412 *Osw estry*	15,397
Leonard W (*Lab*) 552 *St Rollox*	811
Levy, T (*C*), 471 *Lelland*	11,815
Lewis, O (*C*), 315 *Colchester*	11,560
Liddall, W S (*C*) 150 *Lincoln*	6,234
Lindsay, N K (*C*) 99 *S Bristol*	9 520
Listei, Maj Rt Hon Sir P Cunliffe, C B E, M C (*C*) 387 *Hendon*	51,000
Little, Sir E G Graham (*Ind*), 490 *Londonderry*	5,327
Llewellin Maj J J O B E, M C (*C*) 390 *Uxbridge*	24,227
Lloyd, G W (*C*) 78 *Ladywood*	14 000
Lockwood J C (*C*) 19 *Central Hackney*	7,668
Lockwood, J H (*C*) 481 *Shipley*	12,579
Loder Capt J de V (*C*) 422 *Lewes*	19,386
Logan, D G (*Lab*), 157 *Scotland L pool*	5,241
Lord, Sir W Greaves, K C (*C*), 35 *Norwood*	23 634
Lumley L R (*C*), 255 *York*	13 906
Lunn, W (*Lab*), 480 *Rothwell*	2 861
Lymington Viscount (*C*) 327 *Basingstoke*	17,417
Lyons, A M (*C*), 144 *E Leicester*	16 454
Mabane W (*L Nat*) 129 *Huddersfield*	27,022
MacAndrew, Maj C G (*C*), 550 *Partick*	7,652
MacAndrew, Capt J O (*C*), 569 *S Ayrshire*	2,942
McConnell Sir J, Bt (*C*), 608 *Antrim*	unop
McCorquodale, M S (*C*) 483 *Sowerby*	13,654
Macdonald G (*Lab*), 36a *Ince*	9,797
MacDonald, Rt Hon J Ramsay (*N Lab*), 311 *Seaham*	5,951
Macdonald, Sir M, K C M G, C B (*L*), 578 *Inverness*	12,961
MacDonald, M J (*N Lab*), 404 *Bassetlaw*	13,554

	Maj
Macdonald, Capt P D (*C*), 342 *I of Wight*	23,088
McEntee, V La T (*Lab*), 239 *W Walthamstow*	1,007
McEwen, J H F (*C*) 571 *Berwick*	16,080
McGovern J (*Lab*), 553 *Shettleston*	771
McKeag W (*L*) 308 *Durham*	270
McKie, J H (*C*) 577 *Galloway*	9,817
Maclay Hon J P (*L*) 560 *Paisley*	10,004
McLean Maj A (*C*) 396 *S W Norfolk*	9 662
Maclean, Neil (*Lab*), 546 *Govan*	605
McLean Dr W H (*C*), 555 *Tradeston*	1,488
Macmillan Capt H (*C*) 225 *Stockton*	11,031
Macpherson, Rt Hon Ian, K C (*L Nat*), 579 *Ross and Cromarty*	unop
Macquisten, F A, K C (*C*), 566 *Argyll*	unop
Magnay T (*L Nat*), 121 *Gateshead*	12 938
Maitland, A (*C*), 348 *Faversham*	12,342
Maitland, Rt Hon Sir A Steel, Bt (*C*), 448 *Tamworth*	34,044
Makins Brig Gen E, C B, D S O (*C*), 270 *Knutsford*	unop
Mallalieu, E L (*L*) 468 *Colne Valley*	3 385
Mander, G Le M (*L*) 252 *E Wolverhampton*	2,317
Margesson, Capt H D, M C (*C*) 447 *Rugby*	13 970
Marsden, Com A (*C*), 3 *N Battersea*	6 703
Martin J B (*C*) 305 *Blaydon*	496
Mason D M (*U*) 537 *E Edinburgh*	7 128
Mason Lt Col G K M D S O (*C*), 108 *N Croydon*	34,800
Maxton J (*Lab*), 541 *Bridgeton*	4,689
Mayhew, Lt Col J, T D (*C*) 116 *N East Ham*	10 961
Meller R J (*C*), 438 *Witham*	26,824
Merriman Sir F B, O B E, K C (*C*) 170 *Rusholme*	18 498
Millar Sir J D, K C (*L Nat*) 575 *F Fife*	unop
Mills, Sir F Bt (*C*) 148 *F Leyton*	6 852
Mills Maj J D (*C*), 329 *New Forest*	18 192
Milne, C (*C*) 576 *W Fife*	1,914
Milne, Sir J S Wardlaw, K B E (*C*) 458 *Kidderminster*	23 545
Milner Maj J, M C (*Lab*) 142 *S E Leeds*	1,736
Mitchell H P (*C*) 383 *Brentford*	15 095
Mitchell, Sir W Lane (*C*), 58 *Streatham*	25 015
Mitchison, G G (*C*) 455 *S W St Pancras*	11,223
Molson, A H E (*C*) 469 *Doncaster*	4 842
Monsell, Com Rt Hon Sir B M Eyres, G B E (*C*), 457 *Evesham*	unop
Moore, Lt Col J C Russell C B E (*C*), 531 *Ayr*	18,282
Moreing A C (*C*), 198 *Preston*	20 133
Morgan R H (*C*), 459 *Stourbridge*	3,742
Morgan, Lt Col Sir K P Vaughan (*C*), 16 *E Fulham*	14,521
Morgan, Lt Col D Watts, C B E, D S O (*Lab*) 500 *F Rhondda*	11,727
Morris, J P (*C*), 207 *N Salford*	11,880
Morris O T (*C*), 495 *E Cardiff*	2 173
Morrison, W S, M C (*C*), 322 *Cirencester*	22,302
Moss, Capt H J (*C*), 587 *Rutherglen*	5,319
Muirhead, Maj A J, M C (*C*) 418 *Wells*	5,271
Mumo, P (*C*), 516 *Llandaff*	11,823
Nall, Col Sir J, D S O, T D (*C*), 167 *Hulme*	15,966
Nathan, Maj H L (*L*), 7 *N E Bethnal Green*	2,767
Nation, Brig Gen J J H, C V O, D S O. (*C*), 134 *E Hull*	5,977
Newton, Sir G D C, K B E (*C*), 104 *Cambridge*	14,795
Nicholson, G (*C*), 194 *Morpeth*	1,992

	Maj.
Nicholson, Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. (*C*), 330 *Peterefield*	22,522
Normand, W. G., K.C. (*C*), 540*W. Edinburgh*	18,703
North, Capt. E. T. (*C*), 446*Nuneaton*	2,464
Nunn, W. (*C*), 282*Whitehaven*	2,031
O'Connor, T. J., K.C. (*C*), 184*Central Nottingham*	18,296
O'Donovan, Dr. W. J., O.B.E. (*C*), 51*Mile End*	2,661
Oman, Sir C., K.B.E. (*C*), 487*Oxford U.*	unop.
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (*C*), 607 *Antrim*	unop.
Ormiston, T. (*C*), 585*Motherwell*	789
Owen, Maj. G., D.S.O. (*L*), 506*Caernarvon*	694
Palmer, F. N. (*N. Lab.*), 232*S. Tottenham*	5,222
Parkinson, J. A., C.B.E., (*Lab.*), 247*Wigan*	1,018
Patrick, C. M. (*C*), 295*Tavistock*	3,718
Peake, Capt. O. (*C*), 139*N. Leeds*	25,537
Pearson, W. G. (*C*), 310*Jarrow*	3,192
Peat, C. U., M.C. (*C*), 110*Darlington*	8,618
Penny, Sir F. G. (*C*), 137*Kingston-on-Thames*	28,312
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (*C*), 127*Hastings*	17,657
Perkins, W. R. D. (*C*), 324*Stroud*	16,573
Peters, Dr. S. J. (*L.*), 340*Huntingdonshire*	18,478
Petherick, M. (*C*), 278*Penryn*	2,382
Peto, Sir Basil E., Bt. (*C*), 292*Barnstaple*	1,710
Peto, Capt. G. K., C.B.E. (*C*), 251*Bilston*	3,773
Philipson, H. R. Murray (*C*), 389*Twickenham*	4,807
Pickering, E. H. (*L*), 146*W. Leicester*	13,903
Pickford, Hon. Mary, C.B.E. (*C*), 22*North Hammersmith*	6,977
Pike, C. F. (*C*), 210*Attercliffe*	165
Potter, J (*C*), 118*Eccles*	9,948
Powell, Lt.-Col. E. G. H. (*C*), 49*S.E. Southwark*	1,385
Power, Sir J. C., Bt. (*C*), 250*Wimbledon*	29,969
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton, T.D. (*C*), 36 *East Lewisham*	20,869
Preston, Sir W. (*C*), 106*Cheltenham*	17,261
Price, G. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth*	13,742
Proctor, Maj. H. A. (*C*), 63*Accrington*	12,622
Purbrick, R. (*C*), 158*Walton*	19,952
Pybus, P. J., C.B.E. (*Nat. L*), 317*Harwich*	22,589
Raikes, H. V. A. M. (*C*), 321*S.E. Essex*	10,37
Ramsay, A., O.B.E. (*C*), 242*West Bromwich*	525
Ramsay, Capt. A. H. M. (*C*), 590*Peebles*	8,250
Ramsay, T. B. W (*L. Nat.*), 580 *Western Isles*	1,008
Ramsbotham, H., O.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 363*Lancaster*	21,876
Ramsden, E. J. S. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 92 *N. Bradford*	19,136
Rankin, R. (*C*), 156*Kirkdale*	4,772
Ratcliffe, A. (*C*), 424*Leek*	1,088
Rathbone, Eleanor (*Ind.*), 491*Combined Universities*	1,464
Rawson, Comm. Sir A. Cooper (*C*), 94 *Brighton*	62,253
Ray, Sir W. (*C*), 200*Richmond*	unop.
Rea, W. R. (*L*), 113*Dewsbury*	8,362
Reed, A. C. (*C*), 120*Exeter*	11,789
Reid, D. D. (*C*), 610*Down*	unop.
Reid, J. S. C. (*C*), 561*Stirling*	9,363
Reid, W. A. (*C*), 112*Derby*	25,888
Reid, Capt. A. S. Cunningham- (*C*), 42*St. Marylebone*	1,013
Remer, J. R. (*C*), 271*Macclesfield*	16,942
Rentoul, Sir G. S. C., K.C. (*C*), 429*Lowestoft*	11,992
Renwick, Maj. G. A. (*C*), 370*Stretford*	26,206
Reynolds, Lt.-Col. Sir J., Bt., D.S.O. (*C*), 154*Exchange*	13,144
Rhys, Hon. C. A. U., M.C. (*C*), 437*Guildford*	Maj. 32,766
Roberts, A. O. (*L*), 511*Wrexham*	1,821
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt. (*C*). 213*Eccleshall*	unop.
Robertson, Maj. J. A. Fitzwarrenne-Despencer-, O.B.E. (*C*), 453*Salisbury*	16,233
Robinson, J. R. (*C*), 373*Widnes*	9,864
Ropner, Col. L., M.C. (*C*), 467*Barkston Ash*	13,339
Rosbotham, S. T. (*N. Lab.*), 368*Ormskirk*	20,253
Ross, Maj. R., M.C. (*C*), 614*Derry*	unop.
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (*L. Nat.*), 279*St. Ives*	unop.
Runge, Mrs. N., O.B.E. (*C*). 5*Rotherhithe*	130
Russell, A., K.C. (*C*), 557*Kirkcaldy*	4,640
Russell, Maj. A. West (*C*), 233*Tynemouth*	9,312
Russell, H. F. (*C*), 211*Brightside*	4,742
Russell, R. J. (*L*), 269*Eddisbury*	unop.
Rutherford, Sir H., Bt. (*C*), 152*Edge Hill*	8,129
Salmon, Major I., C.B.E. (*C*), 386*Harrow*	33,827
Salt, E. W. (*C*), 82*Yardley*	15,413
Salter, Dr. A. (*Lab.*), 6*W. Bermondsey*	91
Samuel, Sir A. M., Bart. (*C*), 436*Farnham*	unop.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H., G.C.B., G.B.E. (*L.*), 358*Darwen*	4,287
Samuel, S. (*C*), 57*Putney*	21,146
Sandeman, Sir A. N. Stewart-, Bt. (*C*), 365*Middleton*	20,905
Sanderson, Sir F., Bt. (*C*), 115*Ealing*	25,935
Sassoon, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G. (*C*), 130*Hythe*	16,669
Savery, S. S. (*C*), 461*Holderness*	11,089
Scone, Lord (*C*), 594*Perth*	3,858
Selley, H. R. (*C*), 4*S. Battersea*	15,035
Shakespeare, G. H. (*L. Nat.*), 182*Norwich*	12,630
Shaw, Mrs. H. B., M.B.E. (*C*), 581*Bothwell*	2,148
Shaw, Capt. W. T. (*C*), 565*Angus*	5,181
Shepperson, Sir E. W. (*C*), 333*Leominster*	7,113
Simmonds, O. E. (*C*), 73*Duddeston*	6,543
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., G.C.S.I., K.C. (*L. Nat.*), 484*Spen Valley*	12,956
Sinclair, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (*L*), 572*Caithness*	unop.
Sinclair, Col. T., C.B., M.D. (*C*), 615*Belfast Univ.*	unop.
Skelton, A. Noel (*C*), 601*Scot. Univ.*	unop.
Slater, J. (*C*), 440*Eastbourne*	unop.
Smiles, Lt.-Col. Sir W. D., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 83*Blackburn*	24,462
Smith, Bracewell (*C*), 9*Dulwich*	8,344
Smith, L. W. (*C*), 214*Hallam*	19,050
Smith, R. W. (*C*), 562*Central Aberdeen*	3,743
Smith, Sir Walker (*C*), 66*Barrow*	4,959
Smithers, Waldron (*C*), 345*Chislehurst*	26,640
Somerset, T. (*C*), 604*N. Belfast*	unop.
Somervell, D. B., O.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 268*Crewe*	6,790
Somerville, A. A. (*C*), 261*Windsor*	unop.
Somerville, D. G. (*C*), 248*E. Willesden*	18,983
Soper, R. J. (*L. Nat.*), 65*Barnsley*	770
Southby, Com. A. R. J., R.N. (*C*), 435*Epsom*	36,505
Spears, Brig.-Gen. E. L., C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 105*Carlisle*	4,634
Spencer, R. A. (*C*), 206*St. Helens*	2,430
Stanley, Lord, M.C. (*C*), 360*Fylde*	unop.
Stanley, Maj. Hon. O. F. G., M.C. (*C*), 450 *Westmorland*	unop.
Stevenson, J., O.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 542*Camlachie*	3,179
Stewart, W. J. (*C*), 605*S. Belfast*	unop.
Stones, J. (*C*), 359*Farnworth*	2,907
Storey, S. (*C*), 230*Sunderland*	22,802
Stourton, Hon. J. J. (*C*), 208*S. Salford*	6,838
Strauss, E. A. (*L. Nat.*), 48*N. Southwark*	5,992
Strickland, Capt. W. F. (*C*), 107*Coventry*	15,994
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (*C*), 272*Northwich*	14,315
Stuart, Hon. J. G., M.V.O., M.C. (*C*). 591 *Moray and Nairn*	unop.

	Maj
Sueter, Rear Adm Murray F, CB (C), 335*Hertford*	18,639
Sugden, Sir W H (C), 149*W Leyton*	10,010
Summersby, C H (*N Lab*), 49*Shoreditch*	4,608
Sutcliffe, H (C), 369*Royton*	6,902
Tate, Mrs H B (C) 249*W Willesden*	8,360
Taylor W Ross, CBE (C) 430*Woodbridge*	19,769
Taylor, Vice Adm E A, CMG, CVO (C) 39*S Paddington*	22,674
Tempelton, W P (C) 582*Coatbridge*	1,501
Thomas, Rt Hon J H (*Lab*), 111*Derby*	27 416
Thomas, J P L (C), 332*Hereford*	6,953
Thomas Maj L Beaumont, MC (C) 77*King's Norton*	11,047
Thompson Luke (C), 229*Sunderland*	23 679
Thomson, Sir F C, Bt, KC (C), 530 S *Aberdeen*	27,361
Thorne Will CBE (*Lab*) 243*Plaistow*	unop
Thorp, L I KC (C), 175*Nelson*	7 684
Tinker J J (*Lab*), 147*Leigh*	2 128
Titchfield Marquess of (C) 407*Newark*	14,605
Todd Capt A J K (C) 401*Berwick*	unop
Todd A S (C) 423*Kingsbridge*	2 439
Touche G C (C) 439*Reigate*	26 858
Tinan, J (C), 543*Cathcart*	17,723
Troyte Lt Col G J Acland, CMG, DSO (C), 296*Tiverton*	unop
Tryon Maj Rt Hon G C (C), 95*Brighton*	62,041
Tuiton R H (C), 466*Thirsk & Malton*	unop
Walker Sir C L Forestier, Bt, KBE (C) 524*Monmouth*	14,612
Wallace, Capt D Euan, MC (C) 128 *Hornsey*	33,609
Wallace J (*L Nat*) 535*Dunfermline*	4 616
Wallhead R C (*Lab*), 498*Merthyr*	13 789
Ward Col Sir A Lambert, Bt DSO (C) 135 V *W Hull*	16 603
Ward Irene M B CBE (C), 236*Wallsend*	7 606
Ward Mrs S A (C), 422*Cannock*	4 665
Warrender, Sir V, Bt, MC (C), 354*Grantham*	15,049
Waterhouse, Capt C, MC (C), 148*S Leicester*	22,875
Watt, Capt G S H (C), 473*Keighley*	5,887
Wayland, Sir W A (C), 344*Canterbury*	24,407
Webb Col J Baldwin (C) 414*Wrekin*	8,096
Wedderburn, H J Scrymgeour (C) 596*W Renfrew*	7,115
Wedgwood, Col Rt Hon J C, DSO (*Lab*) 176*Newcastle under Lyme*	unop
Wells, S R (C), 256*Bedford*	15,376
Weston Lt Gen Sir A Hunter (C), 567*Bute and Northern*	14,240
Weymouth Viscount (C), 416*Frome*	7 110
White H Graham (*L*) 69*E Birkenhead*	17,075
Whiteside, B N H (C) 141*S Leeds*	725
Whyte, J B (C) 289*N E Derbyshire*	1,334
Williams, Charles (C), 297*Torquay*	27,339
Williams, David (*Lab*), 502*E Swansea*	3,949
Williams, E J (*Lab*), 518*Ogmore*	12,411
Williams, H G (C), 109*S Croydon*	9,937
Williams Dr J H (*Lab*), 509*Llanelly*	16,033
Williams T (*Lab*) 470*Don Valley*	8,093
Wills W D (C), 68*Batley*	9,978
Wilson C T (C) 161*W est Toxteth*	5 635
Wilson, G H A OBE (C), 489*Camb Univ*	unop
Winterton, Rt Hon Earl (C) 445*Horsham*	38,954
Wise, A R (C), 217*Smethwick*	7 018
Withers, Sir J J, CBE (C), 488*Camb U*	unop
Wolmer, Rt Hon Visct (C), 326*Aldershot*	18,043
Womersley W J (C), 124*Grimsby*	17 601
Wood, Rt Hon Sir K (C), 62*W Wooluich*	11 921
Wood Maj Sir M M OBE (*L*) 570*Banff*	unop
Worthington Dr J V (*N Lab*) 323*Forest of Dean*	1 524
Wragg, H (C), 284*Belper*	7 911
Young, Com Rt Hon Sir E Hilton, GBE DSO, DSC (C), 352*Sevenoaks*	unop
Young, E (*L*), 172*E Middlesbrough*	6 329

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1931

THE result of the General Election of 1931 is shown in tabular form below The Electorate numbered approximately 30,000 000 and if the votes in uncontested constituencies (2 358 000) are deducted the number of electors who recorded their votes amounted to seven ninths of the remainder In 1832 the electors numbered about 1 000 000 increased to 2 500 000 in 1867 5 000 000 in 1884 21 000 000 in 1918 (when women of 30 were enfranchised), and to 28 850 000 in 1929 (women having the vote on the same terms as men)

Party and Leader	Number of Candidates			Votes Received	Members Returned		
	Men	Women	Total		Unl	Opposed	Total
Government —							
Nat Labour (MacDonald)	22	0	22	340 000	0	13	13
Conservative (Baldwin)	504	16	520	11 873 000	49	423	472
Liberal National (Simon)	39	1	40	870 000	7	28	35
Liberal (Samuel)	82	4	86	1,332 000	5	28	33
Independent Nationalist	3	0	3	90,000	0	3	3
Total for National Government	650	21	671	14 505 000	61	495	556
Opposition —							
Labour (Henderson)	477	36	513	6 642 000	6	46	52
Liberal (Lloyd George)	33	1	34	346 000	0	4	4
New Party (Mosley)	24	0	24	36 000	0	0	0
Communist	23	2	25	75 000	0	0	0
Independent	24	2	26	100,000	0	3	3
Total against National Government	581	41	622	7 199 000	6	53	59
Grand Total	1,231	62	1 293	21,704,000	67	548	615

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M* = Men *W* = Women), *C* = Conservative, *Com* = Communist, *Ind* = Independent, *L* = Liberal, *L Nat* = Liberal Nationalist, *Lab* = Labour *N Lab* = National Labour, *N P* = New Party, *Nat* = Scottish, Welsh or Irish Nationalist * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament for the *same*, and † for a *different*, Constituency

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS, 62

CITY OF LONDON,

M 23,704, *W* 20 198

1**Sir V Bowater, Bt, C* *unop*
2**E C Grenfell, C.* *unop*

BATTERSEA

North, *M* 23,872, *W* 26,001
3 *Com A Marsden,* R.N *C* 18 688
*W S Sanders, C B F, *Lab* 11 985
S Saklatvala, *Com* 3,021

South, *M* 25 909, *W* 31,288
4 *H R Selley, C* 27,857
*W Bennett, *Lab* 12,822
L J Cuming, *N P* . 909

BERMONDSEY

Rotherhithe, *M* 17,372, *W* 18,739
5 *Mrs N C Runje* O B E, *C* 11,666
Ben Smith, *Lab* 11 536

West *M* 15 807 *W* 17,097
6**Dr A Salter, Lab* 10 039
N H Bower, *C* 9 948
W Hannington, *Com* 873

BETHNAL GREEN

North-East, *M* 16 361 *W* 18 016
7**Major H L Nathan L* 13,135
W Barratt, *Lab* 10 368

South-West *M* 13 382, *W* 14,513
8**Sir P A Harris, Bt L* 10 176
W J Humphreys *Lab* 3 923
J J Vaughan *Com* 2 970

CAMBERWELL

Dulwich, *M* 19 148, *W* 23,877
(Bye election June 8 1932)
9 *Bracewell Smith C* 12 342
Dr C R Cooke Taylor *L* 3 998
Mrs H Bentwich, *Lab* 3 905

North, *M* 17,127, *W* 18 026
10 *A L Bateman C* 10,634
*C G Ammon, *Lab* 9,869

North-West,
M 18 976, *W* 22 208
11 *J D Cassels,* K C *C* 17 581
H Hughes K C, *Lab* 8,693

Peckham, *M* 22,538, *W* 25,395
12 *Lt Viscount Boyndale,* R N *C* 19,458
*J Beckett, *Lab* 11 217
E J Titler, *N Lab* 1 442
H Beaumont, *Ind Lab* 1 350

CHELSEA,

M 16 076, *W* 26,455
13**Col Rt Hon Sir S J G Hoare, Bt,* G B E, *C* 23 015
G Foan, *Lab* 4,726

DEPTFORD,

M 34,015, *W* 37,390
14 *D A Hanley, C* 26,558
*Rt Hon C W Bowerman *Lab* 22,244

FINSBURY,

M 22,794 *W* 24,428
15**Sir G M Gillett N Lab* 17 292
T Williams, *Lab* 10 133

FULHAM

East, *M* 23,426, *W* 28,262
16**Lt Col Sir K P Vaughan Morgan,* O B E, *C* 23 438
Sir John Maynard K C I E C S I *Lab* 8 917
J H Greenwood, *L* 1 788

West *M* 23 372, *W* 27 619
17**Sir Cyril S Cobb,* K B E M V O, *C* 24 257
J W Banfield, *Lab* 12,164

GREENWICH,

M 30,122 *W* 33 263
18 *Sir George Hume C* 29 278
*E T Palmer *Lab* 13 722
Mrs K Duncan, *Com* 2 024

HACKNEY

Central *M* 21 866, *W* 26 159
19 *J C Lockwood C* 16,963
*F C Watkins *Lab* 9,295
I B Franklin O B E, *L* 6,316

North, *M* 20 251, *W* 25,766
20**Capt A U M Hudson, C* 20 545
F G Bowles *Lab* 9 022

South, *M* 20 864, *W* 23 509
21 *Frances Marjorie Graves, C* 15 920
*Rt Hon H S Morrison, *Lab* 12,827

HAMMERSMITH

North, *M* 21,369 *W* 24 324
22 *Hon Mary Pickford,* C B E, *C* 18 815
*J P Gardner, *Lab* 11 838
E F Bramley *Com* 697
R E N Braden, *N P* 431

South *M* 20 047, *W* 23 023
23 *Dr J D Cooke, C* 21 018
*D Chater, *Lab* 8 390

HAMPSTEAD,

M 24,242 *W* 40,285
George Baljou, C 36,928
H Smith, *Lab* 5,475

HOLBORN,

M 15,678, *W* 17,864
25**Stuart Bevan* K C *C* 16,094
F W Hickmbottom, *Lab* 2 916

ISLINGTON

East, *M* 27 976 *W* 33,659
26 *Thelma Cazalet C* 27,221
*Mrs L Manning, *Lab* 13,111

North, *M* 29,508, *W* 35 978
27 *Col A W Goodman, C* 28,790
*R S Young, *Lab* 14,783

South, *M* 21,157, *W* 23,559
28 *T F Howard,* D C M, *C* 18,671
*W S Cluse, *Lab* . 10 910

West, *M* 20,233, *W* 21,947
29 *P W Donner, C* 14 487
*F Montague, *Lab* 9 977

KENSINGTON

North, *M* 26,514, *W* 34 307
30 *J A L Duncan, C* 27,860
*F R West, *Lab* 15,843

South *M* 21,484, *W* 47 857
31**Sir W H Davison,* K B E, *C.* *unop*

LAMBETH

Brixton, *M* 23 722, *W* 28,847
32**N C Colman, C* 24,673
E A Radice *Lab* 7,358

Kennington *M* 22 177, *W* 24,423
33 *George Hartley C* 18,371
*L W Matters *Lab* 10,188

North, *M* 18,781 *W* 20,142
34 *F Briant L* 16 368
*G R Strauss *Lab* 8,766

Norwood, *M* 26 147 *W* 33,408
35**Sir W Greaves Ford,* K C, *C* 30,851
Miss A J Anstey *Lab* 7,217

LEWISHAM

East, *M* 37,725, *W* 44,881
36**Lt Col Sir Assheton Pownall* O B E, T D, *C* 41,354
J C Wilmot *Lab* 20,485

West, *M* 28,603, *W* 35,343
37**Sir Philip Dawson, C* 34,289
R M M Stewart *Lab* 9,956

PADDINGTON.

North *M* 21,405, *W* 28,196
38**B Bracken, C* 23 901
Dr Esther Rickards, *Lab* 9,597

South *M* 19,786 *W* 31,865
39**Vice Adm E A Taylor,* C M G, C V O, *C* 27,206
Miss L A Cox, *Lab* 4,532

POPLAR

Bow and Bromley,
M 21,130, *W* 22 649
40**Rt Hon George Lansbury, Lab* 16,306
D L R Guthrie *C* 11,642

South, *M* 23,679, *W* 24,487
41 *D M Adams Lab* 16,253
H L M Jones, *L* 11,965

ST MARYLEBONE,

M 28 233, *W* 44,368
(Bye election, April 28, 1932)
2**Capt A S Cunningham Reid, C* 11,677
Sir Basil Blackett, K C B, K C S I, *C* 10 664

ST. PANCRAS.

North, *M.* 21,328 ; *W.* 26,612

43 *Capt. I. Fraser*, C.B.E., *C.* 22,490
*James Marley, *Lab.*.....12,257
W. G. Shepherd, *Com.*.... 456

South-East, *M.* 19,549 ; *W.* 21,818

44 *Sir A. L. Beit, Bt., C.* 18,064
*H. G. Romeril, *Lab.* ... 8,684
Shaukat Usmani, *Com.* 332

South-West, *M.* 19,784 ; *W.* 22,232

45 *C. G. Mitcheson, C.*..... 18,737
*W. Carter, *Lab.* 7,514

SHOREDITCH.

M. 30,133 ; *W.* 31,741

46 *C. H. Summersby, L. Nat.* 19,596
*E. Thurtle, *Lab.* ...14,988

SOUTHWARK.

Central, *M.* 19,469 ; *W.* 19,783

47 *I. M. Horobin, Nat.*... . 15,913
*Harry Day, *Lab.* 8,466

North, *M.* 15,613 ; *W.* 16,171

48 *E. A. Strauss, L. Nat.* 13,045
*G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.* 7,053

South-East. *M.* 17,147 ; *W.* 21,216

49 *Lt.-Col. E.G. H. Powell, C.* 11,063
*T. E. Naylor, *Lab.* 9,678

STEPNEY.

Limehouse, *M.* 18,581 ; *W.* 20,101

50**Major C. R. Attlee, Lab.* 11,354
R. Girouard, *C.*... 10,803
H. L. Hodge, *N.P.* 307

Mile End, *M.* 17,807 ; *W.* 19,089

51 *Dr. W. J. O'Donovan*, O.B.E., *C.* 12,399
*John Scurr, *Lab.* 9,738

Whitechapel and St. George's, *M.* 18,901 ; *W.* 19,313

52 *B. Janner, L.* ... .11,013
*J. Hall, *Lab.* 9,864
H. Pollitt, *Com.* 2,658
T. Lewis, *N.P.* 154

STOKE NEWINGTON,

M. 15,300 ; *W.* 19,291

53**Sir G. H. Jones, C.* 16,035
F. L. Kerran, *Lab.* 5,837

WANDSWORTH.

Balham and Tooting, *M.* 25,743 ; *W.* 31,456

54**Sir Alfred Butt, Bt., C.* 28,592
P. F. Pollard, *Lab.* 9,780

Central, *M.* 18,323 ; *W.* 21,140

55 *Sir Henry Jackson, C.* 19,159
J. L. Cohen, *Lab.*..... 7,512
A. M. Diston, *N.P.* 424

Clapham, *M.* 21,507 ; *W.* 26,629

56**Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C.* ...21,648
Miss H. A. Browning, *Lab.* 7,317
J. H. Clarke, *L.* 2,869

Putney, *M.* 21,667 ; *W.* 28,871

57**Samuel Samuel, C.* 27,318
J. C. Lawder, *Lab.* 6,172

Streatham, *M.* 20,970 ; *W.* 29,100

58**Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C.* 30,358
Mrs. R. B. Fraser, *Lab.* 5,343

WESTMINSTER.

Abbey, *M.* 22,358 ; *W.* 26,280

(Bye-election, July 12, 1933.)

59 *Capt. S. Herbert, C.* ...*unop.*

St. George's, *M.* 21,460 ; *W.* 34,088

60**A. Duff-Cooper*, D.S.O., *C. unop.*

WOOLWICH.

East, *M.* 20,824 ; *W.* 22,033

61**G. Hicks, Lab.*..... 16,658
Capt. J. F. Finn, *C.* 16,050

West, *M.* 25,305 ; *W.* 27,612

62**Rt. Hon. Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C.* 26,441
J. Reeves, *Lab.*.....14,520

ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 193.

ACCRINGTON.

M. 25,017 ; *W.* 29,671

63 *Maj. H. A. Procter*, C. 30,799
*T. Snowden, *Lab.*.....18,177

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

M. 16,029 ; *W.* 18,945

64**Col. J. Broadbent, C.* ...15,652
J. W. Gordon, *Lab.*.....11,074
J. T. Middleton, *L.*..... 2,696
C. B. Hobhouse, *N.P.* 424

BARNSLEY.

M. 25,164 ; *W.* 24,738

65 *R. J. Soper, L. Nat.* ...21,392
*J. Potts, *Lab.* 20,622

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,

M. 20,866 ; *W.* 20,329

66 *Sir Walker Smith, C.* . 20,794
D. Adams, *Lab.*.....15,835

BATH.

M. 19,649 ; *W.* 28,281.

67 *T. L. E. B. Guinness, C.* 24,696
S. R. Daniels, *L.* 8,241
G. G. Desmond, *Lab.* ... 5,680

BATLEY AND MORLEY,

M. 22,758 ; *W.* 27,384

68 *W. D. Wills, C.*.....26,378
*Sir Ben Turner, C.B.E., *Lab.* . ..16,700

BIRKENHEAD.

East, *M.* 22,279 ; *W.* 24,277

69**H. Graham White, L.*....26,938
C. McVey, *Lab.*..... 9,863

West, *M.* 19,917 ; *W.* 22,683

70 *Maj. J. S. Allen*, M.C., T.D., *C.*.....22,336
*W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 12,671

BIRMINGHAM

Aston, *M.* 20,655 ; *W.* 23,468

71 *A. O. J. Hope*, M.C., *C.*..22,959
T. J. May, *Lab.* 6,212
*E. J. St. Loe Strachey, *Ind.* 3,236

Deritend, *M.* 22,499 ; *W.* 23,172

72 *J. S. Crooke, C.*..... .21,684
*F. Longden, *Lab.* 11,163

Duddeston, *M.* 19,964 ; *W.* 21,528

73 *O. E. Simmonds, C.* ...16,332
*G. F. Sawyer, *Lab.* 9,789
B. Moore, *Com.*..... 327
J. Williams, *N.P.* 284

Edgbaston, *M.* 23,351 ; *W.* 30,604

74**Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, C.* 33,085
W. W. Blaylock, *Lab.*... 5,157

Erdington, *M.* 31,877 ; *W.* 35,571

75 *J. F. Eales*, K.C., *C.*.....35,672
*C. J. Simmons, *Lab.* ...16,676

Handsworth, *M.* 23,653 ; *W.* 29,007

76**Com. O. Locker-Lampson*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*.....30,989
L. A. Fenn, *Lab.* 8,548

King's Norton, *M.* 21,743 ; *W.* 25,656

77**Maj. L. Beaumont Thomas*, M.C., *C.* 22,063
G. R. Mitchison, *Lab.* 11,016
A. P. Marshall, *L.* 5,294

Ladywood, *M.* 19,149 ; *W.* 21,980

78 *G. W. Lloyd, C.* 23,057
*W. Whiteley, *Lab.* 9,057

Moseley, *M.* 41,961 ; *W.* 50,222

79**P. J. H. Hannon, C.* ...53,041
F. G. Lloyd, *Lab.*.....13,399

Sparkbrook, *M.* 21,446 ; *W.* 24,627

80**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery, C.* 23,517
G. Archibald, *Lab.* 8,538

West, *M.* 20,639 ; *W.* 22,803

81**Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain*, K.G., *C.* 22,448
O. G. Willey, *Lab.* 10,507

Yardley, *M.* 30,705 ; *W.* 33,412

82 *E. W. Salt, C.* 32,061
*A. G. Gossling, *Lab.* ...16,648
E. J. Bartleet, *N.P.* ... 479

BLACKBURN,

M. 38,656 ; *W.* 48,168

83 *Lt.-Col. Sir W. D. Smiles*, C.I.E., D.S.O., *C.*.....50,105
84 *Capt. G. S. Elliston*, M.C., *C.* 49 953
*Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, *Lab.* 25,643
*T. H. Gill, *Lab.* 25,030

BLACKPOOL,

M. 36,995 ; *W.* 54,104

85 *Capt. C. C. A. L. Erskine-Bolst, C.* 53,010
Edgar Wallace, *Ind. L.* 19,524

BOLTON,

M. 56,255 ; *W.* 66,657

86 *Maj. C. F. Entwistle*, M.C., K.C., *C.* 66,385
87 *Sir John Haslam, C.* ...63,402
*Albert Law, *Lab.*.....33,736
*M. Brothers, *Lab.* 32,049

BOOTLE,

M. 22,778 ; *W.* 24,262

Col. C. de W. Crookshank, C......22,966
*John Kinley, *Lab.*.....14,160

BOURNEMOUTH,

M. 26,826 ; *W.* 44,032

89**Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Page-Croft, Bart.*, C.M.G., *C.* 39,859
J. H. Collingbourne, *Lab.* 9,943

BRADFORD.

Central, *M.* 23,578; *W.* 28,418
90 *G. H. Eady*, *C.* 24,986
*W. Leach, *Lab.*.....15,697

East, *M.* 20,905; *W.* 25,589
91 *J. Hepworth*, *C.*.....22,532
*Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett, *Lab.* 15,779

North, *M.* 23,197; *W.* 29,667
92 *E. J. S. H. Ramsden*, O.B.E., *C.*.....31,537
P. Butler, *Lab.*.....12,401

South, *M.* 25,610; *W.* 31,916
93 *H. Holdsworth*, *L.* 31,531
*W. Hirst, *Lab.* 15,994

BRIGHTON,

M. 52,919; *W.* 75,860
94**Com. Sir A. Cooper Rawson*, C. 75,205
95**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon*, *C.* 74,993
L. C. Cohen, *Lab.*.....12,952
Mrs. R. Moore, *Lab.* ...11,878

BRISTOL.

Central, *M.* 21,639; *W.* 24,921
96 *Lord Apsley*, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., *C.* 22,311
*J. H. Alpass, *Lab.* 15,143

East, *M.* 22,813; *W.* 25,111
97**Hon. Sir S. Cripps*, K.C., *Lab.* 19,435
J. M. Spreull, *C.* 19,006

North, *M.* 23,397; *W.* 27,107
98 *R. H. Bernays*, *L.* 27,040
*W. H. Ayles, *Lab.* 13,826

South, *M.* 24,941; *W.* 28,350
99 *N. Ker-Lindsay*, *C.*.....26,694
*A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* ...17,174

West, *M.* 27,127; *W.* 38,613
100**C. T. Culverwell*, C. ...43,264
F. E. White, *Lab.*..... 8,875

BROMLEY,

M. 34,978; *W.* 45,521
101**E. T. Campbell*, *C.*.....47,077
B. B. Gillis, *Lab.* 9,265

BURNLEY,

M. 31,138; *W.* 36,968
102 *Rear-Adm. Gordon Campbell*, V.C., D.S.O., *Nat.* 35,126
*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, *Lab.* 26,917
J. Rushton, *Com.* 512

BURY,

M. 19,690; *W.* 23,812
103**Lt.-Col C. Ainsworth*, *C.*24,975
J. Bell, *Lab.* 10,532

CAMBRIDGE,

M. 18,421; *W.* 23,765
104**Sir G. D. C. Newton*, K.B.E., *C.* 23,347
Dr. A. Wood, *Lab.*..... 8,552

CARLISLE,

M. 16,267; *W.* 20,109
105 *Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears*, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *C.* 18,079
*G. Middleton, *Lab.* ...13,445

CHELTENHAM,

M. 15,003; *W.* 21,971
106**Sir Walter Preston*, *C.* 22,524
J. Ramage, *Lab.*..... 5,263

COVENTRY,

M. 42,995; *W.* 44,844
107 *Capt. W. F. Strickland*, *C.*.....44,305
*P. J. Noel-Baker, *Lab.*..28,311

CROYDON.

North, *M.* 36,844; *W.* 44,461
108**Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason*, D.S.O., *C.* 45,595
H. W. Ray, *Lab.* 10,795

South, *M.* 32,992; *W.* 41,089
(Bye-election, Feb. 9, 1932.)
109 *H. G. Williams*, *C.* ...19,126
R. P. Messel, *Lab.*..... 9,189

DARLINGTON,

M. 21,462; *W.* 23,484
110 *C. U. Peat*, M.C., *C.* ...24,416
*A. Shepherd, *Lab.*.....15,798

DERBY,

M. 40,687; *W.* 44,855
111**Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas*, *N.Lab.* 49,257
112 *W. A. Reid*, *C.* 47,729
*W. R. Raynes, *Lab.* ...21,841
W. Halls, *Lab.* 20,241

DEWSBURY,

M. 16,476; *W.* 19,810
113 *W. R. Rea*, *L.*.....19 463
*Ben Riley, *Lab.* 11,101

DUDLEY,

M. 16,928; *W.* 17,890
114 *D. J. B. Joel*, *C.* ..16,009
W. Hodgkiss, *Lab.*.....12,105

EALING,

M. 22,494; *W.* 30,659
115 *Sir F. B. Sanderson*, *Bt.*, *C.*.....32,792
J. W. Maycock, *Lab.* ...6,857

EAST HAM.

North, *M.* 21,865; *W.* 25,137
116 *Lt.-Col. J. Mayhew*, T.D., *C.*.....22,730
*Susan Lawrence, *Lab.*..11,769

South, *M.* 23,365; *W.* 25,066
117 *M. Campbell-Johnston*, *C.*..... 18,300
*A. Barnes, *Lab.* 15,737

ECCLES,

M. 24,027; *W.* 27,616
118 *J. Potter*, *C.* 26,049
*D. L. Mort, *Lab.* 16,101

EDMONTON,

M. 22,634; *W.* 24 410
119 *J. R. Chalmers*, *C.*.....18,774
*F. A. Broad, *Lab.* 14,250

EXETER,

M. 19,521; *W.* 23,996
120 *A. C. Reed*, *C.* 20,360
Lady Acland, *L.*..... 8,571
Lt.-Col. J. V. Delahaye, D.S.O., M.C., *Lab.*..... 7,958

GATESHEAD,

M. 35,801; *W.* 38,071
121 *T. Magnay*, *L. Nat.* ...34,764
E. Bevin, *Lab.*.....21,826
J. S. Barr, *N.P.*..... . 1,077
J. Fennell, *L.* 187

GLOUCESTER,

M. 16,052; *W.* 18,421
122**H. Leslie Boyce*, *C.* ...19,201
C. H. Fox, *Lab.* 9,223

GREAT YARMOUTH,

M. 16,639; *W.* 20,470
123**Arthur Harbord*, *L. Nat.* 21,008
J. H. Martin, *Lab.* ... 5,735

GRIMSBY,

M. 34,917; *W.* 36,980
124**W. J. Womersley*, *C.* 33,725
G. E. Farmery, *Lab.*....16,124

HALIFAX,

M. 30,590; *W.* 38,865
125 *Gilbert Gledhill*, *C.*.....36,731
*A. W. Longbottom, *Lab.* 16,601
F. Sykes, *Ind. L.* 2,578

HARTLEPOOLS, THE,

M. 26,387; *W.* 27,265
126**W. G. Howard Gritten*, *C.*.....30,842
A. A. MacGregor, *Lab.* 14,462

HASTINGS,

M. 17,019; *W.* 26,563
127**Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy*, *C.* 22,640
Irene Goddard, *Lab.* 4,983
T. A. E. Spearing, *L.* . 4,561

HORNSEY,

M. 28,829; *W.* 40,251
128**Capt. D. Euan Wallace*, M.C., *C.* 41,194
H. A. Franklin, *Lab.* 7,585

HUDDERSFIELD,

M. 36,346; *W.* 44,146
129 *W. Mabane*, *L. Nat.*.. 47,056
*J. H. Hudson, *Lab.* ...20,034

HYTHE,

M. 13,860; *W.* 19,396
130**Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Sassoon*, *Bt.*, G.B.E., C.M.G., *C.* 20,277
Gertrude M. Coleman, *Lab.* 3,608

ILFORD,

M. 43,035; *W.* 47,529
131**Sir George Hamilton*, *C.*43,737
P. Astins, *Lab.* 12,173
Dr. W. S. R. Thomes, *L.*..... 9,179

IPSWICH,

M. 26,654; *W.* 30,365
132**Sir John Ganzoni*, *Bt.*, *C.*29,782
R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ...17,490

KINGSTON UPON-HULL

Central, *M* 21,285, *W* 21,868
133 *Capt. B. K. Barton,* M C, *C* 19,773
*Lt Com Hon J M Kenworthy, *Lab* 16 113

East, *M* 24,849, *W* 25,645
134 *Brig Gen. J. J. H. Nation,* C V O, D S O, *C* 24 003
*G Muff, *Lab* 18 026

North-West,
M 20,906 *W* 24 853
135*Col Sir A. Lambert Ward, Bt* D S O, *C* 26 549
J H Baum, *Lab* 9 946

South-West, *M* 23 946 *W* 25 376
136 *Richard K. Law C* 25 909
*John Arnott *Lab* 12 857

KINGSTON UPON THAMES,

M 28 390 *W* 34 477
137**Sir F. G. Penny, C* 35 925
J W Fawcett, *Lab* 7 613

LEEDS

Central, *M* 26,251, *W* 29 831
138**Hon Richard Denman,* A *Lab* 26,496
M Turner-Samuels, *Lab* .. . 10,633

North, *M* 26,209 *W* 33 739
139**Capt Osbert Peake, C* 34 964
L J Edwards *Lab* 9 427

North East

M 25 421, *W* 31 563
140**Maj Sir J. D. Birchall, C* 3?,671
A J Dobbs *Lab* . 10 294

South, *M* 21,210, *W* 24,338
141 *E. N. H. Whiteside, C* 14 881
*H C Charleton, *Lab* 14 156
F Boult, *L* 6 291

South East, *M* 23,225 *W* 25,490
142**Maj J. Milner,* M C, *Lab* 17 845
P R Le Mesurier, *C* 16 109

West, *M* 23,382, *W* 27,525
143 *S. V. T. Adams, C* 24,701
*T W. Stamford, *Lab* 14 354

LEICESTER

East *M* 25,832, *W* 29 887
144 *A. M. Lyons C* 30 265
*E F Wise C B *Lab* 13,811

South, *M* 23,708 *W* 30,500
145**Capt C. Waterhouse,* M C, *C* 32,767
J Dugdale, *Lab* 9 892

West, *M* 24 518 *W* 28 734
146 *E. H. Pickering, L* 26 826
*F W Pethick Lawrence, *Lab* 12 923

LEIGH

M 25 275, *W* 27,140
147**J. J. Tinker, Lab* 23,965
P J Eckersley, *C* 21 837

LEYTON

East, *M* 16,955 *W* 19,643
148 *Sir F. Mills, Bt, C* 17,285
*A Fenner Brockway, *Lab.* 10,433

West, *M* 22,687; *W* 25,538
149 *Sir W. Hart Sugden, C* 23,048
*Rev R. Sorensen, *Lab* 13,038

LINCOLN,

M 18,777, *W* 20,754
150 *W. S. Liddall, C* 20,688
*R A Taylor *Lab* 14 454

LIVERPOOL

East Toxteth,
M 21,543, *W* 28 814
151**P. G. T. Buchan Hepburn C* 28,187
A S Doran, *I* 9 093

Edgehill *M* 20,206, *W* 22 188
152 *Sir Hugo Rutherford, Bt, C* 19 901
*J H Hayes, *Lab* 11 772

Everton *M* 16 858, *W* 18,111
153 *I. Hornby C* 12 186
S J Ireleaven, *Lab* 7,786
*D Hall Caine *Nat Lab* 4 950

Exchange, *M* 25,002 *W* 25,636
154**Lt Col Sir James Reynolds, Bt,* D S O *C* 24 038
J Maclean *Lab* 10 894

Fairfield *M* 20,357 *W* 24,622
155 *C. I. R. Brocklebank, C* 24,636
A Dodd, *Lab* 7,960

Kirkdale, *M* 19 603, *W* 21,259
156 *R. Rankin, C* 14 303
*F Sandham *Lab* 9,531
Rev H D Longbottom, *Ind* 7,834

Scotland, *M* 19 594 *W* 20 381
157**D. G. Logan, Lab* 15 521
E Errington, *C* 10,280
J McGhee, *Com* 1,544
F Abraham, *Ind* 99

Walton, *M* 25 438, *W.* 29,167
158**R. Pudnick, C* 31,135
F A P Rowe, *Lab* 11,183

Wavertree, *M* 26,219, *W* 30 952
159**A. R. Nall Cain, C* 33 476
C G Clark, *Lab* 9 503

West Derby *M* 25 721 *W* 30,031
160**Sir John Sandeman Allen, C* 32,202
J J Cleary, *Lab* 9 077

West Toxteth
M 22 101, *W* 24 665
161 *C. T. Wilson, C* 20,613
*J Gibbins, *Lab* 14,978

MANCHESTER

Ardwick, *M* 22 500, *W* 25 158
162 *Capt A. G. Fuller, C* 21 630
*Joseph Henderson, *Lab* 15,664

Blackley, *M* 18,267, *W* 21,992
163 *J. Lees-Jones, C* 15,717
*P M Oliver, C B E, *L* 11,382
W A Burke, *Lab* 6,752

Clayton, *M* 22,013, *W* 25,025
164 *W. H. Flanagan, C* 22 072
*J E Sutton, *Lab* 17 169

Exchange, *M* 24,403, *W* 25,465
165**E. B. Fielden, C* 24,261
E A Gower, *Lab* 8,727

Gorton, *M* 22,318, *W* 24,744
166 *L. A. G. S. Bailey, C* 21,228
*J Compton, *Lab* 16,316
C Flanagan, *Com* 1,000

Hulme, *M* 22,033. *W* 26,383
167 *Col Sir J. Nall,* D S O, T D, *C* 25,185
*A McElwee, *Lab* 9,219
Sir J W Platt *N P* 1,565

Moss Side. *M* 20,889, *W* 25,001
168**Col Sir G. B. Hurst,* T D, K C, *C* .. 23,274
A E Davies, *Lab* 8,012

Platting, *M* 23,197, *W* 26 884
169 *A. E. L. Chorlton,* C B E, *C* 23,588
*Rt Hon J R Clynes, *Lab* 17 798

Rusholme
M 19,828, *W* 24 915
170**Sir F. B. Merriman* O B E, K C, *C* 24 817
J Adshead, *Lab* 6,319
F C Thornborough, *L* 4 658

Withington *M* 33,297 *W* 42 285
171 *F. L. Fleming C* 36 097
Philip Guedalla, *I* 21 379

MIDDLESBROUGH

East *M* 18 420 *W* 17 558
172 *E. J. Young L* 18,409
*Ellen Wilkinson, *Lab* 12,080

West, *M* 22,598, *W* 23 331
173**F. Kingsley Griffith* M C *L* 26,011
H. Kerie, *Lab* 13,040

MORPETH

M 29 354 *W* 28 208
174 *Godfrey Nicholson, C* 20,806
*Ebenezer Edwards *Lab* 19 714

NELSON AND COLNE,

M 26,099, *W* 30,634
175 *L. T. Thorp,* K C, *C* 28,747
*Rt Hon A Greenwood, *Lab* 21 063

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME,

M 19,904, *W* 21,656
176**Col Rt Hon J. C. Wedgwood,* D S O, *Lab* unop

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Central, *M* 20,326, *W* 20 108
177 *A. Denville C* 20,309
*Rt Hon Sir C P Trevelyan Bt, *Lab* 12 136
Maj W H D Caple *N Lab* 94

East, *M* 22 363 *W* 22,394
178**Sir R. W. Aske, Bt, L Nat* 24,522
Col M Alexander, C M G K C, *Lab* 14,176

North, *M* 20,672, *W* 26,240
179**Sir N. Grattan Doyle, C* 30,245
R J Thomson, *Lab* 5 791

West, *M* 23,987, *W* 26,538
180 *Dr J. W. Leech, C* 28,560
*J H Palin, *Lab* 13,514

NORTHAMPTON,

M 29,029, *W* 33 548
181 *Lt Col Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt, C* 34,817
*Lt-Col C L'E Malone, *Lab* 10 808

NORWICH,
M. 37,799; *W.* 45,956.
182* *G. H. Shakespeare, L. Nat.* 40,925
183 *G. A. Hartland, C.* ... 38,883
*W. R. Smith, *Lab.*..... 28,295
Dorothea Jewson, *Lab.* 26,537

NOTTINGHAM.
Central, *M.* 19,223; *W.* 24,962
184**T. J. O'Connor*, K.C., *C.* 25,828
A. E. Waterson, *Lab.* 7,532
East, *M.* 19,902; *W.* 24,147
185 *L. H. Gluckstein, C.* ... 17,484
*W. Norman Birkett, K.C., *L.*..... 11,901
W. Windsor, *Lab.*..... 5,339
South, *M.* 19,566; *W.* 23,538
186**G. W. Holford-Knight*, K.C., *N. Lab.*..... 22,852
A. R. Ellis, *Lab.* 10,583
West, *M.* 21,902; *W.* 24,640
187 *A. C. Caporn, C.* 20,596
*A. Hayday, *Lab.* 14,963

OLDHAM.
M. 44,520; *W.* 51,998
188 *A. C. Crossley, C.* 50,693
189 *H. W. Kerr, C.* 50,395
*Rev. G. Lang, *Lab.* ... 28,629
*J. Wilson, *Lab.* 26,361

OXFORD,
M. 17,305; *W.* 21,898
190**Capt. R. C. Bourne, C. Unop.*

PLYMOUTH.
Devonport, *M.* 20,424; *W.* 21,144
191**Maj. L. Hore-Belisha, L. Nat.* 23,459
P. Reed, *Lab.*..... 9,039
Drake, *M.* 22,434; *W.* 25,063
192 *Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest*, C.B.E., D.S.O., C..... 25,954
*J. J. H. Moses, *Lab.*... 12,669
Sutton, *M.* 22,453; *W.* 25,409
193**Viscountess Astor, C.*... 24,277
G. Ward, *Lab.*..... 14,073

PORTSMOUTH.
Central, *M.* 24,551; *W.* 25,376
194 *Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, C.* 24,623
*Capt. W. G. Hall, *Lab.* 14,512
North. *M.* 25,229; *W.* 26,475
195**Sir B. Falle, Bt., C.*..... 26,331
Rear-Adm. K. G. B. Dewar, C.B.E., *Lab.* 12,182
South, *M.* 24,308; *W.* 31,180
196**Maj. Sir H. R. Cayzer, Bt., C.* 32,634
W. J. Beck, *Lab.*..... 7,715

PRESTON,
M. 38,147; *W.* 46,096
197 *W. M. Kirkpatrick, C.* 46,276
198 *A. C. Morcing, C.* 45,843
*Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, C.B.E., *Lab.* 25,710
E. Porter, *Lab.* 24,660

READING,
M. 29,997; *W.* 35,012
199 *Dr. A. B. Howitt*, C.V.O., *C.* 34,439
*Dr. S. Hastings, *Lab.* 19,277
E. R. Troward, *N.P.*... 861

RICHMOND (SURREY),
M. 24,769; *W.* 33,301
(Bye-election, April 13, 1932.)
200 *Sir William Ray, C.*...*unop.*

ROCHDALE,
M. 28,668; *W.* 34,685
201 *Maj. T. E. Jesson, C.* 25,436
*W. T. Kelly, *Lab.*..... 18,329
E. Dodds, *L.* 12,572

ROCHESTER,
Chatham, *M.* 21,881; *W.* 21,534
202 *Sir Park Goff*, K.C., *C.* 19,991
†Oliver Baldwin, *Lab.*... 10,837
M. F. Woodroffe, *N.P.* 1,135
Gillingham, *M.* 19,800; *W.* 19,864
203**Sir Robert Gower*, O.B.E., *C.* 20,277
Mrs. C. M. Wadham, *Lab.*..... 9,103

ROSSENDALE,
M. 21,993; *W.* 25,170
204 *R. H. Cross, C.* 16,206
W. F. Dean, *L.* . ..13,089
'A. Law, *Lab.* 11,135

ROTHERHAM,
M. 28,619; *W.* 27,597
205 *G. Herbert*, M.B.E., *C.*...23,596
*F. W. Lindley, *Lab.* ...22,834

ST. HELENS,
M. 32,377; *W.* 30,797
206 *R. A. Spencer, C.* 26,131
*Sir J. Sexton, C.B.E., *Lab.* 23,701

SALFORD,
North, *M.* 22,276; *W.* 26,399
207 *J. P. Morris, C.* 25,151
*Ben Tillett, *Lab.*..... 13,271
South, *M.* 22,901; *W.* 24,883
208 *Hon. J. J. Stourton, C.* 22,140
*Joseph Toole, *Lab.*..... 15,302
West, *M.* 20,709; *W.* 23,968
209 *Lt.-Com. F. W. Astbury, C.*..... 24,083
*A. W. Haycock, *Lab.* 12,320

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, *M.* 21,359; *W.* 20,875
210 *C. F. Pike, C.* 15,185
*C. H. Wilson, *Lab.*..... 15,020
G. H. Fletcher, *Com.* ... 2,790
Brightside, *M.* 23,802; *W.* 24,226
211 *H. F. Russell, C.* 20,270
*F. Marshall, *Lab.* 15,528
J. T. Murphy, *Com.* ... 1,571
E. C. Snelgrove, *N.P.*... 847
Central, *M.* 21,431; *W.* 21,940
212 *W. W. Boulton, C.*.....21,589
*P. C. Hoffman, *Lab.* ...13,212
Ecclesall, *M.* 19,482; *W.* 23,667
213**Sir S. Roberts, Bt., C. unop.*
Hallam, *M.* 19,065; *W.* 24,126
214**L. W. Smith, C.* 26,857
H. G. McGhee, *Lab.* ...7,807
Hillsborough, *M.* 24,511; *W.* 25,922
215 *J. G. Braithwaite, C.* 23,819
*Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, *Lab.* ... .17,319
Park, *M.* 25,245; *W.* 26,736
216 *Sir Shirley Benn, Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.* 26,392
*G. Lathan, *Lab.* 15,783

SMETHWICK,
M. 22,168; *W.* 24,503
217 *A. R. Wise, C.*.....20,945
E. Lawrence, *Lab.*.....13,927

SOUTHAMPTON,
M. 52,832; *W.* 54,549
218 *W. Craven-Ellis, C.* ...54,699
219 *Sir Charles Barrie*, K.B.E., *L. Nat.* 54,869
*T. Lewis, *Lab.*..... ...26,425
*R. Morley, *Lab.*..... 26,061

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,
M. 33,519; *W.* 45,702
10**Countess of Iveagh*, C.B.E., *C.* 46,564
A. E. Bechervaise, *Lab.*...7,741

SOUTHPORT,
M. 22,257; *W.* 33,335
221 *R. S. Hudson, C.* 30,307
R. M. Hughes, *L.* 13,983

SOUTH SHIELDS,
M. 31,465; *W.* 32,232
12 *Harcourt Johnstone, L.* 30,528
*J. Chuter Ede, *Lab.* ...20,512

STOCKPORT,
M. 39,012; *W.* 47,272
13**S. S. Hammersley, C.*..50,936
224 *Capt. A. V. G. Dower, C.* 47,757
*A. E. Townend, *Lab.* 23,350
J. T. Abbott, *Lab.*.....15,591

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.
M. 26,716; *W.* 26,871
225 *Capt. H. Macmillan, C.*29,199
*F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 18,168

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, *M.* 20,344; *W.* 22,438
226 *W. Allen*, K.C., *C.* 18,647
*Andrew MacLaren, *Lab.* 16,248
A. Rowland-Entwistle, *Ind.*..... 401
Hanley, *M.* 22,532; *W.* 24,900
227 *H. K. Hales, C.*.....18,262
*A. Hollins, *Lab.* ... .15,245
J. W. G. Peace, *Ind.*... 946
Stoke, *M.* 27,393; *W.* 30,309
228 *Mrs. Ida Copeland, C.*19,918
E. Smith, *Lab.*.....13,264
†Sir O. Mosley, Bt., *N.P.*10,534

SUNDERLAND,
M 49 452 *W* 54 107
229 *Luke Thompson, C* 53 386
230 *Samuel Storey C* 52 589
*Marion Phillips D Sc *Lab* 29 707
D N Pritt K C *Lab* 29 680

TOTTENHAM
North *M* 26 503 *W* 29 419
231 *F Doran C* 22 172
*R C Morrison *Lab* 17 651
South *M* 21 826 *W* 24 706
232 *F N Pal e N Lab* 17 824
*Fred Messer *Lab* 12 602

TYNEMOUTH
M 19 514 *W* 20 905
233* *Maj A W H Pu sell C* 17 607
S Holmes *L* 8 295
I H Knight *Lab* 8 110

WAKEFIELD
M 15 458 *W* 16 876
(Bye election April 21 1932)
234 *Lt Hon A Green C Lab* 13 586
A R Greaves *C* 13 242

WALLASEY
M 27 292, *W* 34 800
235 *Lt Col J T M e Brabazon* M C *C* 40 161
J D Mack *Lab* 7 712

WALLSEND
M 25 583 *W* 26 694
236 *Ir ne M B Wa l* B E *C* 25 999
*Ht Hon Margaret Bon field *Lab* 18 393

WALSALL
M 30 545 *W* 32 565
237 *J A I ck e L* 30 507
*J J McShane *Lab* 23 952

WALTHAMSTOW
East *M* 29 533 *W* 22 357
238 S *L C Leau l a ng L C* 18 815
*H W Wallace *Lab* 9 983
A C Crane *L* 3 198
West *M* 20 925 *W* 22 102
239* *I a l M l tee Lab* 14 144
C H Cr undy *C* 13 137
S W J nst n *L* 4 053

WARRINGTON
M 24 108 *W* 25 006
240 *A L G ldie K C C* 24 400
*C Dul es *Lab* 19 055

WEDNESBURY
M 25 379 *W* 26 129
(Bye election July 26 1932)
241 *J W Ba rd ld Lab* 21 977
Capt R G Davis *C* 18 198

WEST BROMWICH,
M 23 067 *W* 24 425
242 *A Ramsay C* 17 729
*Rt Hon F O Roberts *Lab* 17 204
W Ramage, *L* 3 851

WEST HAM
Plaistow *M* 23 557 *W* 25 119
243* *Will Thorne* C B E, *Lab* *unop*
Silvertown *M* 22,486, *W* 22 154
244* *J J Jones Lab* 19 851
Mrs E E Tennant *C* 5 654
Stratford *M* 20 794 *W* 22 024
245* *T E Groves Lab* 13 925
C G Wodehouse Tem ple *C* 13 722
Upton *M* 19,650 *W* 22 997
246 *A J Clotz er C* 17 561
*B W Gardner, *Lab* 12 453

WIGAN
M 26 103 *W* 28 586
247* *J A Parkinson* C B E *Lal* 23 544
G D Roberts *C* 22 526

WILLESDEN
East *M* 30 666 *W* 37 686
248* *D G Son erv lle C* 28 993
W D Lloyd *Lab* 10 010
Dr J S Bridges *L* 7 684
West *M* 26 693 *W* 28 365
249 *Mrs M C Tate C* 23 910
*S P Viant *Lab* 15 550

WIMBLEDON
M 30 761 *W* 38 747
250* *S J C Pouer Bt, C* 39 643
I Braddock *Lab* 9 674

WOLVERHAMPTON
Bilston *M* 22 624 *W* 24 195
251 *Capt G K Peto* B E *C* 29 620
*J Baker *Lab* 16 847
East *M* 21 374 *W* 21 788
252* *G Le M Mander L* 14 945
Maj A I Wat is Taylor *C* 12 628
J Smith *Lab* 6 340
West *M* 24 038 *W* 27 317
253 *Sir A Bu l Bt C* 26 181
*W J Brown *Lab* 17 030

WORCESTER
M 15 169 *W* 18 506
254* *W P C Greene C* 16 357
I R Faulain *L* 6 611
H Bolton *Lab* 3 874

YORK
M 25 248 *W* 28 864
255 *L K Lun le C* 30 216
*F G Burgess *Lab* 16 310

ENGLISH COUNTIES

(Excluding Monmouthshire

PEDFORDSHIRE
Bedford *M* 21 531 *W* 25 821
256* *S K Wells C* 25 030
Lady Clare Annesley *Lab* 9 654
Luton *M* 27 707 *W* 31 173
257* *L Leslie Burgin* LL D, *L Nat* 30,015
J H MacDonnell, *Lab* 7 897

Mid *M* 19 370 *W* 21,185
258 *A T Lennox Boyd C* 15 213
*Milner Gray *L* 13,726
H W Fenner *Lab* 3 156

BERKSHIRE
Abingdon *M* 18 598 *W* 19 356
259* *Major R G C Glyn* M C *C* *unop*
Newbury *M* 21 961 *W* 24 941
260* *Brig Gen H Clifton Brown C* *unop*
Windsor *M* 25 559 *W* 30 850
261* *A A Somerville C* *unop*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Aylesbury *M* 26 242 *W* 30 573
262* *W W Beaumo t C* 29 368
C B Dallow *L* 8 927
Miss D W dman *Lab* 4 677
Buckingham
M 21 934 *W* 23 731
263* *Capt S r G F W Bou ie* M C *C* 23 783
I L George M C *Lab* 11 736
Wycombe *M* 37 298 *W* 39 737
264* *Maj Gen Sir A W F Knox* K C B C M G *C* 41 208
Dr L Haden Guest *Lab* 10 821

CAMBRIDGE
M 24 471 *W* 24 829
265* *Capt J C L s oe* M C *C* 23 742
G I Garratt *Lab* 11 013

CHESHIRE
Altrincham *M* 34 104 *W* 42 047
266* *C Aikn o* K C *C* *unop*
City of Chester
M 19 103 *W* 21 856
267* *Sir C Ca tz Bt C* 18 174
A Herbert *L* 11 770
J Lewis *Lab* 5 186
Crewe *M* 25 026 *W* 26 422
268 *D I Sonerv ll* B E K C *C* 25 141
*J W I wen *Lab* 18 351
Eddisbury *M* 15 207 *W* 16 095
269* *R I Ru ll I Nat* *unop*
Knutsford *M* 25 306 *W* 30 340
270* *Brig Gen F Mal s* C B D S O *C* *unop*
Macclesfield *M* 24 566 *W* 30 388
271* *J K Remer, C* 30 796
D S Morton *Lab* 13 854
Northwich *M* 27 474 *W* 27,816
272* *Lord Colum C ichton Stuart C* 30 061
Mrs B A Gould *Lab* 15,746
Stalybridge and Hyde,
M 26,456, *W* 31,859
273 *Sydney Hopk C* 27 557
W Dobbie, *Lab* 14 251
P H Jones, *L* 8,849

Wirral, *M.* 32,817 ; *W.* 38,739
274 *Dr. G. C. Clayton*, C.B.E., *C.* 44,935
S. Wormald, *Lab.* 10.117

CORNWALL.

Bodmin, *M.* 19,521 ; *W.* 21,752
275**Isaac Foot*, *L.*.....*unop*

Camborne, *M.* 19,437 ; *W.* 25,105
276 *Lt.-Com. P. G. Agnew*, R.N., *C.* 14,644
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 10,840
Miss K. Spurrell, *Lab.* 8,280

Northern, *M.* 18,271 ; *W.* 21,749
(Bye-election, July 22, 1932.)
277 *Rt. Hon. Sir F. D. Acland, Bt., L.* 16,933
Lt. Com. A. M. Williams, D.S.C., R.N., *C.*15,387

Penryn and Falmouth,
M. 23,525 ; *W.* 27,242
278 *M. Petherick, C.* ... 16,388
†E. D. Simon, *L.* 14,006
A. L. Rowse, *Lab.*.....10,098

St. Ives, *M.* 16,843 ; *W.* 21,387
279**Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, L. Nat.* .....*unop*

CUMBERLAND.

Northern, *M.* 13,310 ; *W.* 14,775
280**Maj. Sir F. Graham Bt., C.* 12,504
W. H. W. Roberts, *L.* 11,277

Penrith and Cockermouth,
M. 12,951 ; *W.* 15,117
1**A. C. Niven Dixey, C.* 12,904
A. Holgate, *L.*..... 11,412

Whitehaven, *M.* 16,519 ; *W.* 17,560
282 *W. Nunn, C.* 16,286
*M. P. Price, *Lab.* 14,255

Workington, *M.* 19,724; *W.* 19,429
283**Tom Cape*, M.B.E , *Lab.* 18,469
Major Hon. C. W. Lowther, *C.* 15,165

DERBYSHIRE.

Belper, *M.* 23,137 ; *W.* 24,198
284 *Herbert Wragg, C.* ...23,361
*J. Lees, *Lab.*... 15,450

Chesterfield, *M.* 24,874 ; *W.* 25,202
285 *R. J. E. Conant, C.* ...23.026
*George Benson, *Lab.*...17,046

Clay Cross, *M.* 23,179 ; *W.* 20,752
286**C. Duncan, Lab.*.....21,163
J. Weinberg, *L. Nat.*... 11,611

High Peak, *M.* 22,233 ; *W.* 26,256
287**Sir Alfred Law, C.* ...27,577
G. H. Bagnall, *Lab.* ... 9,640

Ilkeston, *M.* 21,675 ; *W.* 22,441
288 *A. J. Flint, N. Lab.*...17,587
*G. H. Oliver, *Lab.*.....17,585

North-Eastern,
M. 26,669 ; *W.* 24,750
289 *Jardine Bell Whyte, C.* 20,719
*Frank Lee, *Lab.* 19,385
A. V. Williams, *N.P.* 689

Southern, *M.* 34,727 ; *W.* 35,618
290 *P. V. Emrys-Evans, C.* 33,965
*Maj. D. G. Pole, *Lab.* 23,958

Western, *M.* 19,909 ; *W.* 21,945
291†*Marquess of Hartington*, M.B.E., *C.*.....*unop.*

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple, *M.* 19,793 ; *W.* 24,489
292**Sir Basil E. Peto, Bt., C.*20,028
R. T. Dyke Acland, *L.* 18,318

Honiton, *M.* 18,889 ; *W.* 24,736
293 *C. Drewe, C.* 21,854
J. G. H. Halse, *L.* 14,563

South Molton,
M. 17,470 ; *W.* 18,563
294**Rt. Hon. George Lambert, L. Nat.*.....25,700
R. Messel, *Lab.* 3,499

Tavistock, *M.* 19,139 ; *W.* 20,498
295 *C. M. Patrick, C.* 17,310
J. A. Day, *L.* 13,592
R. Davies, *Lab.* 2,124

Tiverton, *M.* 17,120 ; *W.* 19,467
296**Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-Troyte*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*..... .....*unop.*

Torquay, *M.* 26,602 ; *W.* 32,497
297**Charles Williams, C.*.. 34,690
H. M. Medland, *Lab.* 7,351

Totnes, *M.* 25,944 ; *W.* 30,364
298**Maj. S. E. Harvey, C.* 26.765
E. R. Haylor, *L.* 20,203

DORSET.

Eastern, *M.* 25,448 ; *W.* 30,856
299 *G. R. Hall Caine*, C.B.E. *C.* 20,711
*A. E. Glassey, *L. Nat.* 18,801
E. J. Stocker, *Lab.*.....7,009

Northern. *M.* 15,098 ; *W.* 16,800
300**Cecil Hanbury, C.* 15,499
Hon. W. Borthwick, *L.*10,682

Southern, *M.* 19,043 ; *W.* 22,019
301**Viscount Cranborne, C.*21,284
A. W. Wiltshire, *Lab.*...8,809

Western, *M.* 14,803 ; *W.* 16,787
302**Maj. W. P. Colfox*, M.C., *C.*..... 15,510
G. E. Chappell, *L.* 10,271

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle,
M. 13,300 ; *W.* 13,921
303 *Lt.-Col. C. M. Headlam*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.*12,721
*W. Lawther, *Lab.*.....10,287

Bishop Auckland,
M. 20,870 ; *W.* 21,134
304 *A. Charlton Curry, L. Nat.* 17,551
Hugh Dalton, D.Sc., *Lab.* 16,796

Blaydon, *M.* 23,716 ; *W.* 22,513
305 *T. B. Martin, C.* ..18,927
*W. Whiteley, *Lab.*.....18,431

Chester-le-Street,
M. 25,767 ; *W.* 24,977
306**John J. Lawson, Lab.* 24,373
R. G. Kellett, *C.* 15,834

Consett. *M.* 26,410 ; *W.* 24,688
307 *J. P. Dickie, L. Nat.*...22,474
*Rev. H. Dunnico, *Lab.*19,927

Durham, *M.* 20,467 ; *W.* 21,077
308 *William McKeag, L.*....17,406
*J. Ritson, *Lab.* 17,136

Houghton-le-Spring,
M. 29,000 ; *W.* 29,343
309 *Col. R. Chapman*, C.M.G., D.S O., T.D., *C.*.....25,549
*R. Richardson, *Lab.*....22,700

Jarrow, *M.* 24,903 ; *W.* 24,232
310 *W. G. Pearson, C.*.....22,263
*R. J. Wilson, *Lab.* 18,071

Seaham, *M.* 31,956 ; *W.* 28,954
311**Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, N. Lab.* 28,978
W. Coxon, *Lab.*.....23,027
G. Lumley, *Com.*..... 677

Sedgefield, *M.* 22,647 ; *W.* 21,740
312 *Roland Jennings, C.*...21,956
*J. Herriotts, *Lab.* 15,404

Spennymoor,
M. 20,670 ; *W.* 19,883
313**J. Batey, Lab.* 18,072
M. D. McCarthy, *C.* ...14,072

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, *M.* ; *W.*
314 *Lt.-Col. Sir V. L. Henderson*, M.C., *C.* 31,961
J. A. Sparkes, *Lab.* ... 7,755

Colchester, *M.* *W.*
315**Oswald Lewis, C.* 22,285
Com. E. A. Digby, *Lab.*10,725

Epping, *M.* ; *W.*
316**Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill*, C.H., *C.* 35,956
A. S. Comyns-Carr, K.C., *L.* 15,670
J. Ranger, *Lab.* 4,713

Harwich, *M.* ; *W.*
317**Percy John Pybus*, C.B.E., *L. Nat.*.....26,818
E. L. McKeag, *Lab.*.....4,229

Maldon, *M.* ; *W.*
318**Lt.-Col. E. A. Ruggles-Brise*, M.C., *C.*.....22,055
W. F. Toynbee, *Lab.*... 9,078

Romford, *M.* ; *W.*
319 *W. G. Douglas Hutchinson, C.* 50,097
*H.T. Muggeridge, *Lab.*31,410

Saffron Walden,
M. 20,229 ; *W.* 21,430
320**R. A. Butler, C.* 22,501
S. S. Wilson, *Lab.* 6,468

South-Eastern,
M. ; *W.*
321 *H. V. A. M. Raikes, C.* 30,436
*J. R. Oldfield, *Lab.* ...20,066
F. Greene, *N. Lab.* 6,539

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Cirencester and Tewkesbury, *M* 22,387 *W* 25,080
322* W S *Morrison*, MC, C 28 170
T Griffin *Lab* 5 868

Forest of Dean W 18 539 W 18 008
323 *Dr J V Worthington*, *N Lab* 14 815
*D J Vaughan *Lab* 13 291

Stroud *M* 22 875, W 27 659
324* *W R D Perkins*, *C* 27,612
P W Davies *Lab* 11,939

Thornbury, *M* 25,490, W 27,057
325* *D W Gunston*, MC, *C* 23 072
G P Blizard *Lab* 11,008
J H Whitehouse, *L* 7 826

HAMPSHIRE

Aldershot, *M* 18,102, *W* 21,850
326* *Rt Hon Viscount Wolmer*, *C* 22,134
Miss M Richardson, *Lab* 4,091

Basingstoke, *M* 22 024 W 23,478
327* *Viscount Lymington* C 23 523
Miss P I Josephy *L* 6,106
C A Goatcher, *Lab* 4 124

Fareham, *M* 27,776, W 30 947
328* *Rt Hon Sir T W H Inskip*, CBE, KC, *C unop*

New Forest and Christchurch, *M* 27,754, W 31 606
(Bye election, Feb 9, 1932)
329 *Maj J D Mills*, *C* 23,327
Dr C A Smith, *I L P* 5,135

Petersfield, *M* 20,502, W 23,195
330* *Col Rt Hon W G Nicholson*, *C* 26,081
A E Albery, *Lab* 3,559

Winchester, *M* 27,787, W 30,108
331 *Sir R G Tillis*, *Bt*, *C* 31,831
Dr R A Lyster, *Lab* 13,589

HERFFORD

Hereford, *M* 17 555, *W* 20,478
332 *J P L Thomas C* 19,418
*H J Owen, *Ind L* 12,465

Leominster, *M* 15,904, *W* 17,541
333* *Sir E W Shepperson*, *C* 16,916
G A Edinger, *L* 9,803

HERTFORD

Hemel Hempstead, *M*. 19,891, *W* 23,182
334* *Rt Hon J C C Davidson*, CH, CB, *C* 21,946
C T Le Quesne, K.C, *L* 8,021
A. E R Millar, *Lab* 2,677

Hertford, *M* 22,476, *W* 23,353
335* *Rear-Adm Murray F. Sueter*, CB, *C*. ... 25,751
Dr. R. S Edwards, *Lab*. 7,092

Hitchin, *M*. 22,683; *W*. 25,879
336 *Viscount Knebworth*, *C* 25,841
Maj D J Freyer, *Lab* 8,312

St Albans, *M* 29,993, *W* 36,238
337* *Lt Col Sir P E Fremantle* OBE, MD, *C* 36 690
Monica Whately, *Lab* 10,289

Watford *M* 28 933 W 33,981
338* *Sir Dennis Herbert*, KBE, *C* 34,076
F M Jacques, *Lab* 9,423

HOLLAND WITH BOSTON,

M 28,014, *W* 29,232
339* *James Blindell*, *L Nat* 30,375
H J H Parker, *Lab* 8,840

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,

M 18,233 *W* 19,151
340* *S J Peters*, HD, *L Nat* 23 102
M Orbach, *Lab* 4,624

ISLE OF ELY,

M 25,377, *W* 25,472
341* *James A E de Rothschild* DCM, *L* 20 842
J A Whitehead, *Ind* 6,993
F J Knowles *Lab* 4 302

ISLE OF WIGHT,

M 26,528, *W* 33,046
342* *Capt P D Macdonald*, *C* 32,727
J E Drummond, *Lab* 9,639

KENT

Ashford, *M* 22,613 *W* 24,269
343 *Capt Hon M H R Knatchbull* MC, *C* 20 891
*Rev R M Kedward, *I Nat* 14 681

Canterbury, *M* 24,753, *W* 29,987
344* *Lt. Col Sir W Wayland*, *C* 30,328
P Winterton, *Lab* 5,921

Chislehurst, *M* 25 209 *W* 29,394
345* *Waldron Smithers*, *C* 32,371
W T Colver, *Lab* 5,731

Dartford, *M* 38,343, *W* 39,370
346 *F E Clarke*, *C* 34,055
*J E Mills *Lab* 27,349

Dover, *M* 25,707, *W* 28,399
347* *Maj Hon J Astor*, *C* 29,743
W Moore, *Lab* 9,781

Faversham, *M* 26,908, *W* 26,825
348* *Adam Maitland*, *C* 25,568
H N Smith, *Lab* 13,226

Gravesend, *M* 23 053, *W* 23,071
349* *Irving J Albery*, MC, *C* 22,410
B Greene, *Lab* 12,488

Isle of Thanet, *M* 25,543, *W* 35,172
350* *Capt H H Balfour*, MC, *C* 33,173
G I Phillips, *L*. . 11,517

Maidstone, *M* 22,396; *W* 24,862
351 *Alfred C Bossom*, FRIBA, *C* 27,394
Mrs G S Massingham, *Lab* 6,770

Sevenoaks, *M* 21,734 W 23 876
352* *Com Rt Hon Sir F Hilton Young* GBE, DSO DSC *C unop*

Tonbridge, *M* 23,819 W 32,276
353* *Col Rt Hon H H Spender Clay*, CMG, MC, *C* 30,602
Mrs C E M Borlett, *Lab* 8,208

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND

Grantham, *M* 24,098 *W* 25,334
354* *Sir Victor Warrender*, *Bart*, MC, *C* 27,164
M W Moore, *Lab* 12,115

Rutland and Stamford, *M* 17,049, W 18,200
355* *A W Smith Carington*, *C* 19,086
F E Church, *Lab* 7,446

LANCASHIRE

Chorley, *M* 23,839 W 27,957
356* *Rt Hon D H Hacking*, OBE, *C* 28,749
J Barlow, *Lab* 12,734

Clitheroe, *M* 20,080, W 23 922
357* *Capt Sir W Brass C* 24 361
S Awbery, *Lab* 14,920

Darwen, *M* 18,918, W 23,116
358* *Rt Hon Sir Herbert Samuel* GCB GBE *L* 18,923
Capt A C Graham C 14,636
C Rothwell, *Lab* 5 184

Farnworth, *M* 22,831, W 26,719
359 *J Stones*, *C* 22,460
*Guy Rowson, *Lab* 19,553

Fylde, *M* 31,682, *W* 35,381
360* *Lord Stanley*, MC, *C unop.*

Heywood and Radcliffe, *M* 25,574, W 30,600
361 *J C Jackson*, KC, *C* 32,429
J Stott, *Lab* 12,915

Ince, *M* 22,140, W 22,314
362* *Gordon Macdonald Lab* 23,237
R Catterall, *C* 13,440

Lancaster, *M* 24 402, *W* 30,002
363* *H Ramsbotham*, OBE, MC, *C* 32,185
R C Willis, *Lab* 10,309

Lonsdale, *M* 16,207, *W*. 19,027
364* *Lord Balniel*, *C* . . 17,423
H Maden, *L* . 11,821

Middleton and Prestwich, *M* 22,934, *W* 28,076
365* *Sir A N Stewart-Sandeman*, *Bt*, *C*..... 31,702
T McCall, *Lab* 10,796

Mossley, *M* 25 805; *W*. 29,395
366 *Austin Hopkinson Ind* 17,017
*H M Gibson, *Lab*. .. 15,587
E Barlow, *C*. 23,873

Newton, *M* 18 506 *W* 28,462
367 *R C Essenhigh C* 16 064
*Sir Robert Young, O B E, *Lab* 15 683

Ormskirk *M* 26,963, *W* 29,779
368 *S T R Bbotham N Lab* 30 368
F V King *Lab* 10 115

Royton *M* 22 123 *W* 25,715
369 *H Sutcliffe C* 21 044
R F Walker *I* 14 142
G Illingworth *Lab* 5 913

Stretford *M* 31 018 *W* 35 069
370 *Maj G A Leetuick C* 39 002
F Anderson *Lab* 12 796

Waterloo, *M* 19 807 *W* 24 635
371**Capt H M Bullock M B E C* *unop*

Westhoughton
M 20 544 *W* 21 686
372**R J Davies Lab* 19 301
P Higson *C* 16 841

Widnes *M* 23 108 *W* 23 111
373 *J R Robinson C* 25 173
*A G Cameron *Lab* 15 309

LEICESTERSHIRE

Bosworth *M* 24 454 *W* 25 212
374**Sir William Edge I Nat* 26 926
J Morgan *Lab* 12 670

Harborough *M* 23 905 *W* 27 325
375**Earl of Castlesteuart M C C* 29 790
Maj E J Wise *Lab* 10 212

Loughborough
M 21 806 *W* 23 148
376 *Lance K ball C* 22 310
*E Winterton, *Lab* 14 458

Melton *M* 23 842 *W* 26 476
377**W Lindsay Everard, C* 30 355
A F Stubbs *Lab* 8 100

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).

Brigg *M* 23 022 *W* 22,543
378 *Capt M J Hunter C* 21 809
*D J K Quibell *Lab* 15 614

Gainsborough,
M 17 166 *W* 17,330
379**Capt H F C Crookshank C* 14 839
H G Purchase *L* 8 009
G Deer *Lab* 5 856

Horncastle *M* 16 207 *W* 18 241
380**Henry C Haslam* Sc D *C* 18 100
G H J Dutton *I* 8 788

Louth *M* 19,327 *W* 20,890
381**Lt Col A P Heneage, D S O, C* 18 434
Ramsay Muir, *L* 14,439

MIDDLESEX

Acton *M* 22 082 *W* 25 763
382 *H J Duggan C* 24 196
J F Shillaker M B E *Iab* 11 924

Brentford and Chiswick
M 19 367, *W* 22 752
383 *H P Mitchell C* 22 667
G E G Catlin *Lab* 7 572

Enfield, *M* 22 627 *W* 25 604
384 *Lt Col A V K Applin D S O C* 24 532
W Mellor *Iab* 13 646

Finchley *M* 24 254 *W* 30 594
385**Maj Hon F Cadogan, C B C* 34 286
J G Stone *Lab* 6 440

Harrow *M* 44 300 *W* 49 702
386**Maj I Salmon, C B E C* 48 068
C S Sandilands *Lab* 14 241
H C Banting *I* 5 444

Hendon, *M* 50 971 *W* 62 834
387**Maj Rt Hon Sir P Cunliffe Lister B E M C C* 66 305
Mrs A B White *Iab* 15 305

Spelthorne *M* 29 802 *W* 33 604
388 *Sir Reginald Blaker Bt C* 34 115
F W Temple *Lab* 9 214

Twickenham
M 34 741 *W* 39 540
(Bye election Sept 16 1932)
389 *H J Murray Philipson C* 21 688
P Holman *Lab* 16 881

Uxbridge *M* 35 363 *W* 37 503
390**Maj J J Llewellin O B E M C C* 35 836
I M Worsnop *Lab* 11 609
R E O Bridgeman *Ind* 2 358

Wood Green
M 34 852 *W* 43 078
391**Rt Hon G Locker Lampson C* 44 364
T P Bell *Lab* 11 980

NORFOLK

Eastern *M* 22 013 *W* 23 353
392**Viscount Elmley, L Vat* 25 945
W Holmes *Lab* 6 562

King's Lynn
M 22,547 *W* 23 895
393**Lord Fermoy C* 23 687
D Freeman *Lab* 10 054

Northern, *M* 19 161 *W* 20 978
394 *T R A M Cook C* 19,988
*Lady Noel Buxton, *Lab* 13,035

Southern *M* 20,477, *W* 21 074
395**J A Christie C* 21,195
E G Gooch *Lab* 11 148

South Western
M 19 762, *W* 20,924
396 *Maj Alan MacLean C* 19 614
*W B Taylor, C B E, *Lab* 9 952

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH

Daventry, *M* 18 759 *W* 19 857
397**Capt Rt Hon E A Fitzroy C (Speaker)* *unop*

Kettering *M* 23 926 *W* 26 138
398 *I I Fastwood O B E C* 25 811
*B E Perry *Iab* 17 095

Peterborough
M 23 133 *W* 24 814
399 *Lord Burghley C* 26 640
*J F Horrabin *Iab* 14,206

Wellingborough
M 21 296 *W* 23 242
400 *Brig Comm A W H James M C C* 22 127
*George Dallas *Iab* 14 137

NORTHUMBERLAND

Berwick upon Tweed,
M 18 313 *W* 21 071
401**Capt A J K Todd C unop*

Hexham *M* 16 703 *W* 18 827
402**Col D C Brown C* 20 578
E O Dunnico *Lab* 7 557

Wansbeck *M* 34,387 *W* 36 202
403 *Lt Col L Cuddas D S O C* 33 659
*C W Shield *Lab* 24 126

NOTTINGHAM

Bassetlaw, *M* 25 843 *W* 25 357
404**Malcolm J MacDonald N Iab* 27 136
H M Watkins *Lab* 13 582

Broxtowe *M* 26 623 *W* 27 139
405**Frederick Seymour Cocks Lab* 21,927
P E Springman, *C* 20 327

Mansfield, *M* 31 395 *W* 31 248
406**Charles Brown Lab* 26 865
T S B Hopkin *C* 21 303

Newark *M* 23 452 *W* 24 344
407**Marquess of Titchfield C* 25,445
J R Bellerby, *Lab* 10 840

Rushcliffe *M* 30 808 *W* 34,542
408**Rt Hon Sir H B Betterton Bt, C B E, C.* 36 670
Mrs F B. Paton, *Lab* 14,176

OXFORD.

Banbury, *M.* 22,621 ; *W.* 24,785
409**Maj. A. J. Edmondson*, *C.* .. : .... *unop.*

Henley, *M.* 23,374 ; *W.* 25,032
(Bye-election, Feb. 25, 1932.)
410 *Sir G. Fox, Bt., C.* ..16,553
R. B. Matthews, *L.* ... 7,129

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 13,916 ; *W.* 16,862
411**Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-Clive*, C.M.G., *C.* 19,700
T. Hardwick, *Lab.*..... 4,683

Oswestry, *M.* 20,973 ; *W.* 22,687
412**Maj. B. E. P. Leighton*, *C.* 23,740
W. E. Warder, *Lab.* .. 8,343

Shrewsbury, *M.* 17,345 ; *W.* 19,459
413**G. A. V. Duckworth*, *C.*18,505
Dr. Betty Morgan, *L.*.. 9,358
E. Porter, *Lab.*..... 2,567

The Wrekin, *M.* 22,084 ; *W.* 21,688
414 *Col. J. Baldwin-Webb*, *C.*..... ... .22,258
*Edith Picton Turbervill, O.B.E, *Lab.* 14,162

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, *M.* 19,311 ; *W.* 22,723
415**R. P. Croom-Johnson*, K.C., *C* 24,041
J. M. Boltz, *Lab.* 6,974

Frome, *M.* 23,371 ; *W.* 25,407
416 *Viscount Weymouth*, *C.*24,858
*F. Gould, *Lab.* 17,748

Taunton, *M.* 18,751 ; *W.* 22,255
417**Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.*.....22,564
Dr. F. G. Bushnell, *Lab.* 8,367

Wells, *M.* 17,400 ; *W.* 19,402
418**Maj. A. J. Muirhead*, M.C., *C.* 17,711
Maj. J. W. H. Thompson, *L.*.....12,440

Weston-super-Mare,
M. 24,537 ; *W.* 32,789
419**Lord Erskine*, *C.* 35,255
W. B. Craig, *Lab.* 5,905

Yeovil, *M.* 22,178 ; *W.* 24,875
420**Maj. G. F. Davies*, *C.* 20,165
P. H. Heffer, *L.* 14,046
H. H. Fyfe, *Lab*..... 5,377

STAFFORD.

Burton, *M.* 22,624 ; *W.* 24,195
421**Col. Rt. Hon. J. Gretton*, C.B.E., *C.* 26,117
W. T. Paling, *Lab*..... 8,832

Cannock, *M.* 33,445 ; *W.* 32,823
422 *Mrs. S. A. Ward*, *C.* ...27,498
*W. M. Adamson, *Lab.*22,833

Kingswinford,
M. 27,218 ; *W.* 27,920
423 *A. S. Todd*, *C* 21,934
*C. H. Sitch, *Lab.* 19 495

Leek, *M.* 23,300 ; *W.* 25,353
424 *Arthur Ratcliffe*, *C* 20,067
*W. Bromfield, *Lab.* 18,979

Lichfield, *M.* 28,457 ; *W.* 29,132
425**J. A. Lovat Fraser*, *N. Lab.* 26,669
G. H. Jones, *Lab.* 15,790

Stafford, *M.* 16,770 ; *W.* 17,765
426**Capt. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore*, *C.* 18,467
Len Smith, *Lab.* 8,640

Stone, *M.* 21,109 ; *W.* 22,738
427**Sir J. Q. Lamb*, *C.*.....20,327
W. Meakin, *L.* 6,407
W. I. Simcock, *Lab.* ... 5 993

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, *M.* 20,219 ; *W.* 20,613
428**E. L. Granville*, *L. Nat. unop.*

Lowestoft, *M.* 22,410 ; *W.* 25,327
429**Sir Gervais Rentoul*, K.C., *C.* 22,886
E. J. C. Neep, *Lab.* 10,894

Woodbridge,
M. 21,348 ; *W.* 23,447
430 *W. Ross-Taylor*, C.B.E., *C.* 25,654
Mrs. I. M. N. Keeble, *Lab.*..... 5,885

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
M. 18,964 ; *W.* 20,148
431 *Capt. F. F. A. Heilgers*, *C.*..... *unop.*

Sudbury, *M.* 15,472 ; *W.* 16,397
432**Lt.-Col. H. W. Burton*, O.B.E., *C.* 13,500
Alan Sainsbury, *L.* ...10,929

SURREY.

Chertsey, *M.* 29,484 ; *W.* 35,191
433 *Sir A. Boyd-Carpenter*, *C.*.....35,371
I. Lloyd, *L.*..... 9,063

Eastern, *M.* 23,454 ; *W.* 29,775
434**J. F. W. Galbraith*, K.C., *C.*..... 33,771
Dr. M. Follick, *Lab.*... 4,236

Epsom, *M.* 33,752 ; *W.* 41,153
435**Com. A. R. J. Southby*, R.N., *C.* 44,076
Rev. Stanley Morgan, *Lab.* 7,571

Farnham, *M.* 25,283 ; *W.* 31,108
436**Sir A. M. Samuel*, *Bt.*, *C.* .....*unop.*

Guildford, *M.* 28,214 ; *W.* 34,411
437**Hon. C. A. U. Rhys*, M.C., *C.* 39.008
S. Peck, *Lab.* 6,242

Mitcham, *M.* 34,079 ; *W.* 38,912
438**R. J. Meller*, *C.* 38,948
W. Graham, *Lab.* . 12,124

Reigate, *M.* 25,204 ; *W.* 29,467
439 *G. C. Touche*, *C.*.....33,934
P. H. Collick, *Lab.* ... 7,076

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, *M.* 20,952 ; *W.* 30,004
(Bye election, April 28, 1932.)
440 *John Slater*, *C.* ..... *unop.*

East Grinstead,
M. 25,836 ; *W.* 31,861
441**Sir H. S. Cautley*, *Bt.*, K.C., *C.* ... .34,826
E. F. M. Durbin, *Lab.* 5,121

Lewes, *M.* 19,888 ; *W.* 23,823
442 *Capt. J. de Vere Loder*, *C.*..... 25,181
F. Hancock, *Lab*..... 5,795

Rye, *M.* 19,987 ; *W.* 26,093
443**Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Courthope*, *Bt.*, M.C., *C.* . .*unop.*

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, *M.* 33,197 ; *W.* 39,554
444**Maj. J. S. Courtauld*, M.C., *C.* 43,756
C. W. Higgins, *Lab.* ... 6,085

Horsham and Worthing,
M. 32,955 ; *W.* 42,530
445**Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton*, *C.* 44,886
Miss H. M. Keynes, *Lab.* 5,932

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, *M.* 40,571 ; *W.* 38,946
446 *Capt. E. T. North*, *C.* 25,839
*Frank Smith, *Lab.*.....23,375
H. W. Willison, *L. Nat.* 12,811

Rugby, *M.* 21,583 ; *W.* 22,788
447**Capt. H. D. R. Margesson*, M.C., *C.* 24,493
E. J. Pay, *Lab.* 10,523

Tamworth, *M.* 30,964 ; *W.* 35,475
448**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-Maitland*, *Bt.*, *C.*.... ..41,571
J. Willbery, *Lab.* 7,527

Warwick and Leamington,
M. 30,034 ; *W.* 36,584
449**Capt. R. A. Eden*, M.C., *C.* 38,584
C. G. Garton, *Lab.* ... 9,261

WESTMORLAND,
M. 19,961 ; *W.* 24,065
450**Maj. Hon. O. F. G. Stanley*, M.C., *C.*.....*unop.*

WILTSHIRE

Chippenham, *M* 17,622, *W* 18,660
451**Capt V A Cazalet,* M C, *C* 17,232
H W S Howard, *L* 10 928
W R Robins, *Lab* 2 194

Devizes *M* 16 009 *W* 16,362
452**Sir Percy A Hurd,* C 16 702
J W Molden, *L* 8 501

Salisbury, *M* 19,753, *W* 22 190
453**Maj J A St G Fitz Gerald Despencer Robertson* O B E *C* 23 189
A B Lemon *Lab* 6 956

Swindon, *M* 23,737 *W* 23,872
454 *Sir R Mitchell Banks,* K C, *C* 22 756
*Rt Hon C Addison, M D, *Lab* 17,962

Westbury, *M* *W*
455 *R V Grimston, C* 16 949
J H Harris *L* 11 014
M Hackett, *Lab* 5 127

WORCESTERSHIRE

Bewdley, *M* 17,185 *W* 21,156
456**Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, C* *unop*

Evesham, *M* 19,410, *W* 21 430
457**Com Rt Hon Sir B M Eyres Monsell,* G B E, *C* *unop*

Kidderminster
M 28,736, *W* 33 894
458**Sir J S Wardlaw Milne* K B E, *C* 33 359
Miss J Stephen, *Lab* 9 814

Stourbridge, *M* 34,084 *W* 36,240
459 *Robert H Morgan, C* 22 652
*Wilfred Wellock *Lab* 18 910
D L Finnemore, *L* 16 121

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING

Buckrose, *M* 18,433, *W* 21,548
460**Maj A N Braithwaite* D S O M C, *C* *unop*

Holderness, *M* 20,155, *W* 22 579
461**Sir Sevington Savory, C* 21,560
Miss A Mackinnon, *L* 10 471
J L Schultz, *Lab* 2 927

Howdenshire,
M 17,888, *W* 19,001
462**Maj W H Carver, C* *unop*

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING

Cleveland, *M* 29 108, *W* 29 101
463 *Lt Com R T Boyes,* R N, *C* 30 608
*W T Mansfield, *Lab* 20 060

Richmond, *M* 21,593, *W* 24,358
464**Capt T L Dugdale, C* *unop*

Scarborough and Whitby,
M 23,617, *W* 31,929
465**Sir Paul Latham, Bt, C* 32 025
P S Eastman, *Lab* 6 575

Thirsk and Malton,
M 18,908, *W* 19,904
465**Robert Hugh Lurton C* *unop*

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING

Barkston Ash
M 24 767, *W* 25,548
467 *Col L Rayner,* M C, *C* 27 924
Rev G S Woods, *Lab* 14 585

Colne Valley,
M 25 257 *W* 29 940
468 *E Lancelot Mallalieu,* 17 119
E Marklew, *Lab* 13 734
Lt Col E ff W Lascelles C B E *C* 12 581
M A E Franklin *N Lab* 202

Doncaster, *M* 31 124 *W* 30 320
469 *A H E Molson C* 27,205
*W Paling, *Lab* 22,363

Don Valley, *M* 35,306, *W* 30 891
470**T Williams, Lab* 27,599
S Hardwick, *C* 19 506

Elland, *M* 21,192 *W* 26,018
471 *T Levy, C* 25 378
*C Roden Buxton, *Lab* 13 563

Hemsworth *M* 24 967, *W* 20 954
472**Gabriel Price, Lab* 23 609
W F C Garthwaite, *C* 9,867

Keighley, *M* 22,050 *W* 25 787
473 *Capt G S Harvie Watt C* 19,079
*Prof Rt Hon H B Lees Smith, *Lab* 13,192
W J C Briggs *L* 9,044

Normanton, *M* 21,951, *W* 19,715
474**Fred Hall Lab* 22 877
J N Cumberbirch *C* 9 974

Penistone, *M* 24 846, *W* 25,139
475 *C W H Glossop, C* 19,556
*Rennie Smith, *Lab* 14 584
I Neville *L* 6,821

Pontefract, *M* 23,636, *W* 23,109
476 *Capt T E Sotheron Estcourt C* 20,841
*Tom Smith, *Lab* 16 870

Pudsey and Otley,
M 23,257, *W* 29 940
477**C Granville Gibson, C* 31,701
W Pickles, *Lab* 10,013

Ripon, *M* 24 655, *W* 33,716
478**Rt Hon Maj J W Hills, C* 37,898
R J Hall *Lab* 5,125

Rother Valley,
M 28 419, *W* 25,765
479**T W Grundy, Lab* 26 185
Lt Com A G Ollivet, *C* 15,812

Rothwell, *M* 29,021; *W* 29,963
480**William Lunn, Lab* 24,879
Maj C H Stringer, D S O, O B E, *C* 22,198

Shipley, *M* 23,587; *W* 29 877
481**J H Lockwood, C* 27 304
W A Robinson, *Lab* 14,785
W J Leaper, *N P* 601

Skipton *M* 23 671, *W* 27,498
482**F Roy Bird, C* 28 013
J P Davies *Lab* 13 053

Sowerby, *M* 20 993, *W* 25,111
483 *M S McConquodale C* 25,511
*W J Tout *Lab* 11,857

Spen Valley,
M 24 947, *W* 29 342
484**Rt Hon Sir J A Simon,* G C S I K C V O O B E K C, *L* 28 647
H H Elvin, *Lab* 15 691

Wentworth, *M* 31,751, *W* 28 304
485**G H Hirst, Lab* 31,861
Mrs C I Hilyer, *L Nat* 14,462

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

OXFORD
M 16 313, *W* 1,948
486**Rt Hon Lord H Cecil, C* *unop*
487**Prof Sir C W C Oman,* K B E, *C* *unop*

CAMBRIDGE
M 24 186 *W* 3,932
488**Sir John James Withers* C B E, *C* *unop*
489**G H A Wilson,* O B E, *C* *unop*

LONDON
M 11 434, *W* 5,067
490**Sir E G Graham Little, Ind C* 8,461
Maj A G Church D S O, M C, *N Lab* 3,134

COMBINED (Durham Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol and Reading)
M 12,506, *W* 6 602
491**Eleanor Rathbone, Ind* 5,096
492 *Sir R H Craddock,* G C I E, K C S I, *C* 4,858
†Rt Hon Sir W A Jowitt, K C, *N Lab* 3,632
H G Williams, *C* 1,748
Hon H Nicolson, C M G, *N P* 461

Wales and Monmouth.

WELSH BOROUGHS (11).

CAERNARVON DISTRICT,
M. 15,582 ; *W.* 20,297
493**Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George*, D.M., *L.* 17,101
F. P. Gourlay, *C.*.....11,714

CARDIFF.
Central, *M.* 22,770 ; *W.* 25,295
494**Capt. Sir E. N. Bennett, N. Lab.* 24,120
E. Archbold, *Lab.*.....10,758

East, *M.* 18,660 ; *W.* 21,656
495 *O. T. Morris, C.* 12,465
*J. E. Edmunds, *Lab.* 10,292
J. E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 9,559

South, *M.* 18,475 ; *W.* 20,184
496 *Capt. Arthur Evans, C.* 17,976
*A. Henderson, jun., *Lab.* 12,092

MERTHYR TYDFIL.
Aberdare, *M.* 27,936 ; *W.* 25,866
497**G. H. Hall, Lab.* .....*unop.*
Merthyr, *M.* 22,587 ; *W.* 21,381
498**R. C. Wallhead, Lab.* 24,623
S. Davies, *N. P.*.....10,834

NEWPORT,
M. 27,901 ; *W.* 29,134
499 *Reginald G. Clarry, C.* 27,829
*James Walker, *Lab.* ...19,238

RHONDDA.
East, *M.* 23,204 ; *W.* 20,835
500**Lt.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Lab.* 22,086
A. Horner, *Com.* 10,359

West, *M.* 21,677 ; *W.* 19,273
501**Will John, Lab.* 23,024
J. L. Davies, *Com.*..... 4,296

SWANSEA.
East, *M.* 17,869 ; *W.* 18,049
502**David Williams, Lab.* 17,126
R. D. Chalke, *L.*.....13,177

West, *M.* 19,858 ; *W.* 21,822
503 *L. Jones, L. Nat.* 20,603
*H. W. Samuel, *Lab.*.... 14,587

WELSH COUNTIES (24).

ANGLESEY,
M. 16,096 ; *W.* 17,604
504**Megan Lloyd George, L.* 14,839
A. Hughes, *C.*.....10,618

BRECON AND RADNOR,
M. 24,519 ; *W.* 24,680
505 *Capt. W. D'Arcy Hall*, M.C., *C.* 25,620
*Peter Freeman, *Lab.*....17,223

CAERNARVON,
M. 23,301 ; *W.* 24,702
506**Maj. Goronwy Owen*, D.S.O., *Ind. L.* 14,993
Elwyn Jones, *Lab.* ...14,299
W. P. O. Evans, *Ind.* 7,990
Prof. J. E. Daniel, *Ind.* 1,136

CARDIGAN,
M. 18,269 ; *W.* 20,937
(Bye-election, Sept. 22, 1932.)
507 *D. Owen Evans, L.* ...13,437
Col. E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, *C.*..... 8,866
Rev. D. M. Jones, *Lab.* 5,295

CARMARTHEN.
Carmarthen, *M.* 21,952 ; *W.* 24,502
508 *Capt. R. T. Evans, L.* 15,532
*Maj. D. Hopkin, M.C., *Lab.* 14,318
Lt.-Col. D. Davies-Evans, *C.* 9,434

Llanelly, *M.* 34,139 ; *W.* 32,908
509**Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.* 34,196
F. J Rees, *C.* 18,163

DENBIGH.
Denbigh, *M.* 20,149 ; *W.* 24,465
510**Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones*, M.C., *L. Nat.* .....*unop.*

Wrexham, *M.* 27,718 , *W.* 26,621
511 *A. O. Roberts, L.* 22,474
*R. Richards, *Lab.* 20,653

FLINT,
M. 34,700 ; *W.* 37,902
512**Frederick Llewellyn-Jones, L. Nat.*.....40,405
Miss F. Edwards, *Lab.*16,158

GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, *M.* 23,562 ; *W.* 23,128
513**W. G. Cove, Lab.* 23,029
E. Curran, *L.* 16,378

Caerphilly, *M.* 23,055 ; *W.* 20,744
514**Morgan Jones, Lab.*.....23,061
Mrs. C. Bowen-Davies, *C.*.....11,044

Gower, *M.* 24,398 ; *W.* 24,834
515**D. R. Grenfell, Lab.* ...21,963
Sir Edgar Rees Jones, K.B.E., *L.* 19,157

Llandaff and Barry,
M. 29,735 ; *W.* 27,783
516 *P. Munro, C.* 33,590
*C. Ellis Lloyd, *Lab.* ...21,767

Neath, *M.* 31,735 ; *W.* 29,815
517**Sir W. Jenkins, Lab.* 30,853
D. G. Davies, *L.*.....17,389

Ogmore, *M.* 25,820 ; *W.* 23,383
518**E. J. Williams, Lab.* 23,064
Sir T. G. Jones, K.B.E., *C.*.....11,653
J. R. Campbell, *Com.* 3,099

Pontypridd, *M.* 24,331 ; *W.* 23,015
519**D. L. Davies, Lab.* ...21,751
B. Acworth, *L.* 13,937
T. M. Jones, *Ind.* 1,110
W. Lowell *N.P.* 466

MERIONETH,
M. 13,631 ; *W.* 15,342.
520**H. Haydn Jones, L.* ... 9,756
Rev J. H. Howard, *Lab.* 7,807
C. Phibbs, *C.* 6,372

MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, *M.* 20,809 ; *W.* 18,234
521**George Dagger, Lab.*....*unop.*
Bedwellty, *M.* 23,415 ; *W.* 21,017
522**Charles Edwards*, C.B.E., *Lab.* .....*unop.*
Ebbw Vale, *M.* 20,550 ; *W.* 18,332
523**Aneurin Bevan, Lab .unop.*
Monmouth, *M.* 21,863 ; *W.* 23,066
524**Sir C. L. Forestier-Walker, Bt.*, K.B.E , *C.*24,829
Rev. D. Hughes, *Lab.* 10,217
Pontypool, *M.* 21,394 ; *W.* 19,696
525**T. Griffiths, Lab.* 18,981
T. Keens, *L. Nat.* 14,709

MONTGOMERY,
M. 14,122 ; *W.* 16,000
526**E. C. Davies*, K.C., *L. Nat.* .....*unop.*

PEMBROKE,
M. 26,548 ; *W.* 28,743
527**Maj. G. Lloyd George, L.*24,606
Maj. C.W. M. Price, *C.* 19,560

WELSH UNIVERSITY,
M. 3,325; *W.* 1,796
528**Capt. Ernest Evans, L.* 2,229
S. Lewis, *Ind.*..... 914

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (33).

ABERDEEN.
North, *M.* 23,037 ; *W.* 25,581
529 *J. G. Burnett, C.* 22,931
*Capt. Rt. Hon. Wedgwood-Benn, D.S.O., D.F.C., *Lab.* 8,753
Mrs. H. Crawford, *Com.* 3,980

South, *M.* 22,261 ; *W.* 31,299
530**Sir F. C. Thomson, Bt.*, K.C., *C.* 33,988
G. Catto, *Lab.*..... 6,627

AYR DISTRICT,
M. 22,088 ; *W.* 27,644
531**Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell Moore*, C.B.E., *C.*.....22,256
Mrs. C. McNab Shaw, *Lab.* 9,974

DUMBARTON DISTRICT,
M 19,789, *W* 19,534
532**D Kirkwood, Lab* 16,33[illegible]
M J McCracker, *C* 15,338

DUNDEE,
M 46,563, *W* 62,709
533 *D M Foot, L* 52,048
534 *Florence Horsbrugh,* MBE, *C* 48 556
*M Marcus, *Lab* 32,573
*E Scrymgeour, *Ind* 32 229
R Stewart *Com* 10,264

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,
M 17 272, *W* 19,001
535 *John Wallace, L Nat* 16,863
*W McL Watson, *Lab* 12 247

EDINBURGH
Central, *M* 18,201, *W* 21,105
536 *J C Morrison Guy,* M.C., *C* 17,293
*Rt Hon W Graham, *Lab* 10,566
F Douglas, *Com* 1,319
East, *M* 18,597, *W* 21,079
537 *D M Mason L* 17 372
*Dr Drummond Shields, MC, *Lab* 10,244
Rev T I Alexander, *Scot Nat* 2 872
North *M* 20 918, *W* 26 316
538**Sir P J Ford Bt, C* 26,361
R Gibson, *Lab* 8,771
South *M* 17,350 *W* 29 419
539**Sir Samuel Chapman, C unop*
West *M* 24,006 *W* 31 701
540 *W G Normand,* KC, *C* 31,407
*G Mathers, *Lab* 12 704

GLASGOW
Bridgeton, *M* 19,954, *W* 20,386
541**James Maxton Lab* 16,630
Dr Catherine Gavin *C* 11,941
Camlachie, *M* 20 411 *W* 22,725
542 *James Stevenson* OBE, KC, *C* 18 461
*Rev C Stephen, *Lab* 15 282
Cathcart, *M* 20 051, *W* 25,347
543**John Train, C* 26,642
A L Ritchie, *Lab* 8,919
J Mellick *N P* 529
Central *M* 23,370 *W* 22,790
544**Brig Gen Sir W Alexander,* KBE CB CMG, D.S.O, T.D, *C* 21,547
W H Martin, *Lab* 11 456
Gorbals *M* 23,279, *W* 24,093
545**G Buchanan, Lab* 19,278
M Bloch, *C* 11 264
H McShane, *Com* 2 626
Govan, *M* 19,372 *W* 19 727
546**Neil Maclean, Lab* 15,047
A. McClure, *C* 14 442
Hillhead, *M* 14 394 *W* 21,626
547**Rt Hon Sir R S Horne,* GBE, KC, *C* 21,279
C A O Donnell *Lab* 7 539

Kelvingrove,
M 20,353, *W* 23,844
548**Maj Rt Hon W E Elliot,* MC DSc, *C* 21,481
J Winning, *Lab* 12 415
Maryhill, *M* 22 544 *W* 25 336
549 *Douglas Jamieson* KC *C* 20,710
*J S Clarke, *Lab* 16,613
Partick, *M* 17,048, *W* 19 086
550 *Maj C G MacAndrew, C* 18 904
*A M Kinlay, *Lab* 11 252
Pollok *M* 18,671 *W* 25 521
551**Col Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour, Bt,* DSO, *C* 27,772
J Rankin, *Lab* 6 323
St Rollox, *M* 20,077 *W* 20 781
552**William Leonard Lab* 13 545
F Shoesmith *C* 12 734
Miss E Campbell, *Scot Nat* 4,021
Shettleston, *M* 21,171, *W* 22,648
553**J McGovern Lab* 16,301
J Lucas *C* 15,530
J Marshall *Lab* 1 856
W E Stevenson, *N P* 402
Springburn *M* 22 083, *W* 23,185
554 *C E G C Emmott, C* 16,092
*G D Hardie, *Lab* 16,058
A Haines, *Com* 1,997
Tradeston, *M* 19,296, *W* 19,730
555 *W H MacLean,* PhD, *C* 15,067
*I Henderson, CBE *Lab* 13,579

GREENOCK,
M 21,345, *W* 22 601
556**Col Rt Hon Sir G P Collins,* KBE CMG, *Nat L* 18,013
I Irwin, *Lab* 10 850
A Ferguson, *Com* 6,440

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,
M 19 650, *W* 21 827
557 *Albert Russell* KC, *C* 19 132
*Rt Hon Tom Kennedy *Lab* 14,492

LEITH
M 24 209 *W* 26 770
558**Ernest Brown,* MC, *L Nat* 24,847
A Woodburn, *Lab* 13,400

MONTROSE DISTRICT,
M 12 380 *W* 17 576
(Bye election, June 28, 1932)
559**Col C Kerr, I Nat* 7 963
I Kennedy *Lab* 7 030
D Emslie *Scot Nat* 1,996

PAISLEY,
M 24,098 *W* 29 275
560 *Hon J P Maclay, I* 26 187
*James Welsh *Lab* 16,183

STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT
M 20,737 *W* 21,436
561 *J S C Reid C* 21 845
*H Murrin *Lab* 12,483

SCOTTISH COUNTIES

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE
Central *M* 17 614, *W* 20,484
562**R W. Smith, C* 16,50
R C Berkeley, MC, *L* 12 75[illegible]
Eastern, *M* 16 364 *W* 18,163
563**R J G Boothby, C* 16,396
F Martin, *Lab* 6 29[illegible]
Kincardine and Western,
M 13 483 *W* 15 266
564 *C M Barclay Harvey C* 14,266
*James Scott, *L* 8 890

ANGUS
M 13 962, W 16 152
565**Capt W T Shaw, C* 13 912
W Scott, *L* 8 732

ARGYLL,
M 19,697, *W* 21 944
566**F A Macquisten* KC, *C unop*

AYR AND BUTE
Bute and Northern,
M 22 993 *W* 28,102
567**Lt Gen Sir A G Hunter Weston,* KCB, DSO, *C* 24,467
A Sloan *Lab* 10 227
Kilmarnock *M* 21 363 *W* 24,643
568**Rt Hon C W Aitchison,* KC, *N Lab* 21 803
J Pollock, *Lab* 14 767
South Ayrshire,
M 19,215, *W* 19,144
569 *Capt J O Mac Andrew, C* 16,675
*Rt Hon James Brown, OBE, *Lab* 13,733

BANFF,
M 16 830, *W* 18 597
570**Maj Sir Murdoch MacKenzie Wood* OBE, *L unop*

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON
M 21 744, *W* 24 053
571 *J H F McEwen, C* 25 169
*George Simkinson, *Lab* 9 089

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
M 13,652, *W* 14,731
572**Rt Hon Sir A H M Sinclair, Bt,* CMG, *L unop*

DUMBARTON,
M 25,299 *W* 29,429
(Bye election, March 17, 1932)
573 *Com A D Cochrane,* IN, *C* 16 749
Rt Hon I Johnston, *Lab* 13 704
R Gray, *Scot Nat* 5,178
H McIntyre, *Com* 2,870

DUMFRIES,
M 20,488, *W* 24 076
574**Dr Joseph Hunter, L* 26,873
J S Paterson *Lab* 7,693

FIFE
Eastern, M 19 977, *W* 25 645
575**Sir James Duncan Millar* KC, *L Nat unop*

Western, *M* 22,665; *W* 21,175
576 *C Milne, C* . 12,977
*Rt Hon W Adamson, *Lab* 11,063
W Gallacher, *Com* 6,829

FORFAR, *see* ANGUS

GALLOWAY,
M 18,494, *W* 21,818
577 *J H McKie, C* 18,993
E M Campbell *L* 9,176
H McNeill, *Lab* 3,418
*Maj C R Dudgeon, *N P* 986

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY
Inverness, *M* 22,479, *W* 23,810
578**Sir M Macdonald,* K C M G, C B, *L* 18,702
D N Mackay, *Lab* 5 941
J M MacCormick, *Scot Nat* 4,016

Ross and Cromarty
M 14 853, *W* 15,250
579**Rt Hon J Ian Macpherson,* K C, *L Nat unop*

Western Isles.
M 13,790, *W* 14,930
580**T B Wilson Ramsay, L Nat* 5,793
I M Moffatt Pender, *C* . 4,785

LANARK
Bothwell, *M* 21 698, *W* 20,970
581 *Mrs Helen B Shaw,* M B E, *C* 16 571
*J Sullivan, M B E *Lab* 14,423
B McCourt, *Com* 2,163
Coatbridge, *M* 19,400, *W.* 18,511
582 *W P Templeton, C* 16,223
*J C Welsh, *Lab* 14 722
W W. Gilmour, *N P* 674
Hamilton, *M* 17,125, *W* 16,879
583**Duncan Graham, Lab* 14,233
R H S Calvert, *C* 12,180
Lanark, *M* 18,662 *W* 20 727
584 *Lord Dunglass, C* 20,675
J Gibson, *Lab* 11,815
Motherwell, *M* 18,722, *W* 17,949
585 *Thomas Ormiston,* C B E, *C* 15,513
*Rev T Ball, *Lab* 14 714
Northern, *M* 26,964 *W* 26,632
586**W J Anstruther Gray, C* 24,384
*Jennie Lee, *Lab* 19,691
Rutherglen *M* 22,982, *W.* 24 866
587 *Capt H J Moss, C* 22 185
*D Hardie, *Lab* 16,866

LINLITHGOW,
M 23,588, *W* 22,024
588 *Sir Adrian Baillie, Bt, C* .. 20,476
*Emanuel Shinwell, *Lab* . 16,956

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES
Northern, *M* 18,195, *W* 21,101
589**Maj David John Colville, C.* 22,211
A B Clarke, *Lab* 8,501
Peebles and Southern,
M 16,040, *W* 17 354
Capt A H M Ramsay, C 17 435
*J Westwood, *Lab* 9,185

MORAY AND NAIRN,
M 13 878, *W* 16,533
591**Hon James Stuart* M V O, M C *C unop*

ORKNEY & SHETLAND,
M 15 513, *W* 17,634
**Sir R W Hamilton, L unop*

PERTH AND KINROSS
Kinross and Western,
M 15,299, *W* 18 563
593**Duchess of Atholl,* D B E, *C* 16,228
I A Robertson, *L* 10,533
Perth, *M* 20 952 *W* 26,193
594 *Lord Stone C* 19,254
F Noble Miller, *L* 15,396
Mis H Gault, *Lab* 3,705

RENFREW
Eastern, *M* 26 459, *W* 30,844
595**Marquess of Clydesdale, C* 27,740
J Stram, *Lab* 12,477
W O Brown, *Scot Nat* 6 498
Western, *M* 18,493, *W* 20,984
596 *Henry James Scrymgeour Wedderburn, C* 17,318
Mrs J Mann *Lab* 10,203
R E Muirhead, *Scot Nat* 3,547
*Dr Robert Forgan, M C, *N P* . 1,304

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK,
M 20,049, *W* 25,926
597**Earl of Dalkeith, C* 21,394
D E Kerr, *L* 17,420

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN
Clackmannan & Eastern,
M 21,376, *W* 22,476
598 *J W Johnston, C* 20,425
*L MacNeill, *Lab* 13,669

Western, *M* 16,233, *W* 16,751
599 *J Campbell Kerr,* C S I, C I E, *C* 14,771
*Rt Hon I Johnston, *Lab* 12 952

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,
(St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh)
M 34,295 *W* 12,701
600**John Buchan,* C H, *C unop*
601†*A Noel Skelton, C unop*
602**D M Cowan, L unop*

Northern Ireland

BOROUGHS (4)

BELFAST
East, *M* 26 858, *W* 30,308
603**Capt Rt Hon H Dixon,* O B E, C 28 431
J Campbell, *Lab* 9 410
North, *M* 28,092, *W* 33,925
604**Thomas Somerset, C unop*
South *M* 26 050 *W* 33,344
605**W J Stewart, C unop*
West, *M* 36,775, *W* 41 218
606 *Capt A C Browne C* 31,113
T J Campbell, K C, *Ind* 22 006

COUNTIES (8)

ANTRIM,
M 60 763 *W* 64 425
607**Maj Rt Hon Sir Hugh O'Neill, Bt, C unop*
**Sir Joseph M'Connell, Bt C unop*

ARMAGH,
M 37,524 *W* 33 691
609**Lt Col Sir W J Allen,* K B E, D S O, *C unop*

DOWN,
M 60,616, *W* 67 042
610**D D Reid, C unop*
611 *Viscount Castlereagh, C unop*

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE,
M 61 009, *W* 59 956
612**Joseph Devlin Nat* 50,650
613**Cahir Healy Nat* 50 397
H M Irwin *C* 45,101
T Burgess, *C* 44,921

LONDONDERRY,
M 39 079, *W* 42,172
614**Maj Ronald Ross,* M C, *C unop*

UNIVERSITY (1)

QUEEN'S, BELFAST,
M 3 107, *W* 543
615**Col T Sinclair,* C B, M D, *C unop*

"Right Honourable"—Members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations, for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Counsellor remains "His Royal Highness", a Duke remains "His Grace", a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable". In the case of Earls, Viscounts and Barons a question has lately been raised whether peers of these three degrees are entitled to be called "Right Honourable" if not Privy Counsellors. While not presuming to make a statement in settlement of the question, the Editor feels bound to direct attention to the recital of Modes of Address of Peers of these three degrees (on pages 197, 201 and 204 of present Edition). The *Style* appearing in these headings has been recited in this manner for more than sixty years in WHITAKER, and appears to be evidence of a long standing custom, moreover, it is borne out in each instance, in *A Manual of Dignities*, by C R Dodd (Whittaker & Co., 1843), and in *The Book of the Court*, by W J Thoms, F S A., "Dedicated by Command to the Queen" (H G Bohn, 1844). Earlier evidence of the courtesy could no doubt be produced. Chief Magistrates entitled to the prefix are found on p 605.

Government and Public Offices.

§NOTE AS TO SALARIES.

THE salaries shown in the 1933 WHITAKER, in the case of H.M. Judges and of Government Departments, are subject to abatement in accordance with the decisions of His Majesty's Government. These abatements, which took effect from Oct. 1, 1931, are set out in Command Paper Number 3952, in various Treasury Circulars, and answers to Parliamentary questions, and may be summarised as follows:

(a) *Ministerial salaries*—

£5 000 a year and over, 20%; £2 000 a year and over but under £5,000 15% under £2 000 a year, 10%.

(The salaries of the Attorney General and Solicitor General have been reduced to £2 000 a year plus fees.)

(b) *Other salaries* (£1 800 a year and over)—

£5 000 a year and over, an abatement of 20%. £2 000 a year and over but less than £5,000, 10%, subject to the proviso that the remuneration of any officer in receipt of over £4 000 a year, but less than £5 000 shall be 10% less or such larger amount as will suffice to reduce his remuneration to £4 000.

Salaries of £1,800 a year and over, but less than £2,000 such abatement as will suffice to reduce remuneration to £1 800.

THE COST OF LIVING BONUS.

IN the year 1920 the Government introduced a *Cost of Living Bonus Scheme* under which salaried Civil Servants and wage earning Government employees received temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1 1920.

The Government Scheme was adopted generally by Public Authorities certain modifications being made in particular instances.

The standard cost of living in March 1920 was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July 1914 and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* on the basis of that figure was as follows —

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration did not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeded 35s. a week but did not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeded £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s. 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s. and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

The standard rate rose or fell 1 *twenty sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months period.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases were subsequently introduced —

10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700; 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800, 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900, and so on until 60 per cent. was reached in the case of salaries of £1 600 a year.

No bonus was payable so as to bring total remuneration inclusive of bonus above £1 800.

From September, 1931, to August, 1932, bonus was related to an average cost of living figure of 50 per cent. above the 1914 level.

STABILISATION.

Under an agreement reached in July 1932 there will be a period of stabilisation until April 1, 1934 during which total remuneration will continue to be assessed at the rates then in operation (*cf.* 50) unless for six consecutive months during the period the official cost of living figure is either below 35 or above 60 in which event a review of the general standard of Civil Service remuneration will be undertaken in the light of all the relevant considerations.

The effect on Civil Service salaries below £1 800 a year shown in the succeeding pages (other than those shown as inclusive) at various salary points is set out in the table below:

Basic Salary	Total Remuneration
£100	£148
150	209
200	271
250	329
300	388
400	505
500	623
600	726
700	834
800	940
	1,044
	1 146
1 500	1 633
1,750	1,800

Offices other than "Government Offices."

Where bonus is payable to County, Municipal and other Officers on a sliding scale the following rates will obtain from September, 1932, to March, 1933 —

Annual Salary	Bonus Sept. 1932	Weekly Wages	Bonus Sept. 1932
£	£ s		s d
90	45 0	14	7 0
150	59 4	15	7 6
200	70 14	17	8 6
250	79 8	18	9
300	88 0	20	10
400	105 7	30	15
500	122 13	40	18
600	126 0	50	20 1
700	133 13	60	23 3
800	139 13		25 7
900	143 18		27 8
1,000	146 9	90	29 5
1,750	50 0	100	31 2

ADMIRALTY, H M. (*see* pp 368–9)

§MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES,

Whitehall Place S W 1 43 Parliament Street S W 1, 7, Old Bailey E C 4 8 Buckingham Gate S W 1

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1919 (9 and 10 Geo V Ch 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts 1889 to 1909 The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889 By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture the designation of which was at the same time altered The expression agriculture is defined to include horticulture

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry

Estimates 1932 £2 140 258

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Major Rt Hon Walter F Elliot MC MP £2 000
Private Secs D F Vandepeer A W Keeble
Parliamentary do, Maj A J Muirhead, MC, MP *unp*
Parliamentary Secretary The Earl De La Warr £1,200
Private Sec W R Black MBE
Permanent Secretary, Sir C J Howell Thomas KCB CMG £3 000
Private Sec A F C Clark
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A Daniel Hall, KCB ILD FRS
Fisheries Secretary H G Maurice CB £1,200 to £1 500
Welsh Secretary C Bryner Jones, CBE £1 000 to £1,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries H G Maurice CB H F Dale CB, H L French CB OBE, A W Street CIE MC £1 200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries, A T A Dobson CVO, CBE, C Bryner Jones CBE F L Mitchell OBE, H G Richardson E B Shine CB £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Establishment Officer F B Shine CB
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A D Stocks, CB, OBE £1 200 to £1 500
Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C Wood Hill £1,000 to £1 200
Chief Clerks (Legal Branch), R J Beattie, J B Stonebridge £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks (Legal), R M Alexander H J Kemp £550 to £700
Principals, J B Baber MC TD A Dunbar, R H Franklin Maj E Gurnsey, J H Gorvin, CBE (*a ting*), C T Houghton, J A McGilvray, MBE (*a ting*) P W Millard, A W Monro, CB, C Nathan, B W Phillips, C W Sabin, Wynn Thomas D B Toye OBE, D E Vandepeer, H D Vigor, OBE, V F Wilkins, MBE (*acting*), and C R T Wilhams, OBE (*also Deputy Establishment Officer*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals W R Black, MBE, A F C Clark M G Kendall, A M Lowe, A R Mank telow F K Milsom, J A Sutherland Harris, C H M Wilcox £300 to £500
Principal Finance Officer, P J Langley, OBE £850 to £1,000
Deputy Finance Officer, H Nash, MBE £750 to £850
Economics Investigator R R Enfield £700 to £900
Chief Veterinary Officer, P J L Kelland, MRCVS £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, D A E Cabot, MRCVS £800 to £1 000
Director, Plant Pathological Laboratory, J C F Fryer, OBE £800 to £1 000
Asst do, G H Pethybridge, PhD £600 to £800
Chief Education Inspector J G Stewart BSC, BDA, NDD £800 to £1 000
Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J L Whitehead £700 to £800
Dairy Commissioner, J F Blackshaw OBE £700 to £900
Poultry Commr P A Francis, OBE £700 to £900
Horticulture Commissioner, H V Taylor, OBE, BSC, A R C S £700 to £900
Chief Superintending Inspector, Capt W G Wragg MRCVS (*with allowance £100*) £600 to £800
Superintending Inspectors, F Brown MRCVS A B Fewings MRCVS J L Frood, MRCVS H Goodch MRCVS, W M Jones (£500 to £700), G I Matthews MRCVS, J O Powley, MRCVS £600 to £800
Director (Veterinary Laboratory), W H Andrews DSC MRCVS £800 to £1 000
Research Officers N Dobson BSC MRCVS Capt J M Doyle FRCVS IVSM, F L Taylor BVSC MRCVS DVH £400 to £750
Senior Inspectors A V Campbell, F Glover, G C Gough BSC ARCS, G P Haynes, Dip Agric (Cantab) W H Hogg W S Jones, MSC, NDD W Weir BSC (Agric) £500 to £700
Superintending Marketing Officer, Major E R Orme DSO M (*a ting*) £700 to £800
Marketing Officers C A Platt A P F Grant MBE Major A McD Livingstone, MC, BSC (Agric) J Stoddart, Major W H Warman A Whiting £500 to £700
Live Stock Commissioner G T Dixon, OBE £700 to £900
Superintending Live Stock Officers R N Jones, W P Middleton P A Mytton £500 to £700
Chief Land Commissioner, H V Raffety OBE, FSI £1 000 to £1 100
Land Commissioners, F L Banham FSI, D C. Barnard, FASI, S Fitch FSI F Griffith, FAI FIAS, J S Hill FASI W F Howes MBE, FSI, Lt Col D Quirk, CMG DSO C W Rowell, NDA, FSI, QALAS, T H Sutton FIAS (*with allowance £100*), L H Wax, FSI C G R Weller IASI £600 to £800
Chief Drainage Engineer, Capt J C A Roseveare MINST CE £800 to £1 000
Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations E S Russell, OBE, MA DSC FIS £1 000
Director of Shellfish Services, R W Dodgson MI MECH, MRCS £1 000
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H S Moss Blundell BE £750 to £850
Principal Naturalist, F M Davis BA £650 to £750

Agricultural Wages Board

Chairman Rt Hon Viscount Ullswater CB
Secretary, F C Ixer

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Open daily, M, W, Th, Sat, Sun and Good Fri 1*d* Tu and Fri (Students days) 6*d* Bank Holidays free 10 to Sunset or 8 p m Houses 1 p m to 5 p m or sunset Closed on Christmas Day

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany, Sir A W Hill KCMG, SCD, DSC FRS £1 000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, J S L Gilmour, BA £600 to £800
Economic Botanist, H C Sampson, CIE, BSC (inclusive) £694 to £833
Keeper, Herbarium & Library, A D Cotton £600 to £800
Deputy Keeper T A Sprague, DSC £500 to £700
Curator of Gardens, J Coutts £350 to £500
Keeper of Museums, W Dallimore £500 to £700
Assistant Keeper Jodrell Laboratory C R Metcalfe, PhD £450 to £600
Botanists, F Ballard, BSC, J H Holland, F N Howes MSC, J Hutchinson, C V B Marquand, MA, S A Skan, V S Summerhayes, BSC, W B Turrill DSC, W N Winn £450 to £600
Botanists (Women), Miss M L Green, BA, Miss E M Wakefield, MA £300 to £450

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director General & O C Survey Battalion, R E, Brigadier H St J L Winterbotham, CMG, DSO, ADC
Executive Officer, Col G S C Cooke DSO
Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions —
Publication Maj A B Clough, OBE, MC, RE
Control and Small Scale, Major P K Boulnois, OBE, MC, RE
Assisting Control (Small Scale) and O C 19th (Field Survey) Company, R E, Capt F O Metford, RE

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Assisting Control (Large Scale), Lieut L F de V Carey R E.
Adjutant, Survey Battalion, R E, and Trigonometrical, and Secretary Central Bureau, International Map, Capt. J C T Willis, R E
Stores & Buildings Branch and Assisting Publication, Capt R H Denniss, R E
Levelling, Capt T H Lindesay, R E
10th (Field Survey) Company, R E, Lieut H B Calvert R E
Quartermaster, Capt & Qr Mr G T Northover, R E
Map Sales and Issues Branch, Capt J G Withycombe
Staff Officers —
Research Officer H L P Jolly, M A
Archæology Officer O G S Crawford B A, F S A
Chief Clerk and Finance Officer J W Harrison
Division Officers —
Edinburgh, Capt H E M Newman, R E
Bristol, Lieut W H Bond, R E
London, Lieut M O Collins R E

§DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND,

Edinburgh

Secretary, Sir Robert Greig, M C, I I D, D Sc £2,000
Assistant Secretaries, Charles Weatherill, C B E (*also Deputy Secretary* with allowance of £200), H M Conacher, J M Cuie, M A, B L, B Sc (Agr) J J W Handford, O B E £900 to £1,100
Heads of Branches, W N McWilliam, J M Ramsay, O B E, M A, B A Hyslop, H McDonald J Morrison, R L Morris ... £600 to £800
Establishment Officer, F C Gilbert . £500 to £600
Asst Accountants, T. E Comrie, I D Gemmell R G C Nisbet . £400 to £500
Staff Officers J R B Cassie, M C I L Darbey L G Davidson, R G Hattle, E H Lyon, R Mackinnon, G Page, G F Porthouse, E T Smith, T Thomson . . .. £400 to £500

Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, A Munn, M A, B Sc (Agr) £700 to £900
Senior Inspector for Agricultural Education, A McCallum M A, LL B
Senior Inspectors, J R McCallum M C, B Sc (Agr), *J P McIntosh, Ph D, B Sc (Agr), J T Steele, M A, B Sc (Agr), J A Symon, D S O, M A, B Sc (Agr) . £400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing and Plant Registration Station, T Anderson, M A, B Sc (Agr) £400 to £600

Small Holdings Land Settlement and Estates Staff.

Divisional Land Officers, A. Carruth, F A S I, C McDonald, D Stewart .. £600 to £800
Land Officers, A Campbell, J W Coull, R Cunningham, A T Goudie, P A McWilliam, T B Manson, F S I, B Sc (Agr), A Nicolson, A Paton, B Sc (Agr), J Rose, B Sc (Agr), G. Stewart, H Stuart, A F Wilson .. . £400 to £500

Surveying Staff

Chief Engineer and Surveyor, A G Ingham, I S I, A M Inst C E, M R San I £600 to £800
Assistant Chief Surveyor, W F Lownie £450 to £550

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A D Callander ..... £600 to £800
Assistant Solicitor, D Douglas £400 to £500

Miscellaneous Appointments

Advisory Officer on Farm Economics, J S King Ph D, B Sc (Econ), B Sc (Agr) £500 to £600
Organising Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919), T M Munro *(inclusive)* £463
Plant Pathologist, Mrs N L L Alcock £300 to £450

AIR MINISTRY (*see* p 382)

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE.

Queen Victoria Street, E C. 4.
(Hours 10 to 4)

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

KINGS OF ARMS

Garter, Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, M V O.
Clarenceux, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, C V O
Norroy (and Registrar), Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M C

SIX HERALDS

Lancaster (and Earl-Marshal's Secretary), Archibald George Blomefield Russell, M V O, F S A
York, Hon Philip Plantagenet Cary, F S A
Somerset, George Rothe Bellew
Chester, John Dunamace Heaton Armstrong
Richmond Henry Robert Charles Martin, F S A
Windsor, Alfred Trego Butler, M C F S A.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS

Bluemantle, Aubrey John Toppin, F S A
Rouge Dragon, Eric Neville Geijer, M C, F S A
Rouge Croix, Philip Walter Kerr, F S A
Portcullis, Anthony Richard Wagner

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H M Register House, Edinburgh

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Francis James Grant C V O, I I D W S F S A Scot £600

Three Heralds (£25 each)

Marchmont, John H Stevenson, M B E K C, F S A Scot
Albany, Lt Col Sir T Wolseley Haig, K C I E, C S I, C M G, C B E
Rothesay John Mackintosh Norman Macleod, C A.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s 4d each)

Carrick, Thomas Innes of Learney, F S A Scot. Advocate
Falkland, Lt Col John William Balfour Paul, D S O
Unicorn, H A B Lawson

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balmain Lawson £250
Procurator Fiscal, John MacGregor, W S
Herald Painter, A G Inglis Simson

IRISH HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin

Ulster King of Arms, Major Sir Nevile R Wilkinson, K C V O, F S A

Two Heralds

Dublin, Major Guillimore O'Grady, M A
Cork, Capt R A L Keith

Two Pursuivants

Athlone (vacant)
Cork, Major G A Burgoyne

Registrar, Thomas Chuck Sadleir, M A, M R I A

§BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W 1.

The B B C was instituted in 1927 as successors to the British Broadcasting Company, whose licence expired Dec 31, 1926, and operates under licence from the Postmaster General The Chairman, Vice Chairman, and other Governors, are appointed by H M Government

The following *Broadcasting Stations* were in operation in September 1932 —

England		*Scotland*
London Twin wave Regional Station	North Twin wave Regional Station	Swansea
Northern (do do)	Bournemouth	Scottish Twin wave Regional Station
Daventry National Programme Transmitter 5 XX	Chelmsford 5 S W	
	Newcastle.	Aberdeen.
	Plymouth	
Wales.		*Northern Ireland*
Midland Regional	Cardiff	Belfast

In addition to the above the West Twin wave Regional Station and the Empire Transmitting Station were under construction

The number of *Licences* in force on June 30 of the last five years was (1927) 2 307 000, (1928) 2 529 000 (1929) 2 792 000, (1930) 3 259 000 (1931) 3 780 000, (1932) 4 732 663. not including licences issued to the blind

Chairman, The Rt Hon J H Whitley £3,000
Vice Chairman, The Rt Hon Lord Gainford £1,000
Other Governors, M. J Rendall, C M G, LL.D, Viscountess Snowden, Harold G Brown. each £700
Director General, Sir J C. W Reith

§CHARITY COMMISSION,

Ryder Street, St James's, S W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales" In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools

Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act 1899

Chief Commissioner F Macpherson £1,500
Second Commissioner H D S Ieake £1 000 to £1 200
Parliamentary Commissioner Sir William Edge (temp £1,000
Secretary J F C Adams
Assist Commissioners and Principal Clerks, W F Fox, G B Rooke A E McLaren, OBE C N Hope Wallace, MBE, F B Jackson £750 to £900
1st Class Clerks R F Ford S F Turner, L T Ford, J C G Pownall, P I Carden £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, C G Barnardo G F L Pardington, M I Richards, W Curns, C J H Highton £200 to £500
Accountant, Official Trustees Dept, F Buckingham £700 to £800
Assist do, H B Denham £500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do, J R Smith, A V Masham £400 to £500
Librarian and Cl to Sec, W W Skippon £400 to £500
Officer in charge of Accounts of Charities, A Stewart £400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman, T H K Spenslev £400 to £500
Officer in Charge of Registration and Muniments, P C Gunner .... £400 to £500

§THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory)

13 Clement's Inn Passage, Strand, W C 2

Establishment Expenses 1932 1933, £66 266

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, KBE MA, DSC, FRS £1,200 to £1 500
Deputy Government Chemist, J Fox, OBE DSC, FIC £900 to £1 000
Superintendent Chemists A More ARCS FIC R Rodger FIC, T H Bowles FIC, A G Francis, BSC, FIC, F S Ammonier, BSC, FIC, A J H Grange, FIC £700 to £850
Senior Chemists, I G H Tate', T W Harrison, BSC, FIC, J R Nicholls, BSC, FIC, J E Byles, BSC, FIC C A Adams, BSC, FIC, F R Ennos, BA, BSC AIC, A T Parsons, BSC, AIC, G F Sheppard, A H Rheinlander, MSC, AIC, F H Nurse, BSC, FIC B A Ellis, MA, AIC £550 to £650
Chemists, Higher Grade, A F Weiss, BSC, AIC, R Sutcliffe, MA, AIC, J King, FIC, J A Heald, MC, BSC, FIC £450 to £550
Chemists, I Stephenson BSC, AIC, J W Pooley, BSC, AIC, S A Ashmore, BSC, AIC C E Barton BSC, P M Mooney, BSC, FIC, G H Croft, MSC, AIC, L C Nicholls, MSC, DIC, ARCS, AIC, R H Settle, BA, AIC, E H Williams, BSC, ACGI, AIC P McGregor, BSC FIC, B E Dixon, MSC AIC J F Hirst, BSC, AIC, J R Fraser, BSC, FIC, F H Warren, BA, C O Harvey, BSC ARCS AIC, J L Buchan MSC, AIC, J W A Woodley, BSC, AIC, E S Hiscocks, MSC, AIC, J Longwell, MSC, AIC, H L Bolton AIC, C G Daubney, MSC, AIC, H G Smith, BSC, PH D, A K Martin, BSC, 1H D, P J Hardwick BSC, AIC, A A W Russell, BA, BSC, J G N Gaskin BSC FIC E Q Laws, BSC, AIC C R Hoskins, BSC, PH D £200 to £450
Staff Officer I Wortman £400 to £500
Senior Clerks, H Blanks, G P. Hobdell £300 to £400

§CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W 1.

1st Commissioner, Sir Roderick Meiklejohn, KBE, CB (*personal*) £2,200
Assistant Commissioners, D B Mair (*Director of Examinations*), L C H Weekes (*Secretary*) each £1,200 to £1,200
Assist Sec, G G Mennell £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, T L Hedley, J Lloyd £550 to £700

§COLONIAL OFFICE,

Downing Street, S W 1

The business of the Colonies was until 1801 included in the functions of the Home Secretary to be transferred in that year to the newly created Secretary for War In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business) The expenditure Salaries etc of the Colonial Office for 1930 31 was £144 186

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt Hon Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister CBE, M MP £5 000
Private Secretaries F B Boyd C A L Cliffe, Rear Admiral Arthur Bromley CB (*Ceremonial and Reception Secretary*)

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent, Brig Gen Sir S H Wilson, GCMG, KCB, KBE £3,000
Private Sec N L Mayle
Parliamentary, The Earl of Plymouth £1,500
Private Sec, A H Poynton
Deputy to Perm Under Sec, Sir J E Shuckburgh, KCMG, CB £2,200
Assistant Under Secretaries Sir C Bottomley, KCMG, CB, OBE, A C C Parkinson, CMG, OBE G J F Tomlinson, CBE £1,200 to £1 500
Legal Adviser, H G Bushe CB CMG £1 200 to £1,500
Assistant do, H H Duncan £900 to £1,000
and Asst do, K O Roberts Wray £700 to £900
Chief Medical Adviser, A T Stanton, CMG MD FRCP £1,500
Economic & Financial Adviser, Sir John Campbell, £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J F N Green, A Fiddian E R Darnley, H R Cowell, C G R V Vernon, J F W Flood O G R Williams, H I Allen, C J Jeffries, OBE (*Establishment Officer*) (*acting*), Maj R D Furse, DSO, H Beckett (*acting*) £1 000 to £1 200
Principals, J A. Calder, H F Downie, A Cooke G L M Clauson, OBE, G A Jones A J Dawe, OBE, L B Freeston, OBE, S M Campbell, F B Boyd, A B Acheson, G E J Gent DSO, MC F J Howard, OBE, G H Creasy, A L Ayton, Capt A F Newbolt, G N Irby, Major G S M Hutchinson, A Bevin, J H Hall DSO OBE, MC, J J Paskin MC, T I K Lloyd, G F Seel, J B Sidebotham (*actg*), S Robinson (*actg*), K W Blaxter (*actg*), W J Bigg (*actg*) £700 to £900
G Hazlerigg, OBE (*temp*) £555
Assistant Principals, C A L Cliffe, D C , F G Lee*, P H Morris S C C G Eastwood* J M Martin* A H Poynton N L Mayle, J B Williams, S F V Luke, D L P Tovey, F J Podler, P I Rowan I W Davies N E Costar, S I Innes, J H Emmens £200 to £500
Publicity Officer, C Backer Platt £666
Temporary Administrative Officers, F R W Jameson DSO, MC £380, J G Hibbert, MC £285, R C Cade £285
Accountant V H Boyse, MBE £550 to £700
Librarian, E F Wilkinson MBE £400 to £500
Asst Account, H Palmer F Fleming £400 to £500
Staff Officers, J A Smith, ISO, MBE, S R Pughe, MBE, G Venning, MBE, £500 to £600, W R Shipway, MBE, J Hunter M Jewell, MBE, F H Harper, MBE, E H Howell MBE, C M Hatcher, W H Bickle, J Megson, W H Harman (*actg*), J H Thompson (*actg*) £400 to £500
Registrar, B C G Perry £400 to £500
Supt of Printing, L J Brearley (£50 personal allowance) £300 to £400
Consulting Physicians London—A. E. Horn, CMG, MD, P H Manson Bahr, DSO, MD, FRCP, B Day, MD, MRCI
Liverpool—G E H Le Fanu, MB, CM, DTM
Edinburgh—Lt-Col W Glen Liston, CIE, IMS (retd)
Dublin—H C Drury, MD, BCH, FRCPI
Belfast, Foster Coates, MD, DPH

§Colonial Audit Department,

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, S W 1

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for

* Seconded for service abroad

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 281.*

the Colonies The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected

Director, A J Harding, CMG, CBE £1 200 to £1 500
Deputy Director, J C Fisher OBE £850 to £1 000
Assistant Director, H W Drake £600 to £800
Assistant Auditors, C E Dale, CMG CBE (*temp*), H W Skinner, R L Thomas, W P Legate £250 to £500

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S W 1

(*Stock Transfer Office*, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E C 2)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Colonies Protectorates etc some 60 in number

Crown Agents, Sir W F Gowers, KCMG £2,000, H C Thornton CMG CVO, £1 750, Percy Hubert Ezechiel, CMG, Col J G Fleming CBE, DSO, AMInstCE, late RE (*Engineer in Chief*) each £1,500
General Dept H C Ransom OBE (*Chief Clerk*), £850 to £1,000, H K Purcell (*Deputy Chief Clerk*) £750 to £850
Finance do, F Davis, £850 to £1,000, G F Rowe, F G Bradstreet £550 to £700
Pay do, W A Phillips MBE, £750 to £850 M S Darroch, J W Potter £550 to £700
Stores do, H M J Wade, £850 to £1 000, J S Urquhart, N Rae £550 to £700
Appointments do, H W Letts Naylor OBE £750 to
Shipping do, J A Blackwood, £750 to £850 Nittrins £550 to £700
Engineering Contracts do, W Ernest MInstCE £1,000 to £1,200 G R Lock BA, H Horsburgh, AMICE £600 to £800, H G Pisdall, BSc, ARCSc AMICE AMIPE £640 to £840
Engineering Inspection do, C E Williams CBE MInstCE £1,000 to £1 200 W E Hogg ARCSc, AMICE, R M McKechnie MInstCE J W Norris, AGI AMI F AMInstCE £640 to £840
Engineering Design do J W Spiller MInstCE £1 060 to £1 260 W I Watson, AMICE £850 to £1 050 P W Foxlee, MInstCE £795 to £895

§ COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS,

55 Whitehall, S W 1

The Crown Lands — The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760 when George III surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List* At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89 000 and the net return to about £11 000

In the year ended March 31 1931 the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1 835 238 of which amount £116 161 was from the Mines The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £552 657 The sum of £1 250 000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1930 31 as *Surplus Revenue* being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration

Commissioner (*ex officio*), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries *unpaid*
Permanent Commissioner, A S Gaye, CB, OBE, FLAS £1,500
Private Sec, J A Hillman
Assistant Commissioner, D R Crawfurth Smith £1,000 to £1 200
Heads of Branches, H C Eyles, MBE, E Blanford, G P Best £550 to £750 or £800
Assistant Heads of Branches, C C Herd, E Talbot, E T Drake, F R Oswin, R Roddis, A E Horton, H Garside £400 to £500
Accountant & Receiver General, H Clarke £550 to £700
Principal Architect C E Vaudell, FRIBA, FSI £1,000
Chief Mineral Inspector, W Forster Brown
Solicitor, England A D Stocks CB, OBE
Solicitor, Scotland, A M Neil, BSc

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS

Deputy Ranger, Lt Col Sir Malcolm Murray, KCVO, CB
Deputy Surveyor, E H Savill, FASI

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,

City Chambers, Edinburgh

Instituted about 1130, and extended in 1405 and 1487 Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh, Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers — *Preses* The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, *Chaplain* The Very Rev Charles Laing Warr, MA DD *Standing Counsel* W G Normand, LL B, K C, MP, *Engineer* D A Stevenson JI, BSc, FRSE, MInstCE, *Consulting Actuary* George Lisle CA, FFA *Convention Officer* Alexander Colin MacArthur City Chambers, Edinburgh *Agent and Treas*, John I Officer IIB WS (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh) *Parly Agents* Beveridge & Co (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S W)

§ BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E C 3

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London the present Long Room replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814 The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April 1909

THE BOARD

Chairman, Sir F R Forbes KB CBE £3 000
Private Sec, A W McKenzie
Deputy Chairman A J Dyke CB BE £2 200
Commissioners & Secretaries, W Young B C J T B Grylls, CB CBE £1 200 to £1,500
Private Sec to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A E Ife

SECRETARIES' OFFICE

Assistant Secretaries E S Bertenshaw, J Cook, CBE A J Dedman C E L Fletcher (*acting*) C J Flynn, H S Gregory (*acting*) A S Luptun, CBE, O Mundy, W E H Rhydderch (*acting*), J S. Sutton £1,000 to £1 200
Principals A F Barnes H F Clarke MBE (*acting*) W O Colver (*acting*), R H Davis A H Garnett (*acting*) A E Greene, J B Hardie C W Hudisty, R W Hurrison, F H Hut J H Higginson E H Kenney C A Marsden (*acting*) H S Marshall, MBE J Mason (*acting*) F Meiss n (*acting*) J H Newman J W Nival (*acting*) G A Pilgrim (*acting*) F N Roberts (*acting*) H H Ryder, OBE, A J Simons I Smith J W Trim, A F H Tucker A E Walker MBE (*acting*), D B Wood burn (*acting*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals I G Bacon, G L H Barnsley, A E Ife, H J B Jintett A W McKenzie, A D Owen, A M Seed, A C Sheldrake, A W Taylor £200 to £500
Senior Executive Officers C E C Applegate, H Barrett (*acting*), J F Bell (*acting*) G L Bond, MBE (*acting*), S M Capon, D K Cherry, F Cotsell (*acting*) E J Donney, MBE, H Goalen, A G G Godwin (*acting*), G Henderson (*acting*), A E Howell (*acting*) F J Lucas (*acting*) J F N Morton (*acting*) A Redman, H V Rhodes, C A W Sanders (*acting*), R R Spence (*acting*), W E Stowe (*acting*) F J Wass (*acting*) £550 to £700
Assistant Committee Clerks (Old Establishment), H E Cotsell, A Turk £550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers, E S Barker (*acting*), G W Bayliss J H Bowyer (*acting*), E W Bright, S W Buxton (*acting*), L O Carr (*acting*), M T Connolly (*acting*), F L Crampton (*acting*), H H Ellis S Freedman (*acting*), S J Garland, MBE (*acting*), L F Greener C A Grohmann, A R Grover, M W Hallett R G Hayden (*acting*), J Hedley (*acting*) W H James, C L Joseph (*acting*) J J Kelly (*acting*) W J Lugg J Locke, J MacInskie (*acting*), F E Mitchell (*acting*), H A Parker L C E Peck (*acting*) J A Phythian, F T Powell P M Rockhouse, J A Rees (*acting*) R E H Rodda W Scott H A Shepperd W Sherriff E S Siddall, C Styles, F H Suttley (*acting*), I White £400 to £500
Superintendent of Registry P M Duddy MBE £500 to £600
Librarian, B R Leftwich, MBE £400 to £500
Staff Officer, A W Hume, MBE £400 to £500

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

Solicitor C E FitzRoy £2,500 to £2,800
Assistant Solicitors, J C Robertson, C V Walker £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Clerks, F Dart, H N Harrington, A F Hubbard £750 to £900
Asst do, J. P Davies, R L Fisk, T G Gibson, A R Pierson, E D Teasdale £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, E R Booth, L F Coutts, B S Jaquet, L J Pocock, N W Porter, B M Stephenson, M G Whittome, D J Willson £330 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Chief Inspector, E J Searles, O B E £2,400
Dep Ch Insps, J P Kelly, O B E, M Ryan, O B E £2,200
Superintending Inspectors C M Cuttle, O B E, C Davies, C J Mills, J E Pyne, H Quass, P Renton, D J Roberts G E Tomlins £925 to £2 000
Inspectors 1st Class, R J Brown, D A M Cassie S J H Cotton, W C Dimmick, A T Dodd A M Duff J F S Forse, J Hamilton, W H Hancock, F H Harris, A Hoare, A R Howlett, D Inglis, J S Jackson, G E Jones, A Lunt, P M McLeod, H G Matthew, F Morrell, W H Nithsdale C A T Paris F P Sadler, H W Seex J W Simmons A Thompson, C W Todd, R J Tremor, J Whillier, F M Wood £800 to £900
Inspectors 2nd Class, J A Acheson (*acting*) R S Bell R W Bullen, J W Butcher, C E Collins, P Corry (*acting*), C F Deslandes, A E Evason, J Forbes J Foxton (*acting*), J Gould, M B E, G F Hands, H J Hole, A N H McLeod S W Perry, P B Renshaw, I S O, W S Russell W H Simmonds, A Stephen, A J Taylor, J Tudhope, C D Young £650 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER

Surgeon Commander W K Hopkins, O B E, R N (ret) £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Accountant and Comptroller General, W Christian, C B £2,350
Deputy Accountant General, H R Poole, O B E £1,200
Assistant Accountants General, J H Allison O B E, R Elrick O B E £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, P S Brandon, J J Lambert, A E Miles, G S Shepherd Jones, M B E, A C (*acting*), G F Epperon, R Gibson, J P C Letchford, F W Loveless, S H Quayle, W G Rose, J de W Stapleford (*acting*), S H Strong, J W Taylor £550 to £700
Asst Accountants, C A Allen, H F Baker, B W R Batchelor W F Boultwood (*acting*), H W Bridger, A Calvert, J Cameron, A B Clinkscales, C H Collins (*acting*), T G Edmond Smith (*acting*), L W Elson, H A Everett, D Forde F Godfrey R H Gosden (*acting*), A R C Hall (*acting*) E J Hammond (*acting*), G F Hendy (*acting*), G F Hickman (*acting*), F King (*acting*), A G Lane, J C Lavender, R J Lloyd, H G McDiarmid, B J Mooney (*acting*), H Pepper W Quimby (*acting*), R. Soar, J C Spicer, A E Thorpe B R H Tombleson (*acting*), F W Tompkins, H Walden, H J Wickins, C Williams R W Woodford (*acting*) £400 to £500
Staff Officer, A Butcher (*acting*) £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Controller W Henderson O B E £900
Deputy Controller, (vacant) £600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers C Clarke, M B E, T Kelly, J Newson M B E £500 to £600
Staff Officers, H W Astbury J J Beglan, E J Bishop (*acting*), M R Fisher, T W Kent H Mitchell, J J Naughton, F H Pink, R J L Rochfort £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Principal, A D Webb £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, H W Trotter, C B E £700 to £900
Intelligence Officer, J Byrne £550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Insp-Gen. of Waterguard, C M. Woodford, O B E £1,000
Dep Insp Gen, J G Fitzsimons, O B E £850
Insps, J McLaren (*actg*), C F Stuart £700 to £750
Asst Inspectors, C A Boyle, C H Slade, W H Johnson (*actg*), *Unattached*, E P Madden, *Unattached*, A W Purdye (*actg*), *Unattached* £600 to £650

STORES BRANCH

Superintendent, J J Jackson, M B E £550 to £650
Deputy do, B F R Stack £400 to £5

LONDON PORT

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E W Thew £1,200
Asst Collector (*Higher Grade*), J J Hamilton £925 to £1
Asst Collectors (*1st Class*), C McCoy, R H Mill..., R Sparshatt £800 to £900
Do (*2nd Class*), J H Bailey, W H Moors £650 to £750
Surv (*Long Room*), S W F Hart M B E £800 to £600
Surveyors (*Outdoor*), C Atkinson, A T Barber, C G Barrett, H P Beadle, C L Blyth G H Brooks, F P Cheeseright F W Cordwell, J J Curtin, P F Doran, A P Goodwin, O T Griffiths, M Hayes, J P Henderson, D J Hennessy, R R McGowan, D MacPherson A G May E Mullen, T S Nicol, K O'Kennedy, D S Paton M B E, V V Pisani, A E Rogers, J Scott, I Service, M J Shaw, A B Sherraid, M Shinnick T E Stephens, T Wells, G A Written, G C E Wyeth £900 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD

Superintendent of Waterguard (*1st Class*), F C Warne £700 to £750

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland

Aberdeen, J F Hall £800 to £900, *Asst* C Bumby £650 to £750, *Dundee* J D Johnston, £800 to £900 *Asst*, C L Hopps, £650 to £750 *Edinburgh* J D Ryall £925 to £1,000, *Asst*, W Macleman £650 to £750, *Glasgow* J F Cross, O B E £925 to £1,000, *Asst*, H Walker £800 to £900 T B Gibson, £650 to £750, *Greenock*, H R McI Pollard £800 to £900, *Asst* F H Starks £650 to £750 *Inverness*, L D Robertson £800 to £900 *Asst* A R Lillie, £650 to £750, *Leith*, P Sibbitt £800 to £900

§DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster S W 1

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910 Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries Reclamation and Drainage of Land Harbours and Fisheries*

Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Richard Cavendish, C B C M G (*unpaid*)
Vice Chairman, Sir Thomas H Middleton, K C I E, K B E, C B, I I D £2,200
Other Commissioners, Prof W G S Adams M A, Sir Walter W Berry, K B E, Sir William Haldane H Jones Davies, I P, Vaughan Nash, C B C V O Rt Hon Earl of Shaftesbury K I, G C V O, C B E
Private Sec to Chairman & Vice Chairman, S Stagg
Secretary R T Warner, C B E £1,000
Assistant Secretary, E H E Havelock

§DOMINIONS OFFICE,

Downing Street, S W 1

In July 1925 a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created and as a result the Dominions Office was set up to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self governing Dominions (including the Irish Free State) the self governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African Territories (Basutoland Bechuanaland Prot and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference The expenditure on salaries of the Dominions Office in 1930-31 was £36 607

Prin Sec of State for Dominion Affairs, The Rt Hon J H Thomas, M P £5 000
Private Secs, E Marsh, C B, C M G C V O C G L Syers
Private Sec (*Ceremonial and Reception*), Rear Admiral Arthur Bromley, C M G

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir E J Harding, K C M G, C B £2,200
Private Sec, B Cockram
Parliamentary, Malcolm MacDonald, M P £1,500
Private Sec, E B Bowyer

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Assistant Under Secretaries of State, Sir H F Batterbee, K C M G, K C V O, G G Whiskard, C B, C M G £1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, H G Bushe, C B, C M G £1,200 to £1,500
Asst do, H H Duncan £900 to £1 000
and Asst do, K O Roberts Wray £700 to £900
Assistant Secs, R A Wiseman, C W Dixon, C M G, O B E, H N Tait, E G S Machtig, O B E £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J E Stephenson, W C Hankinson, *M C, P Liesching, C M G, M E Antrobus, S L Holmes, M C, C R Price, N E Archer†, P A Clutterbuck, M C (*acting*), R R Sedgwick (*acting*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, C G L Syers, B Cockram, E B Bowyer, G Kimber, G E Boyd Shannon, J J S Garner £200 to £500
Staff Officer, R A Hamblin £400 to £500
Publicity Officer, C Beckett Platt £666
Registrar, H I Ashworth, M M £300 to £400 (£50 *allowance*)

Overseas Settlement Department

Caxton House, Tothill St, S W 1 (10 to 5 Sat 10 to 1 30)

H M Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire or to emigrate to foreign countries than they have exercised in the past The Overseas Settlement Committee was appointed in order to assist them in carrying out their policy which is embodied in the Empire Settlement Act 1922

President, The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs
Chairman, The Parliamentary Under Secretary do
Ex officio Member, The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour
Vice Chairman, G G Whiskard, C B, C M G
Secretary, G F Plant, C B E

Empire Marketing Board.

Dartmouth Street, S W 1

Chairman, The Rt Hon J H Thomas, M P
Secretary, Sir Stephen G Tallents, K C M G, C B, C B E

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S W 1

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales) and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been Lord Duke of Cornwall

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31 1926 was £286,125, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts £165 827 The Payments include £48 957, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate £39 304 Deductions under various Acts £14 963 Allowances Donations and Charities and £19 745 Expenses of Management The sum of £66 713 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

Prince of Wales's Council

The Lord Clinton (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal*), Edward Robert Peacock (*Receiver General*), The Earl Fortescue K C B, The Earl of Radnor, Adm Sir Lionel Halsey, C C M G, C V O, K C I E, C B Walter Turner Monckton, M C, K C (*Attorney General*), Sir Godfrey Thomas Bt, K C V O, C I E Maj Hildrove McCormick, M C (*Sec and Keeper of Records*)

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E Halsey, K B E
Solicitor, R E Tucker
Asst Secretary, P G F Kingsley
Chief Clerk and Surveyor, H W Kirk
Deputy Receiver, G A Conyard
Sheriff (1932 33), Capt John Tillie Coryton

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Lancaster Place, Strand, W C 2

The County of Lancaster was erected into a Duchy or County Palatine Duchy by Edward III for his son John of Gaunt in 1377 but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of John of Gaunt's son as Henry IV

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29 000 in 1847 and amounted to £120 000 in the year ended December 31 1932 The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts £69 965, Royalties and Dues £28 352 Expenditure £13 788 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £85 521 deducted under various Acts of Parliament £4 660 Allowances Donations and Charities £2 000 Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy and £10 090 Expenses of Management The sum of £62 000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse

Chancellor, Rt Hon J C C Davidson, C H, C B, M P £2,000
Private Sec, Norman R C Warwick, M V O O B E
Vice Chancellor, Sir Courthope Wilson, K C
Attorney Gen, Sir Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K C
Receiver Gen, Lt Col Rt Hon Sir F Ponsonby, G C B, G C V O
Auditor, F W Pixley
Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Louis F Fergusson
Solicitor, Eliot A C Druce
Surveyor Gen and Deputy Receiver Gen, T Vaughan Prickard, M V O
Chief Clerk, Norman R C Warwick, M V O, O B E
Registrar, Preston District, J M Worthington
Do Manchester District, Harold Roberts
Do Liverpool Dist, R W Lowden
Constable of Lancaster Castle J Travis Travis Clegg

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM

It is uncertain when Palatine privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose the Bishops received large grants of lands with extensive immunities and Guthred king of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836 Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots and were in reality self contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown

Chancellor, Sir Arthur Colefax K B E, K C
Attorney General, Herbert F Manisty K C
Solicitor General, J W Jardine K C
Registrar of Chancery Court, A O Smith
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes Sir Stanford E Downing
Deputy do, A de Bock Porter, M B E
Registrar G M Sladden
Mining Surveyor, Sir A N Lindsay Wood, Bt
Receivers, Smiths Gore & Co

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1 Millbank Westminster, S W 1.

(Hours 10 to 5)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property is now existing was incorporated in 1836 its constitution being amended in 1840 1 and 1868 The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices &c

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament)

	1929.	1930	1931
Forward	£254,000	£297,000	£207,000
Estates	1,550,000	1,537,000	1,485,000
Dividends, Interest, etc	1,346,000	1,401,000	1,700,000
Receipts	£3 150,000	£3,235,000	£3,392,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration &c	£2,261,000	£2,334,000	£2,403,000
Appropriationforfuture Augmentations, &	462 000	*564 000	*614,000
Min Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Fowards replacement of value of Securities transferred to Church of England Pensions Board	50 000	50,000	50,000
Balance forward	197 000	207,000	245,000
Expenditure	£3,150,000	£3,235,000	£3 302,000

* Including £100 000 special (1930) and £200 0 0 (1931)

* Seconded for service in Australia
† Seconded for service in Canada

Ecclesiastical Commissrs, The 2 Archbishops, the 40 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster, The Lord Chancellor, The Lord President of the Council, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of H M Principal Secretaries of State, The Lord Chief Justice, The Master of the Rolls, Earl Beauchamp, KCVO, KCMG, Viscount Halifax, Lord Darvington, PC, Rt Hon Hy Hobhouse, PC, Rt Hon Laurence Hardy, PC, Col Sir George Loyd Courthope, Bt, MC MP, Hon Richard Denman, MP, Sir Lewis T Dibdin, D A I Loyd, OBE, George Middleton

Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers
1st George Middleton
Private Sec to 1st Comm, D P Dixon
and, Hon Richard Denman MP
3rd, The Lord Darvington
Secretary, Financial Adviser and Steward of the Manors Sir S E Downing
Private Sec, J R Brown
Assistant Secretary (Augmentation &c), G H Wheeler
Asst Financial Adviser and Accountant S S Buston
Assistant Secretary (Estates, &c) E J Davies
Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L G Dibdin
Heads of Divisions R W Fowell, A E Palmer
W H Mouncey, W Telfer
Establishment Officer, J W Linnett, OBE
Assistant Heads of Divisions, A N Allan, W H Webb, S Mills E V Oliver, OBE, W Green, W E H B Phillips, C E M Bradley, J S Collins G M Sladden (*Durham Halmote Court Office*) S J Gunningham FIA (*Actuary*)
Higher Executive Officers J J A Dwyer A A Morgan, H L C Johnson S W I Kimpton H L Finkler, D P Dixon, G J Lockwood, E F Daubercies, J R Brown W G Poskitt
Clerk in Charge of Registry, S W I Kimpton (*acty*)
Solicitors Messrs Millis Jennings White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster S W 1.
Surveyors, Messrs Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Messrs Smiths Gore & Co, 7 Little College Street, Westminster S W 1
Architects Messrs Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street Westminster, S W 1

Legal Department

Official Solicitor and Registrar, H I H Bond
Assistant Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, W I I Channell
Senior Legal Assistant, F Walmsley
Legal Assistants, A F G Ruston, J M Wilkinson, W M Jones

SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION,

Merchants Hall, 22 Hanover Street Edinburgh

For the purposes of the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act 1925
Chairman, Hon Lord Blackburn LLD, *other Commissioners* Rt Hon James Brown, PC, CBE, LLD, DL, Robert Candlish Henderson, KC, Charles Kidd, LLD, CA Sir Iain Colquhoun, Bt, DSO
Secretary, M G Fisher, Adv

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Whitehall London, S W 1

The Government Department of Education was until the establishment of a separate office a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834 The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education with a President and Parliamentary Secretary and created a Consultative Committee The cost of administration was estimated at £326 019 in the Financial Year 1932 with £321 262 for Inspection and Examination

THE BOARD

The Right Hon Lord Irwin, KG, GCSI, GCIE *President* (£5 000 inclusive), The Lord President of the Council, The Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer
Principal Private Secretary to the President, W C Cleary (Principal), £700 to £900 + (additional)
Assistant Private Secretary to the President, G A N Lowndes, MC (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £150

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary E H Pelham CB £3,000
Private Sec G N Flemming (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £150
Parliamentary Sec, Herwald Ramsbotham OBE MC, MP £1 200
Private Sec, L G Duke (*Principal*) £700 to £900 + (additional) £100
Parliamentary Priv Sec M W Beaumont, MP *unpaid*
Deputy Secretary, M G Holmes CB OBE £2 200
Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department Sir Percy E Watkins £1 500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, W C Eaton, A P Oppe A R Ainsworth £1 200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, N D Beswetth Smith, R R Campbell, D DuB Davidson, H F Mann H B Wallis £1 000 to £1,200

Establishment Branch

Director of Establishments R S Wood
£1,000 to £1 200

Finance Branch.

Accountant General E G Howarth, CB CBE £1 200 to £1 500
Deputy do B P Moore £1 000 to £1 200
Principal Finance Officer, J G Rhodes £850 to £1 000
Finance Officers H W Buckley, J W Hughes £750 to £850

Legal Branch

Legal Adviser W G B Ritchie, CB £2,200 to £1 500
Assistant Legal Advisers E L Hopkins, £1 000 to £1 200, A C Dawes, J B Lincoln, OBE £750 to £900
Legal Assistants W V S Sinclair, £550 to £700 M L Longhurst, J L B Todhunter £230 to £500

Training of Teachers, &c, Division

Principals A T Bames A J Flinn £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H D Bentliff, L N Strong £200 to £500
Assistant Administrative Officer, A L Cadman £400 to £500

Pension Awards Division

Assistant Secretary, £1 000 to £1,200
Principal, J C Grivestock £700 to £900

Territorial Divisions

Principals, J H Burrows D O Cochrane D W Corrie MBE H A S Ferris E L Heath E D Mallis, A Maxwell Lyte, B L Pearson DSO M G D Rokeby A F Sharun G H V Sutherland, I H H Walrond, G G Williams P Wilson £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A W C Mitchell £250 to £600 K L Dunkley J Gibson W A B Hamilton, A J S James G A C Witheridge £200 to £500 Miss K W Elliott £200 to £400
Assistant Administrative Officers, B R Bligh, S Laskey £400 to £500

Teachers' Salaries Division

Principals, H B Jenkins, J Rhodes £700 to £900

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, †Sir George Newman, KCB, MD, FRCP

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Assist Sec, C W Maudsley £1,000 to £1,200
Principals E. L Turnbull, C W Woodward, MBE £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, A F Birch Jones, MC £200 to £500
Assistant Administrative Officer, N H Sharp £400 to £500

† Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 281*

MEDICAL STAFF

Senior Medical Officer R H Crowley, MD, FRCP £1,200

Chief Woman Medical Adviser, §Dame Janet M Campbell, DBE, MD, MS

Medical Officers Miss M C Bywaters MD, J E A Underwood MB, BS, R Weaver MD, BCH, LDS R P Williams MD, Miss L E Wilson MD £600 to £900

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary S H Wood, MC £1,000 to £1,200

Principal W R Richardson £700 to £900

Librarian, Miss D F Shuckburgh £300 to £400

Architect's Office

Architect G E Kendall BE, FRIBA £600 to £800

Assist. Architect F Jackman ARIBA £400 to £600

Welsh Department

Permanent Secretary Sir Percy F Watkins £1,500

Assistant Secretary C F Sykes £1,000 to £1,200

Principal H E Weston £700 to £900

Assistant Administrative Officer H F Melvin £400 to £500

Committees

Consultative Committee

Chairman Sir W H Hadow, CBE *unpaid*

Secretary, R F Young (*Principal*) £700 to £900

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff

(*a*) GENERAL

Heads of Sections, W C Barber, ISO, MBE £650 to £750, E C Brewer, S P Brewer, A Brown, W W Cook, J F Freeth, W I J Hickman, A E Marshall MBE, H C Taylor, £550 to £700, J P Lloyd £500 to £600

Staff Clerks E Biggs, G A Brinson, F W Butler, J W Cooley, E J C Dighton, E O Eades, C E Irish, S A Gapes, G F Grundy, L C Gwinnell, H W Hazlewood, F T Jesty, A H Jones, G F A Jones, A C Kearley, S I Kelly, F C Knight, C M Slack, M Sweeny, W B Trotman, J Tucker, W H Wood £400 to £500

(*b*) FINANCE STAFF

Accountants, A R Coridingley, I Dark, C E Hunt £550 to £700

Assistant Accountants T G Eagle, F Hunt, J Hook, W C H Hutchins, MBE, C H Platt £400 to £500

(*c*) PENSIONS STAFF

Principal Staff Officers H E Down, J A Mauger, OBE, W T Orme, £550 to £700, Miss I Stevens MBE £450 to £550

Higher Executive Officers A Sutcliffe (£400 to £500), Miss L E F Cornwell, MBE, Miss M B H Gudgeon, Miss L N C Mullett £300 to £400

Inspectorate (England)

Senior Chief Inspector, Sir Henry M Richards CB £1,500

Chief Inspectors, E G Savage, F B Stead CBE £1,250

Divisional Inspectors J J R Bridge, CBE, F W Cape, H J Dean, H T Holmes OBE, A T Kerslake OBE, C T Phillips, G R R Routh, C F Smith, J Strachan, A L Thornton £1,000 to £1,200

Staff Inspectors H E Boothroyd, J E Dilton, E M O R Dickey, W Elliott, J E Hales, H Hartley, D A Macnaughton, A Morley, C W Parkes, C A Ronald, G T Shaw, G H Winstanley £900 to £1,000

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Inspectors A B Adams OBE, H Allsopp, F T Arnold, H R V Ball, J A Barrow, W J Batchelder, C P Blagden, E F D Bloom, C Boutflower, A S Bright, J L Brockbank, P A Browne, H Bryett OBE, G W Buckle, E Burney MC, E H Carter, OBE, F W Chambers OBE, R H Charles, P B Coles, Sir R C M Curtis, Bart, J J Draper, A H Dunn, E J Edwards, C D Forth, H F B Fox, L F Gibbon, J W Gofton, R E Harding, J F M Haslam, G R Hayward, R Heath, H A Hinton, C B Hunt, C E Jackson, H A Jenkin, OBE, A E Kenney Herbert, P Lavender, G R R Loch, J MacInnes, F O Mann OBE, C F Markham, R E Marsden, J Maudsley, A M Moore, T J M More OBE, A M Morley, M C Morris, F A B Newman, A F Norman, Butler OBE, F M Osborne, A F Page, G W Paget, H N Parker, R O W Pemberton, A N G Peters, A Platts, J B Reynish MBE, C A Richardson, K J Ritchie, E E Roberts, A F Sandys, L C Schiller MC, J S Scott, D M Simmonds, W K Spencer, G K Sutherland, H R Sweeting, J M Titton, S Taylor, V Taylor, F W Thompson, H M Thurston, E S Watson, A E Watts, F J Wheldon, J H Whiteley, C E Winn, L S Wood, W H Young £500 to £900

Assistant Inspectors G Ames, MC, T W Balmer, F E Bessey, W S Birkett, F C Bishop, J F Blocksidge, P F Burns, H L Burrows, A H Cheshire, C K Clague, J R Coulthard, W E Crabb, H Cresswell, S F Crew, W L Crutchley, G I Dakin, F F Dann, F W Dee, G P Dunn, D G Evans, F E Gomersall, T H Goose, H E B Green, I P Gunton, S E Halman, N Heslop, A J Hiff, A W Holton, R R R C Howard, W Hunt, F E Jefferis, W Jewsbury, S Lamplugh, F I Large, D H Lawton, L G H Lee, A A Martin, J H G Metcalfe, A Mills, F Mitchell, H Moorhouse, G Neil MC, J W Page, C C Parmee, R F R Phillips, G A Pocock, W J Rayner, J Reynolds, W L Roberts, W J Rood, J Rutherford, C S Sutterby, OBE, J P Sothcote, P W Scott, I W Smith, P F Smith, I W Southon, W D Squire, W Staton, J H Stembridge, W Stringer, W H Talbot, F Taylor, H E Thomas MC, D Thomson, W S Threlfall, A G Tompkins, L W J Towler, E J R Walsh, F F Welch, E C Whitworth, A W Wilkins, F G Witts, H Woodhead, W E Wright £300 to £550

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Inspectors, R H Barlow, F W D Bendall, CMG, H Brissenden, M F R G Duckworth MBE, H L Firkins, G T Hankin, E W Hickie, C B Joyner OBE, E C Kittson, H B Lawson, M C McLaughlin, A R Marshall DSO, MC, W Newbold OBE, G R Owst, I F Pritchard, W St J Pym, A B Roberts, M P Rosevear, A J Smith, E S Snelling, R A R Tricker, C J K Whitmore, MC £500 to £900

Temporary Inspector of Art (*part time*), G H Hooper (*inclusive*) £555

TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Inspectors F D Bentliff, F Bray, M S Briggs, H H Burness, M F I Chapman, A Coulson, C H Cressey, W S Dann MBE, J Fleay, J Ewing, G K Grierson, E I Hummel, F Jack, E J W Jackson, W H Jackson, A R Kelsey, MC, G McFarlane, J I Manson, A J Margetson, F A Mason, T M Pyke, H Salt, H J Shelley, S H Stolfox, P C L Thorne, A J Walker £500 to £900

All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools

ART SCHOOLS

Inspectors, F W Burrows, R H Green, W M Keesey, MC, G F Quarmby, F C Stone, W Travis £500 to £900

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Inspector, J Lumsden £500 to £900

PHYSICAL EXERCISES

Staff Inspectors Capt F H Grenfell DSO, RN £900 to £1,000, Miss N M Palmer £550 to £650

Inspectors Capt W A Goddard OBE, R G Lean, Capt S J Parker, OBE, Maj A E Tyson £500 to £900

Misses H V Armstrong, E R Clarke, R M Dewey, C S Ferguson, M G Grey, A E E Koettei, E M Perry, M Waidle £300 to £500

Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, G P Williams £1,250

Inspectors, C P Clayton MC, D T Davies, M H Davies, MC, W H Evans, A J Jones OBE, J E Jones, J W Lewis, T Owen, MC, H Price, A G Prys-Jones, C Rees, W Roberts, W J Williams £500 to £900

§ A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health

Assistant Inspectors, J W Fisher, T Jones, M C, W King, P A Lewis, T H Lewis, J Morris, D W Pugh, W Thomas £300 to £550

Woman Inspectors (England and Wales)

Chief Inspector, Miss A G Philip, C B E £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, Misses J D Archibald, A M Fergusson, E A Ford, D M Hammonds, R E Hewetson, H M Johnston, E Lovedav, E P McCall E F G McCutchan, R L Monkhouse O B E M J Rowlands *plus* 1 *shown under Physical Exercises* £550 to £650
Inspectors Misses L D Adams A L Anderson, K J Bardsley, E F Barton, R K Bastable, K P Baster, J H Beevor W Biggs, G B wen G Bradshaw F Brindley G M Brown V M F Collins, B F Cooke D M Cox E L Cuming, L Daly M Davies M Dawson G M Hand M F Ellis R M Fletcher M C L Greaves, M A Hall, N Hall M A Harrison, J Harvey M G Henry, A M Heygate, E H Hornblow C B E, M F Hurford, A K Hutchinson, F A Jones S Lace, J Mack A F Marks, A M Moodie F Moore M M Morris J H Murray, E C Oakden L D Parchment, M F Peacock, F A Pearson N Peel, A M Penty, M E D Pountney, M I Rose, B M Schooley, A H Skillicorn, F Smith F E I Smythe E E Spencer, I M Stedman C B E, G I Summers, F M Tann, K M Thomas W M L Wakefield, A White, Mrs C G Gaside, Mrs F A Heap *plus* 8 *shown under Physical Exercises* £300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S W 7.

Principal * Sir William Rothenstein, Hon A R C A (*inclusive*) £900
Assistant and Lecturer on Art, A Hay (*temporary*) £400 to £500
Professors,* Richard Garbe, A R A, F R B S (*inclusive*) £296 W G Newton, M C, R I B A (*inclusive*) £222, Malcolm Osborne, R A, R E, A R C A (*inclusive*) £370 Gilbert Spencer (*inclusive*) £370, E W Tristram, A R C A (*inclusive*) £508 15s
Lecturer on Teaching,* E Dudley Heath, (*inclusive*) £237 10s

§SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Dover House, Whitehall, London, and 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, W W McKechnie, B £2 200
Private Secretaries, W Lewis, D M Ogilvie
Second Secretary, J W Peck C B £1,200 to £1,500
Senior Assistant Secretary H White Cornish £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, J Mackay Thomson, J W Parker J Jardine, O B E £850 to £1 000
* *Architect*, J D Cairns, F R I B A (*and fees*) £225
Principal Staff Officers, A S Lamb £550 to £750, C J Hill, M H E Bone, F H Langford, R J Hawkins (*last Accounts & Establishment Officer*), A Alderman £550 to £700
Staff Officers, W F Burton, H W S Biden, J Murdoch, G E Davidson, C W Turner, W A E Urie, P G Brewer, A Dawson, H S Haldy, J Hobson £400 to £500

Accountant in Edinburgh

Accountant, J A Thomson £550 to £750
Asst Accountants, G H Mitchell, G Boyd, W Ryder (*acting*) £400 to £500

H M Inspectors of Schools

Senior Chief Inspector, W E Philip £1,250
Chief Inspectors, G Andrew W G Fraser, F W Michie each £1,150
Inspectors, C J N Fleming, F B M Lamb, D H Crawford, A C Smith, A Lang, H N Patrick, £850 to £1,000 J G Irwin, W A Robertson, Ph D, A King, W A Munro, D Litt G Watson, J R S Walker, D J Macleod, D Litt, J C Stewart Ph D A B Grieve, D Sc J Moffat, F Mort, D Sc G D C Stokes, D Sc D D Anderson, M C, G T Pringle P K Stewart W Hyslop, R Bairon, M C, J Lambie, G Menars, M C, R B Kerr; A F Hvslop Ph D, J S W Boyle, Ph D, R Macdonald, R Forbes, D S O, M C, W F Arbuckle, J W M Gunn, G Wedderspoon, J S Brunton, J J Davidson, £500 to £500, Miss M A Ewan £300 to £500
Medical Officer and Inspector of Physical Training, G W Simpson, M D, D P H £500 to £900
Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Mrs E L Wildie (*Principal*), £350 to £550, Miss C M Kennedy, Miss E N MacGlashan. £300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a m to 5 p m (Sat to 9 p m) and on Sundays 2 to 5 p m
Director, E Ward £1,000
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, R Kerr £750 to £900
Keeper Natural History Department, P H Grimshaw £750 to £900
Keeper Technological Department, T Rowatt £750 to £900
Assistant Keepers, D Balsillie, N D Cuthbertson, W C Wallis £475 to £700

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Savoy Court, Strand, W C 2

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show the following growth of electrical output in Great Britain —

1924	*Units* 6 094 000 000	1928	*Units* 9 073 000 000
1925	6 665 000 000	1929	10 294 000 000
1926	7 040 000 000	1930	10 914 000 000
1927	8 234 000 000	1931	11 401 000 000

Chairman, Sir John Snell, C B E
Vice Chairman, Sir J R Bicke
Commissioners, W W Lackie, C B E, Miss C B E, J P Wilmshurst M B E M I E E
Secretary, R T G French, O B E
Solicitor, E W Hudson
Chief Engineering Inspector, Henry Nimmo, M I E E, M I M E
Asst do, A N East M I E E
Assistant Secretary, W Cook

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

(Established under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926)

Office, Trafalgar Bldgs, 1 Charing Cross, S W 1

The Board are charged with the duty of supplying electricity to authorised undertakers in Great Britain Their main functions are to construct main transmission lines (commonly known as The Grid) to control generation at standard frequency in the most efficient stations (Selected Stations) and to supply electricity in bulk for distribution With that object in view nine schemes have been adopted by the Board and are now being carried into effect They embrace the whole of Great Britain except the north of Scotland The borrowing powers of the Board are £50 000 000 and issues of stock have been made viz £3 000 000 (4) in May 1929 £7 000 000 (5) in January 1930 £6 000 000 (4½) in Nov 1930 £3 000 000 (5) in Oct and Nov 1931 £7,000 000 (5) Feb, 1932, and £10 000 000 (4½) in June 1932 The Board publishes Annual Reports and Statements of Accounts
Chairman, Sir Andrew R Duncan
Other Members, The Lord Barnby C M G, Sir James Devonshire, K B E, Frank Hodges, W Walker, Sir Duncan Watson, Sir R L Wedgwood, C B, C M G, W K Whigham
Secretary and Solicitor, Richard H Fox
General Manager and Chief Engineer, Sir Archibald Page
Chief Accountant D W Coates C B E

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE

(*see* **Overseas Settlement Department**, p 287)

§ EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E C 4

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict c 39 (1866) to replace with extended powers the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal and is irremovable

* Part time Appointment

except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons

Comptroller and Auditor General, Gilbert Charles Upcott, CB £3,000
Private Secretary, W C G Cribbett
Secretary, F N Dixon, CB £1,200
Directors of Audit, A C Hayward, N W Lindsay, J. W. Balmford, MBE, A J Knowlden £850 to £1,000
Deputy Directors of Audit, C H Balmain, D F C Blunt, F N Harby, C. P Honeysett, E C Cooke, W V Eghers £750 to £850
Senior Auditors, P J Aslin, E G Hislop, R G Wall, E J Elias, A Towell, W McCann, F H Way, T H Jones, G E Stokes, CBE, C W Sayers, G Walker, J O McFadden, S D Fresco, A Allen, MC, P Aherne, F W Fry, J. O Teare, W A Brock J N Coker, MC, L Epton, A Mathieson, J E Briggs, S J Secker A. Guilford, J E Gwyther, J G Macnamara, L F Armstrong, MM, F J Marriott, A W Douglas £550 to £700
There are also 145 *Auditors* £250 to £500

§EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT,

9 Clements Lane, E C 4 (Royal 8771)

BRANCH OFFICES: *Manchester* — Ship Canal House, King Street (City 9302) *Bradford*— 69 Market Street. (8912)

The Overseas Trade Acts 1920 1930 empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees in connection with the export of British goods These powers are administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department acting in consultation with a statutory Advisory Committee set up for the purpose The Minister in charge of the Department is the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade who in April 1919 appointed an Executive Committee to control the daily conduct of the business

Statutory Advisory Committee

Chairman, *Col Hon Sidney Peel, CB, DSO.
Deputy Chairman *Sir John Caulcutt
Other Members Chas D Seligman, J Picton Bagge, CMG, *Sir Ernest Bain, KBE, E H Gilpin, F Goldsmith, W E Preston, A Pugh, JI, F C Scott, Sir Gilbert C Vyle, W F Wells

Officers

Manager and Chief Underwriter, F H Nixon, CB (*seconded from H M. Treasury*) (*and allowance*) £700 to £900
Private Secretary, S E King
Assistant Manager, H Somerville Smith, DSO, MC (*inclusive*) £500
Underwriters, E C Adams, MBE (*and allowance*) £550 to £700, J Beynon, MBE (*inclusive*) £500
Secretary, J A Stirling, OBE (*acting*) £700 to £900
Claims Officer, E C Adams, MBE (*and allowance*) £550 to £700
Inspector, S Judson (*inclusive*) £648 to £740
Accountant and Establishment Officer, G S Chuter (*acting*) (*and allowance*) £400 to £500
Chief Clerk, R J Lawrence (*acting*) £400 to £500
Higher Clerical Officers, H V Davies, MBE, A Griffith, A H Temple (*acting*), £300 to £400, Miss D W Thorn £230 to £300
Temporary Officers, A Greenblatt (*inclusive*), £483 to £558, C. Firth; G A Fitch; A L Trump, L. E. L. Wright (*inclusive*) £380 to £463

* Members of Executive Committee.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION,

6 Burlington Gardens, W 1.

Appointed in 1924 to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State and to report thereon to such Department and furthermore to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi public bodies where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous

Commissioners, Prof S D Adshead, MA, MARCH, FRIBA, Sir R Blomfield, RA, LITT D, MARCH, FSA, FRIBA, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, KC, KT, FRS, LL D, FSA (*Chairman*), W Reid Dick, RA, The Viscount Lee of Fareham, PC, GCB, GCSI, GBE, LL D, FSA, Sir E Lutyens KCIE, RA, LL D, FSA, Sir Walter Peacock KCVO, Sir Wm Rothenstein, MA, ARCA, Arthur J Davis, FRIBA
Secretary H C Bradshaw, MARCH, FRIBA

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

National Gallery, Edinburgh

Appointed in 1927 to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State and to report thereon to such Departments, and furthermore to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous

Commissioners, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell KT, CVO, MC (*Chairman*), Sir George Macdonald, KCB, Sir George Washington Browne, PRSA, James Miller, RSA, FRIBA, John Smith Clarke
Secretary, A E Haswell Miller, MC, RSW

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

101 George Street, Edinburgh

Chairman, Geo Hoguth
Deputy Chairman, W Lyon Mackenzie KC (*Sheriff of Ayrshire*)
Other Members Prof D'Arcy W Thompson, CB, FRS, Sir Malcolm Smith, KBE George Slater, CBE, Provost W J Merson, Bailie W W Custans
Secretary, A A Norris
Chief Clerk, H J Crowe
Accountant, John C Giles
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W J M Menzies
Asst do, P R C Macfarlane, BSC
Scientific Supt Alexander Bowman, DSC, FRSE
Senior Naturalists, R S Clark, DSC, H Wood, MA
Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Alex E McKenzie
Inspector do, Wm Kell, MBE
Insp of Fish Distribution, Comm L D Fisher DSO, RN (*ret*)
Engineer Superintendent, G P Emlay
Commodore Captain, John Wright
Consulting Engr, R Gordon Nicol, OBE, MINST CE
Commanders of Cruisers and Research Steamers John Wright, G G Mackenzie, Wm Angus, Eric S Simpson, A Lamont, John Allan, David Sandison, J E Lightbody

§FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S W 1

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782 superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe as the Office had been called since 1668) He is assisted by two Under Secretaries (one Parliamentary the other Permanent) two Deputy Under Secretaries and two Assistant Under Secretaries Legal Advisers a Finance Officer a Press Officer twelve Counsellors a Librarian and a staff of Clerks The chief functions in addition to the formal duties are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £184 927 in 1932 33

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt Hon Sir John Simon, GCSI, KCVO, OBE KC, MP £5,000
Private Sec, H J Seymour, CMG
Asst. Private Secs, N B. Ronald (*Diplomatic*); H L d'A. Hopkinson.
Parliamentary Private Sec., Edgar Granville, MP.

Permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir Robert Vansittart C.M.G., K.C.B. M.V.O. £3,000
Private Sec. C. J. Norton
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State —
(1) *Foreign Affairs*, Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Com. H. F. B. Mayne, R.N.
(2) *Overseas Trade*, John Colville, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., F. I. Mercier
Deputy Under Secretaries of State Sir Victor Wellesley, K.C.M.G., C.B. Sir Hubert Montgomery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. £2,200
Assistant Under Secretaries of State, Sir Lancelot Oliphant, K.C.M.G., C.B., G. A. Mounsey, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, Sir William Malkin, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. £1,500
Second do., W. E. Beckett, C.M.G. £1,000
Third do. G. G. Fitzmaurice £700 to £900
Roman Catholic Adviser Sir Frederick Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,300
Press Officer, Sir Arthur Willert, K.B.E. £1,500
Counsellors, Sir Walford Selby, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., E. F. Gregg, C.M.G., G. R. Warner, M.C., P. A. Koppel, C.M.G., C.B.E., O. G. Sargent, C.M.G., R. I. Craigie, C.B., C.M.G., Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan, C.B., C.M.G., H. J. Seymour, C.M.G., C. W. Orde, C.M.G., C. H. Ward-Smith, C.M.G., G. W. Rendel, C.M.G., M. D. Peterson £1,000 to £1,200
Claims Adviser, M. Sherman, O.B.E. £700 to £900
His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck, C.V.O. £600 to £700
1st Secretaries, D. J. M. D. Scott, L. Collier, O. St. C. O'Malley, C.M.G., A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E., R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E., F. I. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, C. E. S. Dodds, D. V. Kelly, M.C., A. F. H. Wiggin, C.M.G., P. Leigh-Smith, V. A. J. Mallet, R. G. Howe, K. Dunbar, M.C., P. M. Roberts, *N. M. Butler, E. O. Coote, J. M. Troutbeck, E. A. Walker, N. B. Ronald, C. F. A. Warner, J. Sterndale Bennett, C.M.G., M.C. £700 to £900
2nd and 3rd Secretaries, J. V. T. W. T. Perowne, P. S. Scrivener, J. D. Greenway, C. J. Norton, E. H. Carr, C.B.E., W. H. B. Mack, Commander H. F. B. Mayne, R.N., H. L. d'A. Hopkinson, H. A. Clarke, R. J. Bowker, D. W. Lascelles, M. R. Wright, P. Broad, G. A. Wallinger, R. M. A. Hankey, A. R. Dew, P. Mason, B. J. F. Gage, R. Morrison, Hon. R. G. Hare, I. A. D. Wilson, Young, G. P. Young, J. W. Nicholls, A. A. I. Hugh, W. L. Gorell Barnes, R. E. Bardsley, P. M. Crosthwaite, G. W. Harrison £200 to £500
Assistant Chief Clerks Department, William H. Robinson, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Principal in Chief Clerk's Dept., H. H. Quarmby, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers L. R. Sherwood, C.B.E., R. C. Calder, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Establishment and Accounts Officers F. J. W. Wilson, H. G. Kelsey, E. H. Rance, S. K. Millar, H. W. Minshull (*Head Keeper*) G. J. White £400 to £500
Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, D. V. Stimes, E. A. Netting, E. Williams, A. H. Keighley, G. H. Maxwell, H. J. Abbott, P. E. Lewis, F. A. G. I. Copeland, Miss M. M. Moran, F. V. Jelpke, Men £100 to £400, Women £100 to £300
Librarian S. Gaselee, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Assistants J. W. Field, M.B.E. £550 to £700, C. S. Nicoll, W. Weighell, M.B.E., J. F. French, M.B.E. (*Registrar*) £500 to £600
Technical Assistant (*Treaty Dept.*), W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Second do. (*do.*) E. W. Light, M.V.O., O.B.E. £500 to £600
Do. (*Consular Dept.*) R. C. Dickie, O.B.E., I.S.O. £700 to £900
Assistant Registrar S. H. Gullatly £400 to £500
Staff Officers R. Bloore, R. C. Thomson, M.B.E., A. F. Orchard, R. C. Cox (£400 to £500) W. J. Uwins, F. H. Clobury, F. T. Campion, W. W. Pate, H. Jones, H. Wand, F. H. Oldham, C. E. Townley, Capt. F. A. Hesketh-Smith, H. K. Grey, W. B. G. Chisholm, H. Godwin, H. J. Capewell, A. G. Hayward, P. F. Reeks £300 to £400
2nd Division Clerks A. E. Airey, E. G. Adams
Chief Women Officers, Miss M. V. Moore, M.B.E., Miss D. A. Bigby, M.B.E. £300 to £400
Staff Officers (*Women*) Miss M. F. West, M.B.E., Miss E. W. Guthrie, Miss I. A. Strong, Miss M. K. Spencer, M.B.E., Miss E. Wallace, Miss E. M. Tinkler, Miss G. K. Winn £230 to £300
Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E. £450 to £600
Communications Dept and King's Messengers, H. E. Eastwood, *Head*, £694 to £843 (*incl.*), Comdr. R. W. B. Cotesworth, R.N., *Deputy Head*, £380 to £600 (*incl.*), Maj. A. I. Custance, Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £200 to £400, A. Hay, O.B.E., G. P. Antrobus, O.B.E., R. G. Leigh, C.V.O., C.B.E., O. H. d'A. Steward, A. V. Wheeler-Holohan, C. E. Jesser-Davis, Maj. J. S. Oldham, C. E. Townley, Capt. E. A. Hesketh-Smith, £380 to £600 (*incl.*), D. W. Wilton (*acty.*) £340 to £400
Home Service Messengers, R. D. Rust, F. J. Berry, C. F. Flynn, C. Fenwick, L. Buchan, each £130 to £200, J. Grant, G. Perry, J. W. Cook, W. H. Hillier, C. R. Deering £90 to £130
Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright £200 to £260

Passport Office,
1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., Westminster, S.W. 1

Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale St., *Liverpool*

The number of Passports issued in 1913 was 12,700 in 1931 the number was 623,458 (including renewals, endorsements, &c.)

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Asst. do. James W. Stafford, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Estab. Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown £400 to £500
Staff Officers, O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E., W. F. [illegible]er, H. S. Blank £400 to £500
Officer in charge, Branch Passport Office Liverpool, J. S. Grant £400 to £500

§FORESTRY COMMISSION,
9 Savile Row, W. 1

The Forestry Commissioners a Body Corporate are appointed quinquennially under the Forestry Acts 1919 to 1927. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods transferred to the Commission in 1924 the Department have acquired over 826 000 acres of land (60 per cent. are plantable) and they have planted over 205 000 acres. Grants are provided by the Commission in respect of afforestation of land belonging to private individuals and Local Authorities.

Chairman, Sir Roy Lister Robinson £1,800
Commissioners (*Unpaid*), Right Hon. Sir Francis Dyke Acland, Bt., M.P., Col. Sir George Courthope, Bt., M.C., M.P., D. R. Grenfell, M.P., Sir Hugh Munro, C.I.E., C.B.E., Sir Alexander Roger, Walter R. Smith, Col. W. Stewart Fothringham
Assistant Commissioners, H. A. Pritchard, O.B.E. (*England and Wales*, 55 Whitehall, S.W. 1), John Sutherland, C.B.E. (*Scotland*, 25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh) £1,000 to £1,200
Sec., A. G. Herbert, 9 Savile Row, W. 1 £700 to £900

FORTH CONSERVANCY.
Grangemouth, Stirlingshire

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act 1921 for the preservation maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order

Chairman, The Earl of Elgin, C.M.G., T.D.
Clerk and Treasurer, Duncan Kennedy, W.S. 3 Bank Street, Falkirk
Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72A George St., Edinburgh
Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. Roynon Jones, R.N.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY,
17 North Audley Street, W. 1

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act 1875 the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union

* Seconded as a Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 281.*

Acts the Workmen's Compensation Acts the Scientific Societies Act the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts the Loan Societies Act the Shop Clubs Act the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act and a large number of local and personal Acts Under the Industrial Assurance Act 1923 the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner Sir George Stuart Roberts KBE £2 000
Private Sec, W I Cuthbert
Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner John Fox OBE £1 000 to £1 200
Assist Registrars H P Harker, B K White £850 to £1 000
Legal Assistants C B Crabbe C P Best A J R Haggard £550 to £700
Junior Legal Assistants A H Blom, W T Cuthbert £230 to £500
Returns and Statistics Branch (Head) H C Soutter CBE £800 (*Assist Head*), F H Minett £550 to £700
Rules Branch (Head), T F Dunning £550 to £700 (*Assist Head*), S J Allen £400 to £500
Estab and Accounts Branch (Head), E W Roberts £500 to £700
General Branch (Head) G H Cooper £500 to £600 (*Assist Head*), H C Holbrook £400 to £500
Staff Officers W R Johnson MBE F Hill T F I Bloom, B W Windridge S J Dibble £400 to £500

SCOTTISH REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh

Registrar Chilton L Addison Smith CBE WS
Chief Asst & Head of Rules Branch R Addison Smith
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch H A Bakewell ASAA
Head of Registration Branch George Forsyth

§ THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Treasury Chambers Whitehall S W 1

Government Actuary Sir A W Watson KCB £2 500
Private Sec G C Turner
Deputy do, G S W Epps CB CBE £1 200 to £1 500
Principal Actuaries S J H W Allin CBE (*Secretary*), P N Harvey J G Kyd £850 to £1,000
Actuaries, G Gillies C W S Jamieson W R Jamman, 1920 G H Maddex D A Porteous G D Stockman £700 to £850
Assistant Actuaries W T C Blake R R Brodie P G Brown, S P Brown W G Craig H Freeman W S Hocking O C J Klugge, M B Knowles, A W Marshall, L G K Starke, J H Thomas, A H Thorpe £500 to £700
Staff Clerk W Johnson £400 to £500

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

Treasury Chambers, S W 1

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis with a view to the promotion of international goodwill

Minister in Charge The Rt Hon W G A Ormsby Gore MP
Secretary, Maj E N S Crankshaw MBE

§ MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S W 1

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act 1919 to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government and to it were transferred by the Act subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board* the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission* (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons, (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts 1902 and 1918 and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act 1908 There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people

Minister Lt Com Rt Hon Sir Hilton Young GBE DSO DSC MP £5 000
Private Secretary A N Rucker £300
Assistant do W H Howes £150
Party to Lord Balniel MC *(acting)*
Parliamentary Secretary G H Shakespeare MP £1 500
Private Secretary K McGregor £150
Parly Secretary Sir Arthur Robinson CB CBE £3 000
Private Secretary Miss E M R Russell Smith £150
Deputy Secretary Sir Arthur B Ll Wilson CB (*acting*) £2 200
Private Secretary J M K Hawtrey £100
Chief Medical Officer Sir George Newman KCB MD DCL LLD FRCP FRS £2 200
Private Secretary E P Cooper £100
Solicitor and Legal Adviser F J Maude CB £1 500 to £1,800
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General S H G Hughes CB £1 200 to £1 500
Director of Establishments H A Leggett CB CBE £1 200 to £1 500
Principal Assistant Secretaries H W S Francis OBE I G Gibbon CB CBE A B Maclachlan S P Vivian CB (*also Registrar General*) £1 200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries J N Beckett R B Cross OBE M Heseltine CB I H H Keenlyside OBE F H Rhodes OBE W A Ross OBE R J Simpson OBE J C Wrigley £1 000 to £1 200
Int ligence Officer H A de Montmorency OBE £1 000
Principals E F Armer S A Bailey MBE P N R Butcher J N Dunk C B R Ellis W T Fitzgerald W R Fraser OBE H H George, M S F S Heuder F S Hill L Infield OBE C R Kenwood A M Legge (*acting*) J Lindsay F R Lovett MBE F D Macgregor E F Marchbank G C North MC E H Phillips OBE, A N Rucker F C H Salmon MC I H Sheepshanks A N C Shelley R Stanton H H Turner I N Ure D C I Wand £700 to £900 and Miss Z L Puxley OBE £600 to £750
Assistant Principals F L Edwards F B Gillie, G J M Gray J M K Hawtrey W H Howes H S Hunter K McGregor W J Peete G N Pell F J G Pitteringt n MBE F W Williams G F Yates £200 to £500 and the Misses F M R Russell Smith F A Sharp, and L C Watson £200 to £400
Statistical Officer F Shirr £800 to £1 000
Head of Foreign Intelligence Branch G M Harris OBE £600 to £800
Senior Staff Officers F Adams MBE W G Gillings H Hall MBE A W Holloway MBE R Magowan, A W Mason F Mayes F J Ogden MBE A T Page C Shirley Smith, W B Thomas (*acting*) C R Young MBE £500 to £600

Insurance Department

Controller, Sir Walter S Kinnear KBE £1 800
Deputy Controllers F Hackforth CB £1 200 to £1 500 J M Hendrie £1 000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches J G Bell G S Mackay A W Neville, R J Smith OBE £850 to £1 000
Assistant Heads of Branches C F Brackenbury R A Nursey J Power OBE £750 to £850
Superintending Clerks, H K Ainsworth, MBE H W Anderson, W Bartholomew MBE R Clark Turner, V H Coleman (*acting*) C F Coward G E Danbury A Flins F N Evans A P Jones E H C Newby W Rowbotham MBE J W Sissons, G C Smallwood BE H W Stockman MBE (*acting*) W J Worrall, OBE E Wilmer £550 to £700, and Miss M Polson OBE £450 to £550
First Class Clerks, P H Barber G H H Baldwell W T Begley, E B Bein H W Blunt, W H Boucher, MBE, T M Brett (*acting*) G D Bridle (*acting*) C J Bromhead, W O Chatterton, T Clark, P P Cooper, S W Cowan (*acting*), K Curtis, A E Dale, MBE A J F Daniell, MC A B C Davison J R Deans, J W Dick, MBE, J D P C M Donohue A H Druery (*acting*) C W Empson, H W Etkins, R H Farrell H P Firkins (*acting*), S Freedman, S G Grime S Gilbert, C W Harbidge, S E Hardy, R J

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Harrison, H S Herbert H N Howorth; N Hutchinson, H Jerwood, P L Johns *(acting)*, F H Kelly W Kennedy MBE, H G Kent, D C Lamont C F Matthews *(acting)*, E C Mosley L G P Morris MVO W J H Murdoch, R Noble, J D C Pellow *(acting)*, J E Pepper, W H Phillips MBE *(acting)*, E T Price, H B Riddle DCM, R Rouse, F G Stanley, D Wagstaff F S Wiggins, MBE *(acting)*, G S C Wiggins S F Wilkinson A S Woolmer W P Wright £400 to £500 and the Misses N B Avent, E Bambridge MBE E C M Cates MBE M Dalrymple *(acting)* J Mitchell, MBE E M Savill, E I Turner MBE £300 to £400

Accountant General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant General S H G Hughes CBE £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Accountant General J Chown £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant S C Alfred J N Bath OBE, H C Chitfield *(acting)* P I James CBE £850 to £1,000

Chief Accountants, G J Allen, MBE, R I Hogg *(acting)* O M Smith *(acting)*, J L Watson *(acting)* £750 to £850

Accountants A B Carpenter *(acting)* I P Crowther, J F Elmes *(acting)*, J W Fowkes *(acting)*, A Gray H Lemon, F Noble, D Reid, F A Ryden W C Stewart, £550 to £700, and Miss H F Butler MBE £450 to £550

Assistant Accountants, I J Bonham, S J Bown, W Buttrum, G H Clark F W W Daniels H W Davey J W Dov *(acting)* J S Forrest W G Gough *(acting)*, W Hampson F J Harris, F Ingerson *(acting)* R W Kelley *(acting)*, H B Lidstone, P C Marks, W T Mottram *(acting)* J R Pike *(acting)* M J Posener J H F Saunders, K Simpkin C T Southgate, C A Thorogood, W T L Tough, L Watson, F W Watts *(acting)*, and D J Wildgoose £400 to £500

Old Age Pensions Branch.

Superintending Clerk F A Hughes £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, F. Bondella, W Smith £400 to £500

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, KCB, MD DCL, LLD FRCP, FRCS £2,800

Senior Medical Officers, Sir G S Buchanan, CB, MD, FRCP Dame Janet M Campbell, DBE, MD, MS, J Cumming, DSO, MB, H A Macewen, OBE MB A S MacNalty, MD, FRCP, Sir James Smith Whitaker, MRCS £2,200 to £2,400

Medical Officers, E W Adams, OBE, MD, M B Arnold, MD, N R Beattie, MD, Miss Isabella D Cameron, MD, J P Candler, MD, Sir W Dalrymple Champneys Bt, MD, MRCP, J E Chapman, MRCS, Miss Emilie C Creasel, MB F Donaldson, MD C J Donelan MB A Eastwood, MD, J A Glover OBE MD, MRCP, F Griffith MB, J M Hamill, OBE, MD, DSC, G C Hancock, CBE, MRCS, J R Hutchinson, MD, Lieut Col S P James, MD A A Jubb MD, DSC, W A Lethem, MC, MD J S McIntosh MD, FRCP, A Macphail MD *(Inspector of Anatomy)*, C F Maitland, MD, MRCP, M F Morgan, MC, MD, A C Parsons, MRCS, J Pearse BT, MD, A E Quine, MB, FRCS, W M Scott, MD F R Seymour, MD, W V Shaw, OBE, MD, Miss Carol Sims, MB, Lieut Col A B Smallman, CBE, DSO MD, N I Smith, MD, P G Stock, CB, CBE, MB, Hon ERCS (ed) F L Sturdee, OBE, MRCS, Miss Jane H urnbull, CBE, MD, G W Monier Williams, OBE, MC, JHD, FIC, D J Williamson, MD, O K Wright MB £700 to £1,000

Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor), W Duncan, OBE, MB, R Paterson, MB, J Dill Russell, MB, FRCS, A R Roche, MC, MRCS, E W Selby, OBE, MD, FRCS (inclusive) £1,400 to £1,600

Regional Medical Officers, G C Adeney, MB, FRCS, G Ashton, MD, MRCP, F J Blackley, MD, F Challans, MD J G Duncanson MB, A L Dykes, MD, A J Greenwood, MD, R A J Harper, MD, A Heath, MD, FRCS, W D Hopkins, MRCS, C H Lindsay, CMG, DSO, MD, B W Martin, MB, E Martin, MB, W J F Mayne, MD, C Mearns, MB, S Dr Metcalfe MB, W McKendrick, MB ChB, M G McElligott FRCS P K Muspratt MRCS, D G Newton, MB FRCS A V Povser MD, G F Randall MRCS B A Richmond, MD, M R Taylor, MB S F B Thornton MB, H A Whitcombe MB, R E Whitting, MC, MD, E H Willock, MRCS, C Rawdon Wood, MD, R T Worthington, MB, H G K Young, MRCS (inclusive) £1,000 to £1,400

Medical Officer (temporary) Brevet Col L W Harrison DSO, MB, FRCP(Ed) £1,500

Deputy Regional Medical Officers T H Albinson, MB, G G Bartholomew M, MB H S Beadles MRCS, P F Bishop MB C H Broomhead MD, H Carson, MB, F Collar MRCS G V Davies FRCS, A R Doyle MRCS, J I Edmiston, MB R E Ford, MD MRCP, A A Forty, MRCS J J Gibb, MB, C F Good MRCS, A E Hallinan, MC, MB, A G Hamilton, CBE MB, J A Henderson, MB, I Hislop MD, A F Huxtable, MC, MRCS B E Jerwood MD, I M Ladell, MB, D S Macbean, MB W G Mckenzie, MC, MRCS, H W Ogle Skan, MRCS, W H C Patrick, MD, F W Pole, MB, I A Reckless, FRCS, FRCP W O Sankey, MD, M W Stewart Smith, MB, J W G Steell MRCS, A Stewart MB R O C Thomson MB R J T Thornhill MB, Miss G Wade MD, A W T Whitworth, MP M U Wilson MRCS, T F Wilson MD and S Worthington MD (inclusive) £800 to £1,100

Principal Regional Dental Officer, H Alvin Mahony IDS (inclusive) £1,100

Regional Dental Officers, H G H Cowell IDS, A J Dibbs IDS F J Marson IDS T Dilks Page IDS, J L Reynolds, LDS, A Taylor (inclusive) £900

Women Inspectors Miss F G Colles Mrs M O Gordon, Miss M Hobbs Miss T Montagnon Miss I F O Brien Miss M A Quinlan and Miss E Humphreys Roberts £250 to £400

Government Lymph Establishment
Colindale Avenue The Hyde N W 9

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph Lieut Col W D H Stevenson CIE MD £700 to £1,000

Asst Bacteriologist, G G Butler, MD *(temporary)* £400 to £600

Legal Branch.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, E J Maude, CB £1,500 to £1,800

Asst Solicitors, H J Comins, T D Harrison, H C Talbot £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, P A Currie, OBE, L G Dawson, J F Hall, B O Brien £750 to £900

Asst Chief Clerks R C S Ashworth, N C Croft Cohen *(acting)*, A Green, MC, R T Siffell £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, R J B Anderson C E O. Bax, J C Blake, E Dupree, A B C Gibson, J R B Hodgetts, T E Johnston, LLD, G D Wheway, and T L Williams £230 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief General Inspector and Acting Deputy Secretary Sir Arthur B Lowry, CB £1,800

General Inspectors, N B Batterbury, R H A G Duff, W P Elias, J Evans, A P Hughes Gibbs, OBE, K W Grant *(acting)* A G Hayward, MC, C J Mashn, OBE, H K Nisbet, OBE, C F Roundell, CBE, G H Snowden, W J T Turton, OBE £700 to £1,000

Assistant General Inspectors, C J Bentley *(acting)*, J Owain Evans, CBE *(acting)* R J R Farrow, L E Fitzgerald *(acting)*, A Gibb, MBE *(acting)*, V L Harkness *(acting)*, A V McCullough *(acting)*, W H Norman MBE *(acting)*, G A. Phillips *(acting)*, A Sharp *(acting)*, H W Strong *(acting)*, J Topping, and C G Ward *(acting)* £500 to £500 + £100

Chief Inspector Alkali, etc, Works, W A Damon, FIC £1,000

Inspectors Alkali, etc, Works, C Bride, FIC, A C Carter, FIC, E M Fletcher, H G Howson, BSC, FIC, A C Monkhouse, BSc, PhD, AIC, J Picken, FIC £500 to £800

Chief Inspector, Insurance, E G Bearn, CBE £1,800

Deputy Chief Inspectors Insurance, H I T West OBE £850 to £1 000 and Miss F G Woodgate £700 to £800

Divisional Inspectors Insurance P R T Ashton G W Brake T A Galley H T Griffith W I Ivimey S M Jessop A J Linguidge A Macfarlane OBE A Mason J J Monahan OBE G M Robinson A C Scott F C Wheeler £650 to £800 Miss F G Roe £520 to £650

Inspectors — J Addy W W Andrew R Barlow G H Barson S L Beaumaville I Bright D F Brown J Brunton F Bryan MBE G A O Carter N Cheeseman F H Comfort H Cosgrove H M Cowell H H Davies W J Dawe C F Dean J E Dodwell G E Draycup A W Facer A R Farlam C W Fisher J S Fisher A W Fraser C W Gaiger W H Garner C H F Gordon J S W Grose I A Hanuy J Hartley A F Hickford J R Hill B R Hillard G R Husbands C Kelly MC A H King F J Latham OBE W Lewendon I W Linnell S J Long J N I Mackie A V Martin A J Mayhew F Moore W H Morris W H Murray, A L Newell W J Norton J M J O'Gara I J Organ J A Osborne R Purves J R Reed Andrew Reid T J Reilly R Rowlatt R T Rowntree P J Sales J H Sinkinson A Smesmith F Smith A Stewart M W F Varnals R Watson J J Watson T S Williams S Wright R G Young £500 to £600 and the Misses M Carey F B Carter F M C hen M M Dalglish, G F Fishwick F M Gardner M H Hartland C S Howse K H D Jack D M Jennings M D Jesse A K Leach A Ledwich S F Lehfeldt D Lens M F R Limrick F A McCleverty F J D Morrison A F Otter I Mc Price H M Rowforth M Slater B S White house £400 to £500

Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind W H Bennett £500 to £700 Miss W Barnhall £350 to £550

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspectors J C Dawes BF MMECH F £400 to £1 000

Pharmacist R Daws Hutchinson MPHARM SOC £350 to £500

Engineering Staff

Chief Engineering Insp R G Hetherington CB OBF MINST E £1 450

Deputy do W M Cross MINST F £1 300

Engineering Inspectors F Butler AMINST CE H F Byrne MINST F G Carlyle M AMINST F H W Cooles BF M AMINST CE C B Connell MINST F R C Cox MINST F J Gardner MINST F Lt Col F G Hill M MINST CE A F Marshall, MINST CE G M McNaught NAV INST F J W Mitson AMINST CE Maj G F Rhodes MINST I F O Stanford BE MINST E J R Paul FMINST F MIMECH E G H Thiselton Dyer MINST E It Col I F Wells DSO MINST CE F Gregson Williams MINST CE £600 to £1 000

Chemical Inspector H T Calvert MBE DSC PHD, FIC £600 to £1 000

Audit Staff

Chief Inspector of Audits W S Wilkinson £1 200

Deputy Chief Inspector of Audits N M Griffiths OBE £1 100

Inspector of Audits H D Roberts BE £1 000

District Auditors, C W O Gibson† F S Mills† J Orchard†, F H V Weigall† £1 000 W A Ayton A Beal M O E B Brigden OBE R K Cowperthwaite H W Magrath MC E M Tuke L P Walker (*acting*) £850 to £1 000 D F Belchamber OBE J W Crowe C V Lucas W E Pitcairn W Pobbs P T Turner H D Wraith £700 to £900

Senior Assistant Auditors *W L Brett A J Bridgewater *L M Burrell *F R M Castle A E M Coles MC *N Cross F F Davis *J H Easton E T Goddard M H R S Godfrey E C C Hamblin A R H Hobbs C R H Hobbs C A Hughes, W Maginn E J Miller Williams *B O'Gorman, DSO G Russell G C Simpson H L Stevens, *G G H Stone F Thomas G Thompson A Wilson £550 to £700

* District Auditors on Old Establishment
† These are also Inspectors of Audit

Junior Assistant Auditors F C Baker E Baines R C Bannerman O Barraclough H T R Bates G W Bellingham S F Bowden C R Byatt J Carmichael W F Davies A R Dean C O Dean D Ellis W Ford A H Gibbons J Gurney G H Hockey A S Higlett A D Highes J J Hunt S W Jarvis O F Jones J B B Kerdrick J W Kime F Lancaster F J Laycock J M Mackenzie A J Milne J N Mck Mylne C H W Murphy C W Nallen W Parmiter A R Parr W G J Rice W G M Peirts S Spencer J Standen T B Stead H E Stevens M C C Sullivan A W Vale F D White A H Willis £260 to £500 and Miss W V Warren £160 to £400

Audit Officers W G A Bell I T W Blaydcote G I Bulling W H Caviess J W Clamp (*acting*) H W Crampton R H Doulton (*acting*) W A Evans F J Godward T C Grady (*acting*) A F Hawker H Irvine A F Jones I H Large B J Llewellin (*acting*) F M Lovett A Marshall B C Osborne J H S Priestley (*acting*) J D Rees F Smith MBE D Stephens W Straker (*acting*) C W C Wookey W L Wright £400 to £500

Architects, and Housing and Town Planning Technical Staff

Chief Technical Officer for Building and Town Plan A Scott MBE FRIBA A trs £1 000

Chief Housing Inspector G I Peplor FSI PPTPI £900

Housing and Town Planning to A W H Brown FSI AMTPI F C Brown ARIBA H A Chapman FRIBA W H Collin K S D Hall AMINST F C H Eyles FSI W D Lockhart AMINST F AMTI H S Stewart ARIBA FSI MTPI R W Thorp ARIBA £400 to £700

Architects H J Pearson S I Interlaud, FRIBA MTI £400 to £700

Assistant Architect C H Baker ARIBA £250 to £450

Quantity Surveyor F H Adkins IPAS £400 to £700

General Staff

First Class Clerical Staff Officers F V W Ablett MC (*acting*) H G Allum IBF S C Barham C I V Basford J H Bellis H M Bright F E G Brooke (*acting*) A H Catling A S Charlton C O B Clark A Coates A J Cole C M Coldingley V H Croft (*acting*) R Daly P Davenport A A Davis I C Davis A M Foster (*acting*) A W Gibbey (*acting*) I F Green (*acting*) A T Harris F C Harrop T M F Hawthorne F H Hicks (*acting*) A Jones A F Keech G Kilby W H M Kirk J A Lawther MBE A Lewcock J A H Macfarlane MIF W Mackenzie W Magee R O Morris MBE F S Nash F A Partridge H J Pearman M B Percy F W Pickering H P Iman MBF F G Rylon H H Sersale C W Sleight H Tyshell (*acting*) J Toumer A Titherley (*acting*) H T Wells (*acting*) W F Workman £400 to £500 and Miss H M Frampton £300 to £400

Controller of Typists Miss A Howard, MBF £300 to £400

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

City Hall Cardiff Telephone—Cardiff 3988

Chairman John Rowland B OBE MVO £1 500

Members D Llewelyn Williams MC FRSA IPh (Ed) Howell E James £1 000 to £1 200

Assistant Secretaries Lewis Evans £700 to £850 W G Hayward J Haydn Jones £550 to £700

Chief Accountant J C Morgan £700 to £850

Accountant D Emlyn Jones £550 to £700

Legal Adviser A. M Bulloch £500 to £800

Higher Executive Officers T T Beckerlegge (*acting*) C Beckworth W Bickle F J Evans (*acting*) Oswald Jones O M Jones W L Jones D A Lewis T A Morgan H Old (*acting*) R C R Richards F W Roach D J Roberts T L Roberts, A T Thomas W Thomas T Vose, P M Williams £400 to £500

Medical Officers R Bruce Low MRCS, T W Wade MD, Dilys M Jones, MB BS £600 to £1 100

Inspectors of Anatomy, H Collin Davies, M.D., E. Parry Evans M.D., T. R. Llewellyn, M.R.C.S. (*inclusive*) £1,000 to £1,400

Deputy Regional Medical Officers, J. Bowen Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., T. Stenner Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., W. G. Richards M.D. (*inclusive*) £800 to £1,100

Regional Dental Officer, J. Woodford Williams L.D.S. (*inclusive*) £900

Outdoor Staff (*Insurance*)

Chief Inspector (Vacant) £650 to £800

Deputy Chief Inspector, D. Ellis Thomas £500 to £600

Inspectors D. G. Evans, Evan Evans, J. Handel Jones, William Jones, J. J. Williams, Silas Williams £500 to £600, Sarah Evans £400 to £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE

Members The Minister of Health, The Secretary of State for Scotland, The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland, and Sir C. J. Forestier Walker, Bt., K.B.E., M.P.

Deputies Sir W. S. Kinnear K.B.E., J. Jeffrey C.B., C.B.E., H. Cowan, C.B.E., J. Rowland C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.

Joint Financial Advisers Sir A. W. Watson K.C.B., and S. H. G. Hughes C.B.E.

Medical Adviser, Sir James Smith Whitaker M.R.C.S.

Secretary H. W. Steckman M.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (ENGLAND AND WALES), Somerset House, W.C. 2

The Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, but the Statutes concerning registration are of comparatively modern date and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar General was appointed in 1836. The work of the Registrar was enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales, and also by the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, the Legitimacy Act 1926, and the Adoption of Children Act 1926. The Registrar General is responsible for the taking of the Census, and the preparation of the Census Returns. He also undertakes the verification of claims by applicants for Old Age Pensions &c. and War Pensions. The expenses of the Office, including the cost of the Census Office for 1932-33 were estimated at £165,860. The estimate of Office receipts from fees for the same period is £23,800.

Quarterly Statistics.—In the Registrar General's report for the June quarter of 1932 the estimated birth rate is given as 16.6 per 1,000 population. The estimated death rate was 11.7 per 1,000, this being 0.8 per 1,000 above the rate recorded during the second quarter of last year. The natural increase of population for the June quarter 1932 by excess of births over deaths was 49,208 as against 50,723, 58,706 and 49,066 in the second quarters of 1929, 1930 and 1931 respectively. The number of persons married in the March quarter of 1932 was 137,200 under census of 32,938 compared with the number in the corresponding quarter of 1931. The number corresponds to an annual rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population in 1932.

Registrar General, S. P. Vivian C.B. £1,200 to £1,500 (*See Ministry of Health*)

Private Sec., W. A. Smoker

Assistant Registrars General, W. L. Rind, O.B.E., J.P., (one vacancy) £850 to £1,000

Medical Statistical Officer (vacant)

Professional Officers, V. P. A. Derrick, F.I.A. £600 to £800, A. J. Thompson, Ph.D. £400 to £500

Superintending Clerks, G. V. Howell, O.B.E., C. M. Watts, O.B.E., A. B. Gurrard, H. G. Dowden £550 to £700

Inspectors of Registration, W. O. D. Jones, J. W. Reading, M.B.E., T. A. Saunders, M.B.E., A. W. S. Cowan, J. E. N. Taylor £400 to £500

Staff Officers, A. W. Mundy, F. Yates, G. H. Trinder, E. C. Davies, J. R. A. Campbell, J. L. Erck, H. T. Maynard, L. H. Spackle (*temporary*), G. S. Minchin (*temporary*), R. H. Jonas (*temporary*) £400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency) Caxton House West, Tothill Street, S.W. 1. (£142,715)

Chairman L. G. Brock C.B. £2,800

Private Secretary C. L. Barnes £550

Senior Commissioners S. I. Fraser Macleod K.C., LL.B., £1,500, Sir Hubert Bond K.B.E. D.S.C. M.D. F.R.C.P. £1,700, W. Rees Thomas M.D. M.R.C.P. D.P.M., Miss R. Darwin £1,200 to £1,500

The above constitute the Board

Secretary P. Baxter £1,000 to £1,200

Commissioners, Lt.-Col. B. T. Hodgson C.M.G., M.A., LL.B. £1,500, Hon. H. C. Bailey £1,200 to £1,500, J. W. W. Adamson M.D., Surgeon-Capt. H. C. Devas R.N. (*ret.*), Miss I. M. C. Duncan B.A., LL.B., A. E. Evans M.B., D.P.H., S. E. Gill M.D., Ph. Surgeon Rear-Admiral J. J. Hall C.M.G., K.H.S., R.N. (*ret.*), E. O. Lewis D.Sc., I.E.S., Surgeon Rear-Admiral E. I. Meagher R.N. (*ret.*), C. F. Penton, Miss I. G. H. Wilson M.I.E.M. £700 to £1,000

Women Inspectors Miss C. Landon, Miss M. M. McFarlane, Ph.D., Miss H. Relfein, Miss A. J. Crozier £400 to £650

Architect J. Kirkland O.B.E. F.R.I.B.A. £600 to £900

Senior Assistant Architect, H. G. Warren, F.C. Webster O.B.E. F.R.I.B.A. F.S.I. £450 to £650

Assistant Architect P. J. Higgins A.R.I.B.A. £250 to £400

Assistant Secretary W. Fairley M.B.E. £750 to £850

Superintending Clerks W. F. J. Cardy, M.B.E. F.J. Caswell M.B.E. £550 to £700

Staff Officers H. C. Bleakley, F. Chanter, H. J. Clarke, W. H. S. Rose, R. I. Taylor, G. F. Williams £400 to £500

§DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

125 George Street, 121A Princes Street, Grass market, 19 Rose Street, and 12 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1932-33, £2,692,002, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £233,271

Ministers, Major Sir Godfrey P. Collins K.B.E., C.M., M.P. (Secretary of State for Scotland, and A. N. Skelton M.C., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland

Secretary J. Jeffrey C.B. C.B.E. £2,000

Assistant Secretaries J. L. Jack, F.R.S.E. (*Establishment Officer*) £1,300, A. McKinnon C.B.E., J. M. Wallance, W.S., £900 to £1,100, Miss M. Ritson (*Controller of Insurance and Pensions*) £1,200

Heads of Branches, J. Brough, P. T. S. Jeffrey, H. M. Rowe, A. Small, F. Taylor, G. W. Wight, G. Wallace, A. Oliphant I.S.O. (*Superintendent of Statistics and Asst. Establishment Officer*) £600 to £800

Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie C.A. F.S.A.A. £850 to £1,000

Asst. Accountants F. A. Mowat C.A., J. Dunlop £550 to £700

Solicitor G. A. Birse, M.A., B.L. £900 to £1,100

Assistant Solicitors, D. Gerrand £600 to £800, A. Thomson £400 to £500

Chief Medical Officer, J. L. Brownlie, M.D. £1,300

Medical Officers, F. Dittmar, M.D., Charlotte A. Douglas, M.D., J. M. Johnston, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., G. R. Leighton, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E., P. L. Mackinlay, M.D., A. Shearer, M.B., E. Watt M.D. £600 to £1,000

Regional Medical Officers, J. Gilmour M.B., A. M. McIntosh, C.M.G., M.B., £900 to £1,260 (*inclusive*), J. Jeffrey, M.B., T. D. Kennedy M.B., A. J. Muirhead M.D., J. L. M. Symns, M.D., J. L. Halliday, M.D. (*inclusive*) £900 to £1,080

Dental Officers, T. H. J. Douglas, L.D.S., F.R.F.P.S.G. (*inclusive*) £833, A. W. Hart, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., L.D.S. (*inclusive*) £694

Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D. Ronald, M.Inst.C.E. £700 to £1,000

Chief Architect and Housing Commissioner, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £700 to £900

Deputy Chief Architect and Housing Commissioner, G. D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A. £600 to £800

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 281.*

General Inspectors, M Beaton, J B B Brown, G H Henderson, G A Mackay £500 to £800
Chief Inspector, Insurance, J E Highton, BL £850 to £1,000
Deputy Inspector (Insurance), A Morrison £650 to £800
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, B Wylam, MSC PHD £500 to £800
Insp of Public Cleansing and Salvage, T B Crookes £350 to £500

§GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
Lunacy and Mental Deficiency
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Lt Col Sir H Arthur Rose DSO (*Chairman*) *unp*
Legal Commissioners, Sheriff J R N Macphail KC and a vacancy *unp*
Medical Commissioners Hamilton C Marr CB MD (£1,300), J P Sturrock MD £1 200
Deputy Commissioners H I Watson MD, FRSE £900 Kate Fraser MD £700, (and 1 vacancy)
Secretary J A W Stone £650

§H M GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,
Edinburgh

Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry KT
Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland George A J Lee WS £1 200
Chief Assistant Keeper, W B Mitchell £800
Curator of Historical Records William Angus £750
Assistant Keepers C J Poole, J M Deas, J A Masterton £550 to £700
Accountant R Burke £500 to £600
Chief Clerks D R Couper, S Dalgleish, C M West each £500
1st Class Clerks R D Gray, J Burt, W Smart, J M Milligan, J A Macqueen, H Robertson, R H Lindsay, G Nisbet, K M MacGregor, W F S Bicknell, I Curran, I Crossar, J Fisher, D R Ross, A Smith, J Duff, A Brownlee, H M Paton, W Morrison, W Robertson, R Barron, J McVie, A Dryden, J Sommerville each £475

NEW REGISTER HOUSE
General Registry Office of Births Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar General A Froude CSO
Secretary J C Fyfe
Staff Officers A McKinlay, H A Scott
High Grade Clerks H Johnston, J Steven
Registration Examiners J R Ross, J J Blyth, D B Gardner, J Lupman, J C Young

§HOME OFFICE Whitehall, S W 1

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782 the duties having previously been assigned to the Southern Secretaryship which embraced the affairs of Great Britain Ireland and the Colonies and also Southern Europe By the appointment of the Home and Foreign Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices the former retaining Irish and Colonial business and until 1794 War business also In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure and a channel of communication with the Sovereign and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace the enforcement of rules made for the internal well being of the community and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs Lt Col Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour, Bt DSO, MP £5 000
Private Sec F A Newsam MC
Asst Private Sec H A Strutt
Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to Secretary of State, H R Boyd CVO CBE £800
Parliamentary do, Capt L R Lumley, MP *unp*

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir R R Scott, KBE, CSI, ISO £3,000
Private Sec, G F Porter
Parliamentary, Hon Oliver Stanley, MC, MP £1,500
Private Sec, N C Brook

Assistant Under Secretaries of State (including Legal and Permanent Deputy), Sir Ernley Blackwell, KCB (*Legal*) , A Maxwell, CB (*Permanent Deputy*) R R Bannatyne, CB, S W Harris, CB, CVO, A L Dixon, CB, OBE
Assistant Secretaries, J F Henderson C C Markbreiter BE, C D C Robinson M H White legge A Clapper, Sir E W E Holderness, Bt, F C Johnson G R A Buckland £1 000 to £1 200
Principals H H C Prestige, F A Newsam, MC, L N B Odgers MC, J H Burrell A Whitley, OBE (*Finance Officer*), L S Bruss, J C Maclver E H Cooper OBE, W B Vince, DSO OBE, MC, ID C B McAlpine, A S Hutchinson, F Hutson, R L Bicknell, S Hoare, G D Kilwan, MC S J Baker, W H Coles ISO M D Perrins Miss J I Wall C M Martin Jones*
(*Men*) £700 to £900, (*Women*) £600 to £750
Assistant Principals G F Porter, N C Brook, H A Strutt C P Hill R S Wells, A Johnston, K B Paice W H Cornish, Miss K G G Davies, J MacD Rose C G Jarrett J A R Pimlott
(*Men*) £200 to £500 (*Women*) £200 to £400
Assistant Legal Advisers O F Dowson OBE (£1,000 to £1 200), C M Knowles IIB £550 to £700
Staff Officers for Administrative Duties E Field, A J Edmunds, MBE, A I Tudor, J C Farnsworth, E C Rides, MBE, W G Jagelman £400 to £500
Chief Clerk Accounts Section Finance Branch L C Labram £550 to £700
Chief Clerk Grants Section Finance Branch B J Reynolds £550 to £700
Staff Officer Accounts Section Finance Branch W H Currie £400 to £500
Staff Officer Grants Section Finance Branch I I Clancy £400 to £500
Supt of Statistical Branch, W A Hermon £550 to £650
Supt of Registry A H May £400 to £500
Chief Clerk Factory Dept, W Gaskell ISO £400 to £500
Chief Clerk Children's Branch H I Tubbs £400 to £500
Chief Clerk (Aid B Divisions) S W Drinkwater MBE £400 to £500
Chief Clerk (Aliens Branch), W W J Burton MBE £400 to £500
Official Analysts, G Roche Lynch OBE MB St Mary's Hospital W 2, and J H Ryffell, BCh, Guy's Hospital S E 1
Consulting Architect in connexion with Reformatory and Industrial Schools and Police Buildings, E W Troup, FSA, FRIBA 14 Gray's Inn Square, W C 1
Adviser on Fire Questions, Lt Col G Symonds, 2 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S W 1

Factory Department, Home Office

In 1914 there were 3 309 662 males and 1 686 006 females employed in factories in the United Kingdom a total of 4 995 668, in 1930 the numbers were (excluding Ireland) 3 181 871 males and 1 806 850 females a total of 4 988 721 In 1931 there were 113 849 accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Acts of which 755 were fatal
H M Chief Inspector, D R Wilson CBE £1 200 to £1 500
Dep Chief Inspectors, Home Office, Miss H Martindale, OBE £1 000, G S Taylor, OBE L Ward, OBE £900 to £1 000
H M Superintending Inspectors, E F May *Manchester* Miss E J Slocock *London* J Law, *Sheffield* W Buchan, *Liverpool* Miss F I Taylor *Leicester* W B Lauder OBE *Leeds* T C Taylor, *Bristol* H W Young *London* S R Bennett, *London*, A W Garrett *Birmingham* H H C Thomas *Glasgow*
(*Men*) £750 to £850, (*Women*) £600 to £700
Medical Inspectors, J C Bridge FRCSED, *Home Office* £1,100, S A Henry, MD *London* E L Middleton, MD, *Home Office* Mrs Stuart Horner MB, BS, *Home Office*, E R A Merewether, MD *Birmingham* A N Currie MB, ChB, *Sheffield* T Ferguson MD FRCPED, *Glasgow*, W D Hood MB ChB *Manchester* £600 to £900

* Additional for Irish Business

§ *For Salaries see note, p* 281.

Electrical Inspectors H W Swann, AMIEE, *Home Office*, £900 to £1,000, A J McColgan MIEE, *London* K Preston MIEE, *Birmingham*, F H Mann, MIEE, *Glasgow*, F Murgatroyd AMIEE, *London*, H Midgley, AMIEE, *London* S J Emerson, AMIEE, *Manchester*, H G Frampton, AMIEE, *Newcastle on Tyne*, W F C Cooper, AMIEE, *Sheffield* B A M Cooper, MIEE, *Leeds* £500 to £750

Engineering Inspectors, L C McNair,‡ C W Price,† F L Macklin,‡ OBE, F E Pollard, MBE, E W Murray I N Duguid, H Eccles, S H Newman, *Home Office* £400 to £650

H M Inspectors (Class I) H J Peacock † *Liverpool South* W H Beverley † *West London* D F Young, *Dundee* J H Warren, *Leeds, South* Miss I J W S Meiklejohn, *Ayrshire* Miss A M Ahrons, *Leeds, North* E L Allhusen *Edinburgh* Miss I M S Keely,† *Birmingham East* Miss M C Anderson *Bethnal Green* G E Duckering, OBE,* F G Mudford *Bolton* R U Shaxby,† *East London* I Portens *N W London* Miss E Sanderson,† *South London* Hon M B Pease,† *Bristol South* W K Beard *Sheffield North*, W E Harding,† *Leicester* S Hird † *Salford* H R Rogers † *Glasgow, West* G G Sumner *Wolverhampton* P A Heath, *Newcastle on Tyne* H A Scott, *Bradford* H Topham MBE *Woolwich* F W Hunt *Warrington* C C Plumbe, *Southwark* M K Pedlar *Swansea* H Clarke *Bristol, N* Miss A W Hastings, *Liverpool, N* A C Lowe, *South Essex* A Fotheringham, *Stoke*, L D Hooper, *Finsbury* W Turner, *Coventry* J S Young *Cardiff* C B Roos, *Rotherham* H E Christeas *North London*, Miss A R Ewart, *Burnley* H A Hepburn, *Manchester, East*, C J Paterson *Middlesbrough*, Miss A D E Dunch *Huddersfield* H W Atkinson, *Lanarkshire* E M Rees *Wrexham* N H Jones *Derby* G L Crampton, *Rugby* W Barrett *Paddington* J Whiteside, *Manchester West*, C G Gates, *Luton* D Menzies, *Brighton* C H Taylor, *Worcester* G F Sedgwick *Hull* W Abbott, *Gateshead*, E F Smith *Southampton* O Jenkins *Carmarthen* L le Couteur, *Halifax*, T P Threlkeld *Oldham* W G Poore *Newport* T Dymock *Barrow* S H Makepeace, *Stockport* G P Barnett *Preston*, Miss E Maldod *Nottingham* W A N Hardwick *Central London* H B O Mitchell, *Birmingham West* B R Long *Maidstone*, Miss L M H Pearson, *Leeds*, Miss E M Bindley, *Ealing* A G Lotinga, *Birmingham South* W F Findlay, *Stirling* G Lyon *Ayr* T A Edwards, *Reading*, J A Woodward, *Northampton*, W J Carter *Keighley* S S Phillips, *Lincoln* Miss D Johnson *Gloucester* Miss E Schofield *Wakefield* W J K Cook, *Blackburn* C Gibbs, *Walsall* F Cowell, *Sheffield South* A C Margetts *Richmond* J Chandler, *Plymouth* C N Pye *Portsmouth* G D Hodgson, *Norwich* Miss P M Vickers *Croydon* Miss F F Messiter *Shrewsbury* Miss D E E Usher *Cambridge* Miss A G Dennistoun *Wigan* Miss K R Andrew *Glasgow Central* Miss A M Palmer *Aberdeen* Miss E J Forrest, *Exeter* Miss B M Coombes *Rochdale* R Brumley Hasker, *Ashton under Lyne* A Chalmers, *Ipswich* W O Buchman, *West Cheshire*, R Sutherland, *Sheffield North* A B Crawford *Newcastle* P G Horsley *East London* W R Hockaday, *North London* Miss E Dingle *N E Division* J MacColl *N Midland Division* Miss D McWilliam *Eastern Division* S H Wilkes, *Central Metropolitan Division* Miss M D Symonds *S London*, C P Goudley, *Southern Division* R M Wickenden, *Eastern Division* Miss K Crundwell, *Southwark* F W McCullough *Scotland Division* W T Hewins *East Lancashire Division* Miss G M Mitchell, *North Eastern Division* F G Bellerby, *South London* H C Stephenson, *Salford* G J Deacon *Rotherham* J Iecs *Midland Division* H Entwistle, *Birmingham East* Miss I Lorrain Smith *Manchester East* D E H Wynter *South East London Division*, E I Wilson *Glasgow West* H Woods *Bristol, South*, B W A Crutchlow *Leeds, South*, D E Jones, *Liverpool, South*, F O Townsend, *Middlesbrough*, P F Knowles, *South Essex*, W E Pride, *Woolwich*, A H Couzens, *Finsbury*

Men £350 to £550, 33 to £650
Women £350 to £450, 9 to £550
Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, E J Holmes *Blackburn* £350 to £550
76 Inspectors (Class II) £200 to £350
2 Inspectors Assistants £150 to £250
Inspectors of Particulars (4) £150 to £350

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office

In 1927 56 accidents at Factories and Magazines were reported causing 6 deaths in 1928 96 accidents and 10 deaths, in 1929 60 accidents and no deaths in 1930 41 accidents and 1 death in 1931 23 accidents and 2 deaths
Chief Inspector, Lt Col R A Thomas, CBE £800 to £1,000
Inspectors H E Watts, MBE PhD, BSc, FIC, £700 to £800, G Harcourt Gibbs, Captain N Fawcett £500 to £800

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts

Inspector, W N East, MD, IRCP (*London*)

Aliens Branch, Home Office

Chief Inspector E Davies CBE £1 000
Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), I Stovell MBE £750 to £850
Superintending Inspector, F C Cook, MBE £600 to £750
Inspectors, C W Kennedy, *London*, C H Stephens OBE, *Southampton*, W R Peiks, *Dover*, T M Blagg, *Liverpool*, W S Chapman, *Hull*, C Nethercott, *Harwich*, F J Ralfe, *Newcastle* £450 to £550
Chief Immigration Officers, A C Shilston *Newhaven*, A B Cubitt, *London* H A Joslin, *Dover*, S W Nicholas, OBE, *Hull*, E Solloway, *Plymouth*, J Aikman, *Glasgow*, E C Burgess *London*, F J Everest, *Southampton* A I Nicholas, *Folkestone* S Ormond *Tyne Ports* B E Reeve Jones, *Cardiff*, S E Dudley, *Liverpool*, E H Shaw, *Harwich* £350 to £450
Immigration Officers (149) £130 to £350

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Acts

Inspector, F R Thornton £

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act

Inspectors, Major J A Giles, MB BS DPH (*Home Office*), Bt Lt Col J A Anderson, MB, ChB, DPH (*Edinburgh*) £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales

Maj Gen Sir L W Atcherley, CMG, CVO, Lt Col W D Allan OBE £1 000 to £1,200

H M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch, Home Office

Chief Inspector, A H Norris CBE MC, MRCS IRCI DIH £1 000 to £1,200
Inspectors Cl I, F S Scruby, OBE, R Macdonald £500 t £800
Inspectors Cl II W H C Davey, M M Simmons, £300 to £500, Miss M A Warner £250 to £400
Med Insp, G H Culverwell, MD, BCh, DIH £600 to £800
Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A M Whitlock, MB, BS DPH £400 to £600

Prison Commission, Home Office

Chairman, H R Scott £1,500
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, MC, W N East MD, MRCP £1 000 to £1 200
Assist Commissioners and Inspectors, M H M Lamb MC, OBE, L W Fox, MC (*Secretary*), G D Turner, J C W Methven £850, 25 £1,000
Surveyor, Lt Col H S Rogers, CMG, DSO RE £1,000
Assist do, T J Welsh MBE £350 to £500
Chief Clerk, W H Waddams £550 to £700
Controller of Stores and Manufactures J J Maxwell £550 to £700
Clerk in charge of Accounts, J H Palmer, £550 to £700
Staff Clerks J C Hepworth (*Accounts*), W Smith (*Secretariat*), J G Hollom, A H Wade (*Stores*), E L Ashton (*Accounts*) £400 to £500

* Lent to another Department
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50
‡ Also in receipt of an allowance of £100

State Management Districts (Licensing Act, 1921), King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1

COUNCIL

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Home Department, and the Secretary of State for Scotland

Members, , and P J G Rose C B (*Official Representatives*), Sir William Waters Butler, Bt , S O Nevile, Sir J C G Sykes K C B

Sec W B Vince, D S O , O B E 'M C , T D (*Home Office*)

Senior Clerks P R Higgins , J Orbell £550 to £700

§PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND 11 Rutland Square Edinburgh

Sec Lt Col R E W Baird, O B E £1 000 to £1 200
Deputy Secretary J Fulton £650 to £850
Medical Adviser, Robert A Fleming M D LL D , F R C P E £190
Chief Clerk W Muir £500 to £600
Supt of Stores G H Clark £400 to £600
Surveyor R Reid Mill £400 to £600

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

The Royal Commission on Honours 1922 recommended that a Committee shall be appointed to consider before they are submitted to the King the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services and after such inquiry as they think fit report to the Prime Minister whether so far as they believe such persons to the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended

Secretary James Rae (Treasury, S W 1)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings S W 1

This Committee was established in 1925 following on proposals of the Imperial Economic Conference 1923, for the purpose of considering the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the products of the overseas parts of the Empire with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers The Imperial Conference of 1930 further widened the reference to the Committee in the following terms of reference —

(1) To investigate the marketing of Empire foodstuffs in the United Kingdom
(2) To undertake inquiries into the production for export and the marketing in various parts of the world of raw materials of the Empire
(3) To prepare at the instance of the Governments of the Commonwealth surveys of any branch of Empire trade and marketing
(4) To carry out certain investigations adopted by the Imperial Conference 1930
(5) To facilitate conferences among those engaged in particular industries in various parts of the Empire
(6) To examine and report on any economic question which the Governments of the Empire may agree to refer to the Committee

The Committee has published twenty four reports The first a general report and reports on meat fruit dairy produce fish poultry and eggs honey functions and work of the Committee tobacco timber agricultural machinery pigs and pig products the trade of the British Empire rubber manufactured goods hides and skins progress report (1930) tea coffee cocoa, wine hemp fibres the wheat situation 1932) imperial industrial co-operation and constitution and work of the Committee (1932)

Chairman Sir Horace J Wilson K C B , C B E
Secretary, Sir David Chadwick, C B I C B E

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE, Great George Street, S W 1

Set up in 1920 (1) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights facilities and conditions in the inter Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned (2) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type size and speed of ships depth of water in docks and channels construction of harbour works and similar matters and in so doing to take into account facilities for air transport on the routes in question Like the Imperial Economic Committee it derives authority from and reports to all the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference

Chairman Rt Hon Sir Halford Mackinder
Secretary W Graham, M B E

§INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S W 1

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company under the supervision of a Government Board of Control whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State assisted by a Council was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board

Secretary of State The Right Hon Sir Samuel Hoare Bt G B E , C M G , M P £5,000
Private Secretary W D Croft (*allnce* £300)
Do Parly, Capt Hon M H. Knatchbull M C , M P *unp*
Assistant Private Secretary, F F Turnbull (*allnce* £150)
Political A D C, Lt Col S B A Patterson, C S I C I E £800

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir Findlater Stewart, K C B., K C I E , C S I £3,000
Private Sec A T Williams (*allnce* £150)
Parliamentary R A Butler M P £1,500
Private Secretary H A F Rumbold (*allnce* £150).
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C C Seton K C B £2,200
Assist Under Secs Sir Louis J Kershaw, K C S I C I E
L D Wakely C B £1,200 to £1,500

COUNCIL OF INDIA

Sir Reginald A Mant, K C I E , C S I Sir Campbell W Rhodes C B E , Sir Henry Wheeler, K C S I , K C I E Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat K C I E , C B E , M V O , A D C , Sir Denys de Saumarez Bray K C S I K C I E , C B E , Sir Henry Strakosch, G B E. , Sir Atul C Chatterjee, K C S I , K C I E Sir Reginald I R. Glancy K C I E , C S I , Sir Charles A. Tegart, C S I , C I E , M V O , Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi each £1,200

Clerk of the Council L D Wakely, C B
Deputy do J A Simpson (*allnce* £100)
Assistant to Clerl of the Council G G Hewlett (*allnce* £40)
Asst to Pol. A D C, O Gruzelier, M V O £400 to £550
Resident Clerks, W B Goodchild, L. W N Homan (*allnce.* £80)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION SECRETARIES, ETC.

Financial Sir Cecil Kisch K C I E , C B , *D T Monteath* C V O , O B E F E Grist (*actg*) £2,200
Military, Major Gen S F Muspratt, C B , C S I , C I E , D S O
S K Brown, C B , C V O (Joint Sec) £1,200
Economic & Overseas, E J Turner, C B E £1,200
Political and Secret, J C Walton C B , M C. , *R H A Carter*, C B , P J Patrick (*actg*) £1 200
Public and Judicial, *V Dawson*, C I E. , R T Peel M C (*actg*) £1 200
Services and General, F W H Smith, C I E £1 200
Accountant General, S. Turner, C B E , F I A £1 000 to £1,200
Superintendent of Records, W T Ottewill M B E £550 to £700
Principals, G H G Anderson, D S O , M C , C E Baines, G H. Baxter, M J Clauson (*actg*) *W D Croft*; A Dibdin, *G G Dixon* E P Donaldson, R E. Field, J P Gibson, *F F Grist* W Johnston M.C , J G Laithwaite, R Mowbray *P J Patrick*, *R. T Peel*, M C G E Shepherd J A Simpson, W D Tomkins, W H Turner, M C £700 to £900 *Asst Secs* £800 to £1 000
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers K Anderson, R S Blown, *M J Clauson*, D M Cleary, G E Crombie, W Gauld, L. W N Homan, G W P. Martin, W F Morley, W R Rayner, *H A F Rumbold*, C H Silver, *F F Turnbull*, *A T Williams* £200 to £500

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, R R de R à Ababrelton £400 to £500
Parliamentary Clerk, R W Wright, MBE £400 to £500

REFORMS OFFICE

V Dawson, CIE, R H A Carter, CB, D T Monteith CVO, OBE, G G Dixon

EXECUTIVE DIVISION

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Deputy Acct General, J W Clough £850 to £1,000
Asst Acct General J C Stibbs £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, C A Forsythe, R S Kennedy, H F Mackay, A G Salisbury, R A Janes £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, F C Andrews, S R Colthup, S J Conder, I O Durst, G W Hearn, O Kordik, W Matthews, F T May, J Roxburgh, S C A Schofield, S A Seys, W H Staniforth, D W Tait £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Chief Exec Officer R H Headley, OBE £750 to £950
Superintending Executive Officers, J Putnam, A W Thomson £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H G Bull, J G Crickmay, A W Dunton, MC, M K Jephson £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Consulting Engineers Rendel, Palmer and Tritton
Establishment Officer F W H Smith, CIE
Editors, India Office List, C E Hoare, W R Rayner (*allowance*) £50
Clerk of the Codes R R de R à Ababrelton (*allowance*) £50
Information Officer, Hugh MacGregor £900 to £1,100
Librarian, C A Storey, MA £600
Asst do H N Randle, PhD MA £400
Sub Librarian, J W Smallwood, MA £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir Edward M des C Chamier, KCIE £1,200
Asst Solicitor, F R Martin, OBE £750 to £900
Chief Legal Adviser's Dept, C A K Norman £200 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj Gen Sir Leonard Rogers, CIE MD, IMS (*retd*) £600
Members Medical Board, Lt Col G Mcl C Smith, MC, IMS (*retd*) £450, Lt Col H R Dutton, CIE IMS (*retd*) £145
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col C F Vines, RA £1,425
Assistant to do, Capt D M Cassidy MC, RA £681
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col W W Chitty CMG, CIE, IA (*retd*) £500
Railway Adviser and Government Director of Indian Railway Companies R Mowbray (*allowance* £200)
Assistant to do, W Gauld £750 to £800
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept, Col G L Pepys, DSO
Surveyor & Clerk of Works, H M Edwards £400 to £500

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W A Stuart CBE £1,500
Assistant Auditor, E L Bull £1,200
Superintending Executive Officers, C S Body, A F T Campbell £550 to £750, E S Evans, J A Stringer £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, A Bissett, S Blumenthal, S Cohen, C F Dickeson, A O Goldsmith, C H Hanna, MM £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India,
India House, Aldwych, W C 2

In accordance with Sec 29A of the Government of India Act 1919 a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920 subject to the direction and control of the Governor General in Council to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such purposes as the Governor General in Council shall prescribe and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India

High Commissioner for India, Sir B N. Mitra, KCSI KCIE, CBE £3 000
Private Secy, W M Mather, MBE £400 15 to £500
Personal Assistant, V J G Eayres
Deputy High Commissioner, A M. Green, ICS £1,800 to £2,000

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Chief Accounting Officer, G H Stoker, CIE, OBE £ to £1,100
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer A J Edwards, £750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, R W Reay £600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers H W Martin J W. Steadman, S H Wadsworth £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, D L McSweeny, MC, F N Furley, H Wade, A J Rowe, A M Menon, W Stevens £400 to £500

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Secretary, T Quayle Dnitt £700 to £900
Educational Officer, P K Dutt £550 to £700
Educational Officers, R M J Knaster, V I Gaster £450 to £600

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Secretary, R E Montgomery £800 to £1 000
Superintending Executive Officer, F J Adams £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, W Marlow, E Simcock £400 to £500

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Secretary, K R Menon, ICS

TRADE DEPARTMENT

Trade Commissioner, H A F Lindsay, CIE, CBE, ICS £1,427 to £1,721
Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, S N Gupta ICS £1 000 to £1 500
Deputy Trade Commissioner, H S Malik, ICS
Higher Executive Officer, C W Butler £400 to £500
Trade Publicity Officer, B D Ash, MBE £400 t £500
Assist do, B Deb £300 to £400

STORE DEPARTMENT,
Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S E 1

Director General, Lt Col Sir S S W Pudden CIE £1 200 to £1,500
Director of Purchase, J P Forsyth £800 to £1,000
Controllers, W F West, W G Crockett, MBE, M Daniels £600 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A S Clark, T L Jenkin, W Harrison, E Price, MBE, J W Cooper £500 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, P J S Chitworth, A V Moran, H S Briggs, E Stamp, H J Bennett, W V Anderson, F E Parker, W N Gardiner, H W McRae, W G Hodge R J Hawker, G F Drayson, A F Skinner £400 to £500
Director of Inspection, F E Bencst £800 to £1,000
Deputy do, J R Acton £650 to £800
Mechanical Engineer, A L Haas £500 to £650
Electrical Engineer, L A Lewis £500 to £650
Insp of Scientific Supplies, I I Connolly, MBE £400 to £600
Chemist, T A Moore £400 to £600
Engineer, Mechanical Transport Major E H W Partridge, OBE £400 to £600
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt Col H R Dutton CIE, FRCI £200
Shipping Surveyor and Adviser Capt E W Hudd leston, CIE, CBE £750 to £950
Freight Adviser, A C Berryman £500 to £600
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt Col T F Owens, IMS £300
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Naval Architects, Sir J H Biles & Co.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONERS

(*see* **Friendly Societies Registry**).

§BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,
Somerset House, W C 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1729 By 4 and 5 Will IV c 60 a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established and by 12 and 13 Vict c 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Fusion to form the Board of Inland Revenue By 8 Edw VII c 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs The present sources of Inland Revenue consist of Death Duties Stamps and Taxes Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1932 are estimated at £7 299 585

The Board

Chairman, Sir James Grigg, K.C.B. £3 000
Private Secretary F M T Firth
Deputy Chairman Sir Lancelot Thompson-Nicholson, K.B.E., C.B. £2 200
Private Secretary A J D Woods
Commissioners, F A Barrett, C.B., G B Canny, C.B., C G Spry, C.B. *(all unpaid)*

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

York House, Kingsway W.C. 2

Presiding Special Commissioner Sir Maul Beresford Russell Sturgis, K.B.E. £1 500
Special Commrs., W J Braithwaite, P Williamson, N Anderson, C.B.E., J Jacob, Hon. P Coke, D.S.O., H M Sanders, each £1 200 A A Oliver, M.B.E. *unpaid*

Secretaries' Office

Secretaries, F A Barrett, C.B. *(also Director of Establishments)*, G B Canny, C.B., C G Spry, C.B., C J Gregg, C.B. *(acting)* £1 200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries, F A Sloe, W V Bradford, P M Osmond, H G Dunford, S F Minnis, J W Mitchell, J Snellgrove, G R Hamilton, C C Gallagher, W G F Burnett *(acting)* £1 000 to £1 200
Principals, †H A A Cruso, L F Jones, A Nelson, A W Davies, M Reid, C H Wakely, F W Verity, J Cope, C F Haynes, F J Nettleton, S G H Burgis, H F Williams, J Hutt, M.B.E., F H Ritson, J F Huntington, A M Tristram, F F D Hodges *(acting)* £720 to £900
Assistant Principals, R O Nicholas, A J D Woods, J H Evans, F M J Firth, R W Stanton, P J Mantle, F R Brookes, G R East, F W Pixley, T Padmore £200 to £500
Woman Establishment Officer, Mrs. F M Gainer, O.B.E. £508 15s *(inclusive)*
Principal Clerk, H W Crapp, O.B.E. £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, C M May, H B Haynes, H N M Feiling, F J James, G P Feagle £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, G W Catchpole, A G Langford, D Innes, P B B Hunt, A R Maggs, G H Dunne, G K Barnes, W S Willis, P F Jones, J P Atkinson, C F Hidden, S W Thrower, F Widley, C Simkins, H F Greenman, A F J Arrighi, M.B.E., H W Cornwell, N J Parkhurst, H B Johnson, F H Tomlinson, L G Street, J Stockley, D G Rix, E A Hughes, A S Whitehead, F A C Capps, H F Poole, F J Stenning, H F A Condon *(acting)*, G F Rickett, H S Cross *(acting)*, F C Taylor *(acting)* £400 to £500
Principal Accountants, H H Bailes, A.C.A., F W Gower, A.C.A., S P Dillon Smith, A.S.A.A. £850
Accountants, E Basnett, A.C.A., H G Bridges, A.C.A., E Hanson, A.C.A., A H Harper, A.C.A., W H Palmer, A.C.A., H Preedy, A.S.A.A., L P Williams, B.A., L E Dyne, A.C.A., G H Langdale, G H Knighton, F.C.A., F A Tongue, A.S.A.A., W A Johnson, A.C.A., A F Stevenson, A.C.A., H Jewitt, A.S.A.A., W L Mantell, A.C.A., C O Cotton, C.A., C E S Ware £500 to £800
Accommodation Officer, H H Wheeler £550 to £700
Medical Officer, H S Stannus, Ph.D., M.D., M.R.C.I.

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax A A Oliver, C.B.E. £1 200
Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax A Tapply £900
Principal Clerks, W H Williams Treffgarne, E V Hall, T A Mangan, T E Harvey, G H Whybrow, O.B.E., A R Clark, J H Ellison, J W Barker, E C Bircham £750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks, W F Bickford, W A Jennery, W H Chick, R J Jago, Chas. Smith, A B Tucker, F Dennard, W P Shepherd, J R Bowman, M.B.E., W Watson, W W Brougham, M H Axton, F W Bunstead, W G Butt, J N Hooper, G F Howell, J W Mylleton, C B Cox, J Robertson, A W Caddy, W J Jones, V J Belding, G F Hine £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, A W Burgess, M.B.E., W F Degerdon £500 to £600
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, J P Howatson, J F Wright, W A Judd, G G Greenfield, C Lambert, H F Lawrence, J F Orchard, W B Sheppard, A J Gilchrist, F J Norris, A F Duffett, A J P Chubb, A F Butler, A M F Dawson, H W C Cripps, J Baker, W A Webb, W F Roberts, C F Cook, J J Cunningham, H F Mercer, A C Jewell, J Vann, S H Hopkins, H G Howard, J R Opperman, H R Snow, S J Spice, G F Thompson, G F Marler, W F Merry, A P Cox, S W Shurvell, F C Ward, F W Harris, C H F Grunenberg, H J H Newton, F C Hennings, W G H Pearce, S J Casey, A S Cox, C F Buck, J R Marsden, C J Prater, W J C Pursehouse, W F Jarvis, W A Ramsden, J C Watts, J H Richmond, H F Denny, J Quill, B S Hunt, S C Castle, A D Scott, S Parker, J J H Idman, G S Ibbetson, C R Hedger, M.B.E., C Garbutt, A W Turner, W J Hitchman, R G Willett, H F C Gray, J Minchin, L C Row, J D Stewart, D Miller, O C Fletcher, A S Weed, B J McCarthy, J J Grant, A F D White, L A Pavey, F F Cutler, J W Simmons, W Knowlman, H F Boddington, H G Harris, W G Howard, J J Sutherland, W M Smith, F S Iredinnick, G F Scarfe, F F Nicholl *(acting)*, C H Bishop *(acting)* £400 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch

Director, C J Gregg, C.B. *(acting)* *(unpaid)*
Assistant Director, A L Beck, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerk M C Lynch, J P Stoner £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officer, F J Cann £400 to £500

Estate Duty Office

Controller of Death Duties, W F Willis £1,200
Asst. Controller for Death Duties †H J P Hertford *(Deputy Controller)* J C Lambert, A Robinson £1 000
Chief Examiners, T A Prest, M.B.E., W F Lockwood, H D Scott, F H J Jones, A F Durrant, J F Rhodes, F C S Smith, C J H Hutchins, T A England, A H Pretz, J F Jerram, R Dymond, F P Rider, H P Brown, H McIlquham, W Addison, G D Florendine £750 to £900
Senior Examiners, †W L Gane, I.S.O., †C Beatty, †J J Wolfe, †A J Doyle, H P C Skingley, †R W Ingram, †I Stack, A H Troughton, J Buckley, H L White, G L Price, E L Cope, A Hardwick, F T Dixon, R Quigg, F M Miller, †C O Vernède, C H Smith, A J H Green, E T Hopkins, L F Tours, H P Bassil, C S Thompson, P H G O'Flynn, H J Oliver, H Nell, W K Freeth, W C Royle, H J Harrison, H B D Sword, E G Moir, W J Duggan, J Canter, R K Rowell, C N Francis, J A G Owen, G F Broughton, J M Bliss, R H Hobson, C S Vincent, R E Allen, S R Tanner, R S Kemp, H J B Smythe, F L Green, E A Gratty, J F Tarrant, O I A Thurston, F J Bennett, H Porteous, P J Bennett, C Jones, F H Peake, J A G Sterling, A F Nichols, R F Coleman, O.B.E., I Lawton, J Ratcliff, G H Richmond, J B Isherwood, E Braddock, W T Matthison, C Spice, G A Carter, †H F Shave, J W Legg, G I Arnott, F M Dale, C A Baker, E Coates £550 to £700
Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800

Examiners, C D. Knox, H C Sword, E V Cole, E C Burley, G H Moore, A S Jamouneau, F Cruttenden, J H Burgess, L Green, B W

‡ Granted special pensionable allowance of £100 p.a. whilst in charge of Assessments Division

* *In receipt of allowance of £200 as* Deputy Controller

Marsh, G H Sollar, E F Saxton, A J Stanton, G W Carter, E H Roe, J B Widdup, F Overy, F Rees, J O Vousey, E R Pickett, G H Bumby, J C Harrison, R N Cook, R Mead, J S Attwood, T A McKee, W M Brown, J D Geake, F W Hamilton, W H Lines, K McFarlane, A Edmunds, G C Burston, J P Cleary, J G Ibbotson, H J Porter, R F Goodman, J Fatough, L C Rue, N M Parker, M J P Kelly, H A P Stenning, M H Tucker, D W Gration, F M Townend, R B Bowden, J A McDowell, O W Godwin, C Hayes, J N Harmer, G H Ingram, H C Scott, G Tucker, D Harrison, G R Blake, L Johnson, H H Livesey, W Reader, H W Hobbs, M B E, P J Bacon, I Hyman, F G Frankland, F K Morgan, J A Smith, A J Evans, E L Fairweather, W A Lucas, J W King, F R Parks, W H Culling ford, F W Hadley, G B Mason, D W McAra, A T Law, F J Archer, H G Du Heaume, H E Smith, H P Peck, J A Taylor, F J Carroll, W K D Atkins, H Cook, A H Holland, F Allen, C S Heridge, F F Price, C J Brown, W A J Burnett, W L Jones, H G Cosgrove, A H L Vigurs, L F Boden, F G Tucker, H Leslie Smith, H Norgate, C W Elliott, N G M Prichard, F H Pritchett, P Bunting, J W Lea, H N V Clarke, G Wilson, N J Babbage, G M Green, G Patrick, A E. P Lock, C C Hughes, G F Parrott, R W Thomas, F Jobling, J Scott, T W West, W G Mitchell, F C V Martin, R Lee, H S Fowler, G H R Whitrow, A W H Cooper, J H Andrew, H Lockhart Smith, J S Agnew, J M Henderson, A A Donald, C C Ferguson, F R Newlyn, P A Smith, F A P Stoney, C H Walker, John A Smith, L Smith, P H Brun, P F Stephenson, C F Nutt, C Elton, H T Veall, J B Watford, P Turner, J K Balmford, W R G Coleman, D O White, A D Foulkes Roberts, W. G Lewis, P C Anderson, B C Innes, E W Corbett, K M Davies, W G Evans, F J Ashman, P Dunphy, W Wright, R May, A J Anderson, A V Wyllie, J M Stevenson, D W Mitchell, F J Knights, N Deane, W L Plummer, A H Watson, A Kay, A P Currie, O C Watson, B Franklin, T M Jones, D E Davies, C F Milner, R P Hayes, L Allday, J J Poole, C Nettleton, F Withers, I D Lunde, H Kamel, H Morton, H I Isak, T R Moore, L M Merricks £150 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller Gen, H R Spiers £2,200
Deputy do, W G H Chalmick £850 to £1 000
Principal Clerk, W C Newbold £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, E W West, J F Park, F B Short, F Moore, A H Goldsmith, J G Tottingham, R G Pilcher £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, W J Gibby, G E W Herbert, J A Mathuson, C Cozens, H J A Lambert, B H C Houseman, A C Reid, W Adams, J Steel, G E Wright, H C Harris, G E Wilkinson, H E Grant, W J B Eavis, G H Pearce, W L Calder, O C Webb, A E. White (*acting*), H S Bunster (*acting*) £400 to £500
Principal Collectors, R M Turnbull, W S Imrie £750 to £850
Superintending Collectors, W S Brown (*acting*), J H Fell (*acting*), W A House (*acting*), T H McEwen (*acting*), D E Stamp (*acting*), O J Johnson (*acting*) £550 to £700
Collectors (*attached to Head Office*) J V Line (*acting*), R W Elkins (*acting*), S A Croucher (*acting*), W J Noah (*acting*), E H Trafford (*acting*), J A Lewis (*acting*) £450 to £850

Office of the Controller of Stamps, and Registrar of Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns (including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's).

Controller and Registrar, F Greenwood £2,000
Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, W A McKeurs £750 to £850
Principal Clerk, A W Stokes £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks A. Culley, E Weather head; W A Stuart, P Eke, P Martin, W Burnett, J Burgoine (*acting*) £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, W J Baseley, C W Parsons, A T Allin, R J Sparks, A Kinsman, C E Cook, A Roney, G H Bennett, J Rahilly, J W Howard, A Laugharne, J F Furnass, H S Brown, S G Rowe, J R Blade, J D Mackay, L A Collens, H H Tibble, W H Plumer, W A Bruty, A H Gander, T T Jamieson, C G Chinn, D Neish (*acting*), A L Kirk (*acting*) £400 to £500

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director H W Longley £900
Inspectors, J Patient, M B E, C H Parker £425 to £525

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, E A Eborall, C B £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspector, A F Pool O B E £1,200
Principal Inspectors (*attached to Head Office*), †M C Furtado, †J G Dixon, †H J E Garcia O B E, *A. H Towle, O B E, R W Osler, C F Baker, †W S Best, *A K Turner, †H G Butler O B E, J G Smyth O B E, †E B Hunton O B E, R A Paul, C H Rand, G J Scales, †P T Horton O B E, W F Atkins, †F J Connor, P Suggett, J T Young, D Dunham, W F Cox, S J Wood, G W Gordin, W E Diggines, J McGowan, O B E, J A Hill, H C Sunflet, F A Tompson, J W Whitwell, W M Wallace £1,000
Senior Inspectors (*attached to Head Office*), H W Mitchell O B E, F T Watts O B E, G H Hyett, R Robinson, F G Tillett, W J Hills, A H Havelock, C E Garland, F B Stilwell, F R Evason, R W Green, A W Loach, H F Rowles, C A Nash, G W Booth, R C Cross, D Johnstone, R A Ellerker, J Compton, D R Rees, J F Cattell, W R Bennett, A G Morley, C J Robinson, H M Bice, E Prendergast, L G White, C F Lawrence, J T Beare, T Wilkinson, G Wilkinson, A B Osborne, W R Derry, J V McGeath, F E Taylor, A W M Dickson, G Vaughan, H J Stevens, L S Murphy, G H Kerry, J F Colquhoun, F C Yarnell, A K Henriksen, E. G Fox, S L Sweet, S R Richardson, L Atkinson, R W Smith, H V Bearland, C T Cheese £750 to £900
Inspectors—Higher Grade (*attached to Chief Office*), N C S Down, F E Seldon, F Smeed, L W Harris, J M Surfleet, W F Grant, D Kerr, W G Wardrop, A F Cross, P Darby, I D M Lochhead, E A Raven, G J Finch, F A H Foskett, B A Gaunt, F S Mallett, C Martin, H K Saunders, E G Talbot, F A Puttick, S H West, G R Wormald, W E Tyson, F J Cattermole, J Mackie, C A Steele, G F Green, K H Hillebrandt, G W Pole, J T M Womack, H W Bennett, T H Humphreys, F A Mercer, F Bassom, F Burland, J Chear, J J Davies, W E W Naylor, C Snape, C Staley, F H Western, J Arnot, F J Bryan, M J Collier, H P Keene, D Mangan, B M Percy, R. A Snook, W Williams, L Wilson, A T G Bowler, T M Airey, T G Cooper, R Halsall, R J Harrison, C D Hunter, L B Hutchinson, F W Smith, G J C Bowyer, H V Strong, E J Robson, B Barnes, R A Burnard, A H F Dolley, O D Pullen, V H Raby, F H Burgoyne, W F Martin, F E Allen, A P Dale, F C How, A S Sear, E C Vice, F E Dolamore, F Gilbert, G H Hill, E. W F Salmon, H O Fry, H Morrison, H B Vincent, T J B Arnold, P A Mace £550 to £700
Inspector (*attached to Chief Office*), T A. Adkins £450 to £500

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, Sir John Houldsworth Shaw £2,200
Assistant Solicitors, W B Blaten, M B E, F England, C J Salkeld Green, D S O, M C £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Clerks F N D Preston (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Solicitor*), H F Walker, A. R Whiteway, J S K Foote, T MacD Baker, E. G Sergeant, C W D Miller, J Read 750 to £900

† Personal pensionable allowance of £200
" " £200.

Asst Chief Clerks, R B Waterer (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Chief Clerk*), N L Goddard, R L Garbutt, H Barton, P G Hutton, W Spencer, A G Tribe, G B Todd Jones, N E Mustoe, G H Dewey, F J Fernan, R W Quayle £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, S M Young (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Chief Clerk*) D G Passmore, P G Osborn F P Laws A B Lyon J M R Wreford, H F Nye, F D Wetton N S Spendlow £430 to £500

Senior Staff Officer, T Lunes MBE £500 to £600

Valuation Office

Chief Valuer, H Firth FSI FAI £1 500

Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, D L Paton FSI £1 200

Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), F G Baxendale, FSI H B Beddall, MBE, FSI, FIAS G F Crisp, FSI, D F Davies OBE, FSI J M Kerr, FSI, A E Killick, OBE, FSI, J W Marsden, FSI, S Martin, FSI J O Nesbitt FSI, H Ovenden FSI J F Tory OBE FSI B G Turner, FSI £850 to £1 000

Valuers attached to Head Office, A F Fleck FAI A F G Terry, OBE FSI, T F Ingram FSI A C Spicer, FSI, C W Carr, FSI, F C Lane FASI, AAI

Edinburgh Branch Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, J Hutton £1,000 to £1 200

Deputy Comptroller, A M Duncan £700 to £900

Asst Principal Clerks, J B Scott, R B Henderson £550 to £650

Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers P McI Milne, J Lush, J H Login, G F Edwards F J Cogman, W B Johnston, W I Mackie (*acting*) £400 to £500

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, Stair A Gillon, BA, LL B £1 200

Chief Clerk, A L Cordiner, MA, BL £750 to £900

Professional Clerks, G Roberts, H Watson J B Wilson £200 to £500

Estate Duty Office

Registrar of Death Duties, G C Cunningham £1,000

Chief Examiners, W R Morison, S McD Findlay £750 to £900

Senior Examiners J H Beattie, F M Gauldie R K Letts W J M Cosh, J T Litster O S Elliott H W Gardiner, C S Matlev, W J Henderson, A W H Noakes, R B Oliphant £550 to £700

Examiners, A R Strachan, R Beveridge, G Emmett M G Mackenzie F C Walters, W I Pollitt A J Williamson, P Butler, D McDonald, A Stuart, D McK McPhail, J A McKay, J Jack, R A Grieve, T Roy, J Howieson, J B Kirkwood, A S Grant, H G B Guthrie, A J Kilpatrick, G G McGregor, J L Muir, J A Beaton, F S Sharp, A D Brown, J F Halley, W H Cartwright R Clark, D Calder, J W B Crombie, R Fraser £150 to £500

Valuation Office, Scotland.

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh

Chief Valuer for Scotland, J Watt, AMICE, FSI £1,100

Asst Chief Valuer, J Glen, FSI £900

First Class Valuer (at Head Office), T S Ronaldson MIMINE £550 to £700

§ MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £71 163 000 for the year ending March 31 1933, reduced by Appropriations in Aid to a net sum of £64 458 000 The gross estimate is made up as follows —Salaries, £446 700 for Headquarters Departments £586 000 for Claims and Record Office fees £3,943 300 for Provincial Offices, £82 000 for Travelling &c Expenses, £25 000 for Incidental Expenses £56 000 for Telegrams and Telephones £3 000 for Law Charges, £65,779 500 for Unemployment Insurance and Transitional Payments (State Grants &c), £677 200 for Employment and Training £19,300 for the Office of the Umpire, £9 800 for the Industrial Court, £8,900 for Fees Travelling Expenses &c of Arbitrators Members of Trade Boards Committees &c There is also included in the Gross Estimate a sum of £56 300 in connexion with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations) including a contribution of £54 000 towards the expenses of the Organisation

Minister, Rt Hon Sir Henry B Betterton Bt, BE, MP £2 000

Principal Private Sec, G H Ince

Asst do, H H Sellar

Parliamentary Private Sec, Capt C Waterhouse MC MP *unpaid*

Parliamentary Sec, R S Hudson MP £1,200

Private Sec G C Vevsey

Do (Party), R H Cross MC *unpaid*

Permanent Secretary, Sir Francis L C Floud, KCB £3 000

Private Sec, H N de Villiers

Deputy Sec T W Phillips CB, CBE £2 200

Private Sec, E A Hitchman

Solicitor, Sir Bertram O Bircham, KC £1,800

Director of Services and Establishments Humbert Wolfe CB, CBE £1 200 to £1,500

Accountant General, F G Bowers, CB CBE £1,200 to £1 500

Principal Assistant Secretaries J A V Barlow, CB, CBE, J F G Price, CB F W Leggett C W G Eady CMG £1,200 to £1,600

Assistant Secretaries J S Nicholson CBE W W Marsh Miss F H Durham CBE, J A Dale CBE P V Blundun, G T Reid, J M Glen O C Allen CBE, F A Norman OBE, W H Lowe Watson, DSO, DCM £1 000 to £1,200 (*Men*) £850 to £1,000 (*Women*)

Principals C B Hawkins, S L Besso, C W K MacMullan, F Howe Miss I H Sloan L G M Glover G H Ince R C G Somervell W Taylor, F N Tribe, CBE, R F Gomme A F Kingham G S Owen, H H Wiles H D Hancock Miss F White, A B Valentine W I Braxton MBE, F S Chegwidden, H C Emmerson, L G Lee, MC C G Dennys, MC R M Gould, G Myriddin Evans, Miss B M Ie P P wer £700 to £900 (*Men*), £600 to £750 (*Women*)

Assistant Principals, H Holloway (*personal scale*) H H Sellar G C Vevsey, H D K Davies H N de Villiers, F A Hitchman G C L Griffin H R Hodges, Miss M G Smeeton G F Nash J Walley, A Patterson M M Dobbie J G Stewart, P Goldberg, P H St J Wilson £200 to £500

Para 51 Officer, Miss E M Foster (*personal scale*)

Solicitor's Department.

6 Richmond Terrace Whitehall, S W 1

Solicitor, Sir Bertram O Bircham KC £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, S H Ackroyd, S P Low £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, F W Fordham, OBE, C L M Langham, A F Harrison, F H Richards £750 to £900

Services and Establishments Department

6 Richmond Terrace Whitehall, S W 1

Director of Services and Establishments, Humbert Wolfe, CB, CBE £1 200 to £1,400

Asst Secs, J A Dale, CBE, J M Glen £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Inspector H Smith, CBE £1 100

Deputy Chief Inspector, R J Humphreys £750 to £850

Chief Instructions Officer, H N Grundy, OBE (with allowance of £100) £750 to £850

Chief Clerk, W Wilson, OBE £750 to £850

Outstations

Divisional Controllers (each £1,000)

South Eastern (London), C J Balcam, OBE

Scotland (Edinburgh), W S Douglas

North Western (Manchester), S Warrington

North Eastern (Leeds), J B Adams, CBE DSO

Midlands (Birmingham) W R L Blakiston

South Western (Bristol), F G Rendell

Wales (Cardiff), R Pierce Jones OBE

Unemployment Insurance Department.

Headquarters *Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1*

Principal Asst Secretary, J F G Price CB £1 200 to £1,500

Asst Secs, J. S. Nicholson, CBE, P V Blundun £1 000 to £1,200

Headquarters Insurance Officer, C J Wiley DSO, OBE . . £850 to £1,000

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281

Transitional Payments Department.

Montague House, Whitehall, S W 1

Principal Assistant Secretary, C W G Eady, C M G £1,200 to £1,500

Asst Sec, G T Reid £1,000 to £1,200

Employment and Training Department

Montagu House Whitehall, S W 1

Principal Assistant Secretary, J A N Barlow, C B C B E £1,200 to £1,500

Asst Secs, Miss E H Durham, C B E, O C Allen, C B E W H Lowe Watson, D S O, D C M £1,000 to £1,200 (*Men*) £850 to £1,000 (*Women*)

Director of Training J R J Passmore

Deputy Director, W C Osmond

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary F W Leggett £1,200 to £1,500

Trade Boards Division

Asst Sec, W W Marsh £1,000 to £1,200

(i) Inspection Division

Queen Anne's Chambers, S W 1

Chief Inspector, S R Todd, O B E £850 to £1,000

(ii) *Office of Trade Boards*

1 *Whitehall Gardens, S W 1*

Chief Officer, F Popplewell, O B E £700 to £900

Industrial Relations Division and International Labour Division

Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1

Asst Sec, F A Norman, O B E £1,000 to £1,200

Statistics Branch

Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S W 1

Director of Statistics, E C Ramsbottom, O B E £1,000

Chief Executive Officers, H H Cook, A Reeder, F S Flint £750 to £850

Finance Department.

(i) *Headquarters,*

Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1

Accountant-General, F G Bowers, C B, C B E £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Do, J W. Todd, C B E £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Accountants General, R H Bindloss H L M Bebb O B E, J Graham O B E, T W F Dalton £850 to £1,000

Deputy Assistant Accountants General W C Osmond, P W Phillips, B Barnes, M C £750 to £850

(ii) *Claims and Record Office,*

Ruskin Avenue, Kew

Assistant Accountant General, E G Mallow, C B E £900 to £1,200

Deputy Do, F Gent, J R Alderson, O B E, T A Collins C H Lefebure, O B E £750 to £850

Independent Offices.

Office of the Umpire,

5 *Old Palace Yard, S W 1*

Umpire E W Wingate Saul, K C £2,500

Secretary C F Bickerdike £750 to £850

Industrial Court,

5 *Old Palace Yard S W 1*

President Sir H S Morris, M B E, K C £4,000 to £4,500

Secretary W H Reynolds, M B E £750 to £850

§ H M LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C 2, and 18 Portugal Street, W C 2

H M Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act 1875 which while making many changes in the system continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1908 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By a further Order made in 1925 Registration was made compulsory on sale in Eastbourne and under an order made in 1928 in Hastings. The Land Registration Act 1925 consolidated the previous Acts and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for Stocks and Shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms analogous to those used on transfers of Stocks and Shares are provided. The cost of buying selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar who also controls the Middlesex Deeds Registry and the Land Charge Department under the Land Charges Act 1925.

Office Hours.—Registration, 11 to 3. Searching and other business 10 to 4. Saturdays closed at 1.

Registration of Title

Chief Land Registrar, Sir John Stewart Stewart Wallace C B £2,750

Registrars, C A L Lewis, S Lowenthal £2,000 to £2,200

Assist Registrars, C W Hentage J F Purcell, G W H Tupper, C C Deans, R M Lowe, W F L Ambrose £750 to £900

Legal Assistants, G W Falkner H W Wilson, N Sutcliffe E L Follett, J S R D Rawcliffe, A R Clarke Williams £550 to £700

Junior Legal Assistants, E H Collins, J M Roberts G H Curtis, H A Nichols £230 to £500 Miss E M Price £230 to £400

Examiner W E Mundy £650

Junior Examiners W L Robinson E O Byers W Simonds F C J Howard £400 to £500

Superintendent, Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges Dept, E W Mott, M B E. £400 to £500

Chief Superintendent (Mapping Branch), A G Heath M B E £550 to £650

Deputy Chief Superintendent F A Malby F A S I £450 to £550

Senior Surveyors, W King, S G N Mann £370 to £450

Chief Assistant (Establishment) D Arcy Little, O B E, T D £500 to £700

Clerk of Accounts, A H Coates M B E £600

Staff Clerk, S W Dowden, M B E £400 to £600

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice W C 2

Attorney General, Rt Hon Sir Thomas Inskip, C B E, K C, M P (*and fees* £17,570 in 1929 30) £2,000

Solicitor General, Sir Boyd Merriman O B E K C, M P (*and fees* £6 772 in 1929 30) £2 000

Legal Secretary, Leslie C Bowker, O B E, M C £850 to £1,000

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Edinburgh

Lord Advocate, Rt Hon Craigie M Aitchison, K C, M P £5,000

Legal Secretary, M Millar Craig, Adv £1 000 to £1 200

Solicitor General W G Normand, K C £2 000

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W C 2 And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq miles and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 25 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Lee Conservancy Catchment Board.

The Lee Conservancy Catchment Board appointed by the *Land Drainage Act* 1930 consists of the members for the time being of the Lee Conservancy Board together with 6 additional members 1 appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and 5 by County Councils in the catchment area.

Chairman, Maj Sir W Prescott, C B E, D L, M Inst. C.E.

§ *For Salaries see note, p* 281

Clerk of the Board and General Manager, S R Hobday (Barrister-at Law)
Engineer, B Howorth, A M Inst C E

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere Earls of Oxford

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Viscount Lewisham
Secretary, Brig Gen Lord Esmé Gordon Lennox, C M G D S O, M V O £200
Clerk, Capt G J W Townsend, M B E £150
Resident Supt House of Lords, Capt F L H Elliott £300

§LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S W 1

Lord Privy Seal, Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin M P
Private Sec (*see* Lord President of the Council)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices —38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S W 1

Telephone Whitehall 5027
Telegrams "Medresco, Parl London"

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April 1920 They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council consisting of the Lord President the Minister of Health (England and Wales) and the Secretaries of State for Scotland for Dominion Affairs for the Colonies and for Home Affairs the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research Their reports published by H M Stationery Office are obtainable through any bookseller

Members Rt Hon Viscount D'Abernon G C B G C M G, I L D (*Chairman*), Rt Hon Lord Mildmay (*Treasurer*), W S Morrison, M C, M P, Prof J J R Macleod, D Sc, F R S, W Hotter, M B, F R C S J A Arkwright, M D, F R S, Sir Charles S Sherrington O M, G B E., Sc D, F R S The Lord Dawson of Penn, G C V O, K C B, M D, Prof E Mellanby M D, F R S, Prof E D Adrian, M D, F R S, Prof A E Boycott, M D, F R S

Secretary, Sir Walter M Fletcher, K B E, C B, M D, Sc D, F R S
Assistant Secretary, A Landsborough Thomson, O B E, D Sc
Assistant Secretary (*Publications*) E Schuster D Sc
Assistant, F H K Green, M D, M R C P
Accountant, J H Morton

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N W. 3.

Telephone Hampstead 2232
Telegrams "Medresco, Haver London

Director, Sir Henry H Dale, C B E. M D, F R S
Deputy Director Capt S R Douglas, F R S

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S W. 1

Telephone Sloane 2161
Curator R. St John Brooks, M D

Standards Laboratory.

Institute of Pathology, University of Oxford

Telephone Oxford 2273

Industrial Health Research Board

Office 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S W 1
Telephone Whitehall 5027.
Secretary Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, K C B, M.B

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD,

Liverpool

Nominee Members (*appointed by the Minister of Transport*), Robert S Johnson O B E, Charles McVey, Sir Max Muspratt, Bt, T Stone
Elective Members (*elected by Dock Electors*), Richard D Holt (*Chairman*), J G B Beazley, M C, T D, A. H. Bibby, D L., Charles Booth, Sir Thomas A L Brocklebank, Bt, E G Brownbill, Lt Col Albert Buckley, D S O, William M Clarke, Ernest Cook, John W Dart, Henry F Fernie, Edmund Gardner, Walter Harding, Robert L Holt, Charles Livingston, A C Morrell, Edward B Orme, William Pirie, Hugh R Rathbone, J P, Thomas Rome, Hugh L Roxburgh, J A Shone, John H Tilman, H Sutton Timmis

General Manager and Secretary, L A P Warner, C B E

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council The *Gassiot Committee* of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects The work of the Office includes —The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather with which are associated other geophysical subjects, and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft The responsibility for the work of the *British Rainfall Organisation* was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July 1919

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Under Secretary of State for Air
Director of Meteorological Office, G C Simpson, C B, D Sc F R S £2,200 to £1 500
Assistant Directors, R G K Lempfert, C B E, M A, F Inst P, Lt Col E Gold D S O, F R S, F J W. Whipple M A, Sc D F Inst P
Superintendents, E G Bilham H Sc A R C S, D I C, (*British Climatology and British Rainfall Organisation*), Capt L A Brooke Smith R D, R N R (*retd*) (*Marine*), C E P Brooks D Sc (*General Climatology*), D Brunt M A B Sc (*Army*), R Corless, O B E, M A (*Forecast*) J S Dines M A (*Instruments*), Capt F Entwistle, B Sc (*Aviation*) Com L G Garbett, R N (*retd*) (*Navy*) Maj A H R Goldie, M A, F R S E (*Scotland*)
Chief Clerk, H. L B Tarrant, M B E

Superintendents of Observatories

Central (*Kew*), F J W Whipple, M A. Sc D, F Inst P
Magnetic (*Eskdalemuir*), Maj A H R Goldie, M A, F R S E
Western (*Valencia, Co Kerry*), M T Spence, B Sc.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,

173 Rosebery Avenue, E C 1

The Board serves an area of 573 8 1 miles The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate not exceeding 8½ per cent as the Board may fix The net water rental for 1932 32 was £4 938 721 The Capital (Debt on March 31 1932 amounted to £54 269 627 the interest paid being £1 742 000 The estimated population supplied was 7 147 029 the number of services being 1 308 650 The annual supply was 102 761 075 000 gallons (representing 451 800 000 tons) a daily average of 280 77 million gallons One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I (1605) by Sir Hugh Myddelton to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell Herts to London

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, Sir W Prescott C B E, D L (*unp*)
Vice Chairman, R W James J I, A M Inst C E (*unp*)
Clerk of the Board and Parliamentary Officer, G F Stringer, Barrister at Law £2 000
Chief Engineer, Henry E Stilgoe, C B E M Inst C E £3,500
Accountant & Registrar of Met Waters (*d*) *and Debentures*, G M Jennings, F I M I A £2 000
Director of Water Examination Sir Alex under Houston K B E, C V O, D Sc, F R S £2,250
Solicitor, H A D Collins £1 250
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F S I £2,300

§THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E C 1.

Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817 and the buildings from 1820, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough 1814 23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham who died in 1869 In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer The estimated administrative expenses amount to £2 109 000 for 1932 1933 Appropriations in aid £2 049 000 leaving a net cost of £152 000

Master and Warden The Chancellor of the Exchequer
Deputy Master and Comptroller and Engraver of H M Seals C I Sinclair Abbott Johnson, K B E £1,500
Chief Clerk W Harry M I E £550 to £700
Superintendent, Operative Department H W L Evans, O B E £900 to £1,000
Deputy do F W Burton £700 to £800
Chief Assayer S W Smith, D Sc £700 to £900
Curator and Librarian, C I Barrett £400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint

Melbourne, Victoria

Deputy Master H D McCoy £1,100

Perth Western Australia

Deputy Master, H A Corbet £1,100

Pretoria South Africa

Deputy Master, R G J Pearson £1 200
Superintendent, J J Becklake £820 to £940

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W C 1

Open free daily 10 a m to 6 p m , Sundays 2 p m to 6 p m *Lecture rooms* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p m *Reading room* open daily to readers, from 9 a m to 6 p m , and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 a m to 5 p m throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays Closed for cleaning first six week days in May Tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere are granted on written application beforehand to the Director The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a person of recognised position

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753 when Parliament granted the sum of £20 000 to purchase the collection of books &c of Sir Hans Sloane the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759 The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914 and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases and by the operation of the Copyright Acts Fine collections of ancient sculpture &c Exhibition of specimens of early printed books bindings manuscripts autograph letters and prints and drawings, of Egyptian Assyrian Greek Roman Etruscan Cyprian British and mediæval and other antiquities coins gold ornaments gems china glass ethnographical objects monuments of Indian religions &c The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £162 982 in 1932 33 and were met by a vote under Education Science and Art Class IV of the Civil Estimates

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury, The Lord High Chancellor, The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex officio*, *Appointed by the Sovereign*, The Earl of Harewood K C , D S O , L L D , *Other Trustees* H R H the Prince of Wales, K G , K T Earl of Crawford and Balcarres K T , Earl of Ilchester O B E Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K G , Lord Rothschild F R S , Lord Hanworth, K B E , Rt Hon H A L Fisher, L L D , Lt Col Sir D Prain, C M G , C I E , F R S Sir Henry A Miers, D Sc , L L D , F R S , Sir Frederick G Hopkins, F R S , Sir C R Peers, C B E , F S A , Prof G M Trevelyan, O M , C B E , F B A , D C L , F Cavendish Bentinck, Prof G A Murray, D Litt , M R James, O M , Litt D , J Stanley Gardiner, F R S

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, G F Hill, C B , Litt D , F B A , V P S A £1,500
Sec , Arundell J K Esdaile, M A , F S A £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary J H Witney, M B E £500 to £600
Accountant, J R Hoatson £500 to £600
Staff Officer, C J Curtis £400 to £500
Clerks, Higher Grade, A R Tutt, H H F Simmonds £300 to £400
Keeper of Printed Books, W A Marsden M A , £1,000
Deputy Keepers H Thomas, M A , D Litt , I V Scholderer, M A A I Ellis M A F S A £900
Superintendent of Reading Room A I Ellis, M A
Assistant Keepers, First Class P Wilson M A , L C Wharton M A G D R Tucker M A , F C W Hiley M A A Forbes Johnson M C B A , F W O'F Lyman B A M R I A A G Macfarlane, B A F G Rendall, B A W A Smith M A , H Sellers, M A , B Litt L A Sheppard M A C B Oldman, B A , H A S Kelham, Wm C Smith A G Crawley £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers, Second Class J C W Horne, M A , F C Francis M A , R A Wilson, B A N F Shupe B A A H Chaplin B A , I D Cooper, L W Hanson M A , B Litt B H L L Townshend, B A , R A Skelton, B A , F L Kent, B A £250 to £440
Clerks Higher Grade, L C Rudd J A McDonald E J Byard W W S Johnson J Kersley W F Hughes, F D Burt £300 to £400
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, H Idris Bell O B E M A , F B A £1 000
Deputy Keepers, R F W Flower, D Litt (ret) F G Millar M A , D Litt F S A £900
Assistant Keepers, First Class G T Hiles, M A H I M Milne B A A J C Jenns B A R A Coates, F S A B Schofield M A Ph D G I Langley £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers, Second Class, H R Aldridge, M A , I Wormald, M A W C Skeat B A Margery L Hevle M A £250 to £440
Clerk Higher Grade P W B Buckwell £300 to £400
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS, Lionel D Barnett M A Litt £1,000
Deputy Keeper Lionel Giles, M A £900
Assistant Keepers First Class Edward Edwards M A A S Fulton M A I Lovett, B A , I V S Wilkinson, B A £475 to £800
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, R Laurence Binyon, C H L I D £1,000
Deputy Keeper A M Hind O B E M A £900
Assistant Keeper, First Class A F Pelham B A £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers, Second Class K I Purdie Ph D B Litt B A £250 to £440
Clerk Higher Grade, H Hampton £300 to £400
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sidney Smith M A F S A £1,000
Assistant Keepers First Class C J Gadd M A F B A S R K Glanville, M A £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers Second Class, A W Shorter, M A , R D Barnett, B A £250 to £440
Clerk Higher Grade, H F Scully £300 to £400
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, E J Forsdyke M A , F S A £1,000
Assistant Keeper First Class, F N Price M A , F S A £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, R P Hinks, B A , £250 to £440
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, Reginald A Smith, B A , D Litt S A £1,000
Assistant Keepers First Class, A B Tonnochy, M A F S A , T D Kendrick, M A £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, C F C Hawkes, M A , F S A £250 to £440
Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L Hobson, C B , B A £1 000
Deputy Keeper (in charge of the Sub Dept of Ethnography), T A Joyce, O B E , M A £900
Assistant Keepers First Class, H J Braunholtz, M A , W A H King, M A £475 to £800
Assist Keeper (Second Class), R S Jenyns, B A £250 to £440
Keeper of Coins & Medals, John Allan, M A , F S A £1,000
Deputy Keeper, G C Brooke, M A , Litt D , F S A £900
Assistant Keepers, First Class, Harold Mattingly, M A , E S G Robinson, M A , F S A £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, J Walker, M A £250 to £440
Clerk, Second Division, H C Gregory £300 to £400

Director of Laboratory, A Scott, F R S
Assistant Keeper Second Class, H J Plenderleith, M C £250 to £440
Solicitors Messrs Warren, 5 Bedford Square

§THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St James's, S W 1

Admission on Tuesdays 1*s* Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6*d*, other days free, closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p m Hours —April 1 till Oct 31, 10 a m till 6 p m (Sundays 2 to 6 p m), Nov 1 to March 31, 10 a m to 4 p m (Sundays 2 to 4 p m).

The London Museum was instituted on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace and was reopened in 1924 at Lancaster House

Keeper Secretary and Accounting Officer, Dr R E. Mortimer Wheeler M C M A, F S A £600
Asst Keeper and Librarian Hon Maurice Brett M V O £430
Assistant Miss M F Cruso £300

§THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Cromwell Road S W 7

Open free on week days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2 30 to 6

An Official Guide lecturer conducts visitors round some portion of the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, the "Natural History Magazine (quarterly), popular guide books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets and picture post cards, both monochrome and in colour

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881-85 the new museum being opened to the public in 1881 The collections comprise all branches of natural history A morphological series in the central hall a collection of domesticated animals a series of insects illustrating economic zoology galleries of mammals including whales, birds and their nests fishes reptiles, insects, shells, corals, sponges &c galleries of fossils of all kinds a botanical gallery and an extensive gallery of minerals rocks and meteorites with series of specimens forming introductions to their study The administrative expenses were estimated at £98 530 in 1932 33

Director, C Tate Regan, M A, D Sc, F R S £1,200 to £1,500
Secretary G F Herbert Smith, M A, D Sc £900
Accountant T Wooddisse £500 to £600
Clerks Higher Grade A C Wray, C A Wray (*Index Museum*), R J Drummond £300 to £400
Assistant Keeper (Library), A C Townsend, M A £250 to £440
Guide Lecturer, Miss M R J Edwards, B Sc £210 to 390
Keeper of Zoology, W T Calman, D Sc F R S. £1,000
Deputy Keepers, M A C Hinton, G C Robson M A £900
Assistant Keepers (First Class), W P Pycraft, J G Dollman, B A, P R Lowe, O B E, M B, N B Kinnear H A Bayhs D Sc A K Totton, M C, J R. Norman, C C A. Monro, M A, H W Parker, B A £475 to £800
Assistants Keepers (Second Class), M Burton, M Sc, £250 to £440, Miss A B Hastings, Ph D, Miss S Finnegan, Ph D, Miss I Gordon, D Sc, Ph D £230 to £390
Technical Asst Higher Grade, H W England £300 to £400
Keeper of Entomology, N D Riley £1 000
Deputy Keepers, G J Arrow, K G Blair, B Sc £900
Assistant Keepers (First Class) F W Edwards, M C D, F Laing, M A, B Sc, W H T Tams, W E China B A, H Scott, M C D £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) R B Benson, M A A W McKenny Hughes, D I C £250 to £440 Miss D Aubertin, M Sc £230 to £390
Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), H Stringer £300 to £400
Keeper of Geology W D Lang, Sc D F R S £1,000
Deputy Keeper W N Edwards B A £900
Assistant Keepers (First Class) L R Cox M A H Withers £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) F I White, Ph D A F Hopwood M Sc W F Swinton B Sc Ph D H D Thomas Ph D J Burstow, B A £250 to £440
Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), F O Barlow £300 to £400
Keeper of Mineralogy L J Spencer, M C D F R S £1 000
Deputy Keeper, W Campbell Smith, M C, T D M A £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) F A Bannister, M A M H Hey B A B Sc £250 to £440
Clerk Higher Grade J F Vincent £300 to £400
Keeper of Botany J Ramsbottom O B E, M A £1 000
Deputy Keeper A J Wilmott B A £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), A W Exell, M A, G Tandy B A J L Dandy, M A, G Taylor B Sc A H G Alston B A £250 to £440

§THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S W 7

Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6, Sunday, 2 30 to 6 Admission free *Science Museum Library* Imperial Institute Road, S W 7 Attached to the Science Museum The National Library especially devoted to pure and applied Science 225,000 volumes, 11,200 periodicals, a set of British patent specifications Subject matter index to articles in periodicals, 1 900 000 cards Bibliographies supplied —Open on weekdays, 10 to 5 50 Admission free Books lent to Government Departments, Universities and approved Research Institutions

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum and opened in 1857 to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments apparatus and machinery

The divisions are (*a*) Industrial Engineering, (*b*) Mechanical Engineering Land Transport and Construction (*c*) Water Transport and Air Transport (*d*) Science and Scientific Instruments

Director and Secretary, Col Sir Henry G Lyons D Sc, F R S £1 200
Staff Clerk S J Kelly £400 to £500

Industrial Machinery Division.

Deputy Keeper, A J Spencer, M I Mech E. £900
Assistant Keeper (First Class), F St A Hartley A C G I (*Secretary to Advisory Council*) £400 to £600
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), I C Cawthall M Sc W T O Dey B Sc £250 to £400

Engineering Division

Deputy Keeper, E A Forward A R C S M I Mech E £900
Assistant Keepers (First Class), G F Westcott B A, F G Skinner, B Sc £400 to £600
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), A Stowers, B Sc, A M Inst C E £250 to £400

Water and Air Transport Division.

Keeper, G L Overton A R C S £1,000
Assistant Keepers (First Class), M J B Davy A F R Ae S, G S Laird Clowes, M A £400 to £600

Science Division I
(Astronomy, Optical Instruments, Mathematics, Chemistry, &c.)

Deputy Keeper, D Baxandall, A R C S £900
Assistant Keeper (First Class), A Bulcly, A R C S, A I C £400 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), W F Pretty, Ph D £250 to £400

Science Division II.
(Physics and Geophysics)

Deputy Keeper H Shaw D Sc £600 to £700
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), W G Plummer Ph D, F A B Ward Ph D £250 to £400

Library.

Keeper S C Bradford D Sc £1 000
Assistant Keeper (First Class) F Lancaster Jones B A £400 to £600
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), H T Pledge, B A H P Stuart B Sc £250 to £400

§THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM
South Kensington, S W 7.

Open on weekdays from 10 a m to 6 p m except Good Friday and Christmas Day Admission free Persons desiring the use of the Library must apply for a ticket The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open free every day, same hours as above On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2 30 p m till 6 p m Casts of various objects in the Museum, and also from Sculptures in the British Museum, can be obtained to order on application to the Department for the Supply of Casts

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852 when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship at a cost of £5 300 together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837 and dispersed among them Additions have since been made by purchase gift and bequest The Museum contains nine departments viz —Architecture and Sculpture Ceramics Engraving Illustration and Design, Metal work Paintings Woodwork Textiles Library (books on art and Book Production and the Department of Circulation The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884 the new buildings were completed in 1909 The administrative expenses were estimated at £110 068 in 1932 33, and were met by a vote under Education Science and Art The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1932 33 £6 935) was opened in 1872 The buildings were removed from South Kensington and re erected on land purchased for the purpose locally

Director and Secretary, E R D Maclagan, C B E, F S A. £1,200 to £1,500

Secretariat

Museum Superintendent, J P Willcock £500 to £600
Staff Clerk, C E Ilsh £400 to £500

Department of Architecture and Sculpture

Deputy Keeper, R P Bedford, F S A £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), Miss M H Longhurst, F S A, £230 to £390, H D Molesworth £250 to £440

Department of Ceramics

Keeper, B Rackham, F S A £1,000
Assist Keepers (First Class), A L B Ashton, W B Honey £475 to £800

Departments of Engraving Illustration, and Design, and of Paintings

Keeper, M Hardie, R I, R E £1,000
Deputy Keeper, B S Long £900
Assist Keeper (First Class), J Laver £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), F W Stokes, C Winter £250 to £440

Library

Keeper, A Van de Put £1,000
Assist Keeper (First Class), H C Andrews £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), A W Wheen, P B James (*Secretary to Advisory Council*), J Wardrop, C H Gibbs Smith £250 to £440

Department of Metalwork

Deputy Keeper, A J Koop £900
Assistant Keeper (First Class) Maj C J P Bailey £475 to £800
Assist Keeper (Second Class) C C Oman £250 to £440

Department of Textiles

Deputy Keeper, A J B Wace F S A £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) C F C Tattersall and J L Nevinson, £250 to £440, Miss M Clayton £230 to £390

Department of Woodwork

Keeper, O Brackett £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), H Clifford Smith, F S A £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), H C R Edwards £250 to £440

Indian Section

Deputy Keeper, A J D Campbell £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), K de B Codrington, A D H Smith £250 to £440

Department of Circulation

Keeper, H A Kennedy £1,000
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), C M Weekley, W A Thorpe £250 to £440

Bethnal Green Museum

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Road, E 2 — Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds Section for objects of special interest to children Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) Mon, Th, 10 a m to 10 p m, Tu, Wed Fri, Sat, 10 a m to 6 p m Sundays, from 2 30 to 6 p m

Assistant Keeper (First Class) A K Sabin £475 to £800

§IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.
Imperial Institute Road, S Kensington, S W 7

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a m to 6 p m, Sundays 2 30 p m to 6 p m

The formation of a collection connected with the War was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5 1917 The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2 1920 and a Board of Trustees was appointed The Museum was opened by H M the King on June 9 1920 at the Crystal Palace The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31 1924 the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan The Museum was re-opened to the public on Nov 11 1924 The collection includes Naval and Military trophies and relics ordnance small arms and ammunition ship and other models works of art photographs comprising over 250 000 subjects prints of which may be purchased) and a reference library containing 60 000 books and pamphlets available for study to the public The reference sections are not open on Saturday afternoon or Sunday. All the attendants are men who served during the Great War

Curator and Sec, Charles John Houlkes, O B E, F S A.

§NATIONAL GALLERY,
Trafalgar Square, W C 2.

Open 10–4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6*d*), Thursday and Friday Open free other days, Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6 Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60 000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1864, 1876 1887 1911 1928 and 1930 The cost of administration of the National Galleries (Trafalgar Square and Millbank) in 1931–32 was estimated at £32 680

Director, Sir Augustus Daniel K B E ... £1,200
Keeper and Secretary, Edwin Glasgow £1,244
Assistants, H I Kay, E K Waterhouse, M Davies £250 to £600
Higher Clerical Officer, F G Thompkins £300 to £400

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

§NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK, (The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S W 1

Students days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d*, other days free For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery

The National Gallery Millbank better known as The Tate Gallery was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol the cost of erection (£80 000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection The Turner Wing built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen Bart was opened to the public in 1910 The Gallery now includes a gallery for Modern Foreign Art and a gallery for Sargent's works opened in 1926 the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen

Director, James B Manson £1,000
Assistants, H S Ede D C Fincham £250 to £600

§NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY St Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W C 2

Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season free on Sunday, 2 30 to 5 30 (2 to 4 in winter) Thursday and Friday (Students days) admission 6*d* from 10 to 4 or 5

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856 the collections being successively housed in Great George Street Westminster in South Kensington and in Bethnal Green The present building was opened in 1896 £80 000 being contributed to its cost by Mr W H Alexander an extension is now being erected at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen Bt The amount for salaries and expenses including a grant of £1 550 for purchase of portraits was estimated at £8 744 in 1932–33

Director, Keeper, and Secretary H M Hake £900
Assistant to Director, C K Adams £250 to £600
Assistant and Lecturer, J Steegmann £250 to £600

§WALLACE COLLECTION, Hertford House Manchester Square, W 1

Admission 6*d* on Tuesdays and Fridays other days *free* Open on weekdays 10 a m to 5 p m Sundays 2 p m to 5 p m Official lectures daily (Wed excepted) at 3 p m and Saturday at 12 noon Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace Bt M P in 1897 and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government The collection includes pictures drawings and miniatures French furniture bronzes porcelain armour and miscellaneous *objets d'art* The expenses were estimated at £11 966 in 1932

Keeper & Secretary S J Camp F S A £900
Assistants to Keeper, W P Gibson, B A, Trenchard Cox, M A £250 to £600

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES Aberystwyth

Open free on weekdays, 10 a m to 5 p m, closed on Sundays

Founded by Royal Charter 1907 and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury Contains over 500 000 printed books together with valuable MSS and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic Languages One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act

Librarian W Ll Davies M A

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES Cardiff Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru

Open free on weekdays, 10 a m to 5 p m (April–Sept, 8 p m), Sundays (admission 3*d*) 2 30 to 5 p m

Founded by Royal Charter 1907 and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council The collections consist of (Geology) Right Hon David Davies collection of fossil plants Griffith J Williams collection of minerals and extensive collections relating to geology in Wales. (Botany) the Welsh National Herbarium illustrating especially the flora of Wales and collections illustrating general agricultural and forest botany (Zoology), Collections of skins British mammals and birds eggs of British birds extensive entomological collections British molluscs spirit collections, all of special Welsh interest (Archæology) Welsh prehistoric Roman and other antiquities casts of pre Norman monuments of Wales Welsh Folk Collection (Art) Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain the Dillwyn collection of Continental porcelain The works of Richard Wilson R A and of Frank Brangwyn R A are well represented Pyke Thompson collection of water colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil sculpture silver &c

President Rt Hon the Earl of Plymouth
Vice President Rt Hon W G A Ormsby Gore, M P
Director, Dr Cyril Fox F S A
Secretary A H Lee M C
Keepers (*Geology*) Dr J J North F G S, (*Botany*) H A Hyde M A, (*Zoology*) Colin Matheson, M A, (*Archæology*), V E Nash Williams, M A, F S A, (*Art*) Isaac J Williams

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND, Mound Edinburgh

Open free Sun 2 p m to 5 p m (4 in winter) Mon, Tu, Wed, Sat, 10 a m to 5 p m (4 in winter) Admission 6*d* Thurs and Fri 10 a m to 5 p m (4 in winter)

Director Stanley Cursiter O B E A R S A R S W
Keeper A F Haswell Miller R S W
Secretary, Robert Moncrieff

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY Queen Street, Edinburgh

Open free on weekdays 10 a m to 5 p m (4 in winter) Not open on Sundays

Director Stanley Cursiter O B E A R S A, R S W
Keeper, A F Haswell Miller R S W
Secretary, Robert Moncrieff

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND Queen Street, Edinburgh

Open free on weekdays 10 a m to 5 p m (4 in winter) Not open on Sundays

Director, J Graham Callander L L D
Assistant Keeper Arthur J H Edwards

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND, Parliament House Edinburgh

Open free on weekdays 10 a m to 5 p m, Saturdays, 10 to 1 Not open on Sundays

Under the National Library of Scotland Act 1925, the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, became the National Library of Scotland

Chairman of the Trustees, Principal R S Rait C B E L L D
Librarian of the National Library Henry William Meikle D Litt

OTHER LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, Oxford — Art and Archæological collections of the University Randolph and Egyptian Sculpture galleries, Mediæval room, Arundel vestibule, Dept of Antiquities (with Cretan Collection), Dept of Fine Art (with Raphael and Michelangelo drawings, &c) Open daily 10 to 4 admission 6*d* free after 2 p m Sundays, 2 to 4, free (term time only)

Keeper of the Ashmolean and Dept of Antiquities, E T Leeds, M A
Keeper of Dept of Fine Art, K M Clark M A

BEDE LIBRARY (Theological), 36 Eccleston Square, London, S W 1

BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM — Open free daily 10 to 5, Wednesdays to 8 Sundays 2 to 5

BODLEIAN LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY, Oxford (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries) —Open daily from 9 to 7, admission (for visitors) 3*d*

Bodley's Librarian, H H E Craster, D Litt

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Senate House Yard, Cambridge (one of the 6 Copyright

Libraries)—Open daily from 9 30 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 1 30
Librarian A F Scholfield M A

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S W 3—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust Open daily 10 a m to sunset 1s (6d Saturdays)
Hon Secretary Miss Dayhne Sanger

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S E 17—Natural History "Folk relics Bygones Royal relics, Marshalsea Pump Linworth panels Open free daily 12 noon (Sat 10 a m) to 8 30 p m Sun, 6 to 9 p m

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town, Euston Road N W 1

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street London, W C 1 (Dickens Fellowship)—Open daily 10 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted) admission 1s

DR JOHNSON'S HOUSE Gough Square Fleet Street London E C 4—Open daily from 10 30 to 4 30 or 5 (according to season) admission 6d Not open on Sundays Entrance through Johnson's Court Fleet Street or through Wine Office Court

DOUGLAS ISLE OF MAN Manx Museum Library and Art Gallery (established under Act of Tynwald 1886 and 1892)
Librarian and Secretary W Cubbon

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM Trumpington Street Cambridge—Art collections of the University Numerous Picture and Sculpture galleries Library Open free daily 10 to 4, or 5 (according to season) Sundays from 2 to 4, or 5 Closed first Wednesday of each month
Director S C Cockerell litt d

GEFFRYE MUSEUM Kingsland Road E 2 (formerly Ironmongers Almshouses)—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms staircases, mantelpieces, doorways panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest Thursday evening lectures on furniture and allied arts Maintained by I C C Open free from 11 a m to 6 p m on week days, and 2 p m to 6 p m on Sundays Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays)

GLASGOW—Corporation Art Gallery, Kelvin Grove Park Open free Mon, Wed, Fri 10 a m to 5 p m Tu, Th, Sat 10 a m to 9 p m Sun days 2 to 5

GLASGOW—Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts 270 Sauchiehall Street
Acting Secretary George Middlemass C A

GUILDHALL LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY Guildhall London E C 2—Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept and from 10 to 4 Oct to Feb Library and Newspaper Room open daily 10 to 6
Librarian Curator of the Museum, and Director Art Gallery T I Douthwaite
Asst Librarian L C Welch
Asst Curator Museum Quintin Waddington F S A

HOGARTH'S HOUSE Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W 4 Open Mon Wed Sat May 1 to Aug 31, 11 to 5 Sept 1 to April 30 11 to 3 Admission 6d

HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM 97 Horseferry Road Westminster S W 1—A permanent exhibition of methods arrangements and appliances for promoting safety health and welfare of industrial workers Open every weekday 10 a m to 1 p m and 2 to 4 p m Visits at other times by arrangement with the Director Admission free Persons under 18 not admitted except in parties for instructional purposes
Director D R Wilson, C B E. (H M Chief Inspector of Factories)

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd, Forest Hill, S E 23 (L C C)—Natural History of Man and Animals Admission free Weekdays—11 a m till 5.30, 6, or 7 p m, according to season Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p m Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day
Curator, Dr H S Harrison

HULL—Ferens Art Gallery Continuous display of loan exhibitions with the permanent collection of pictures including unique collection of works by Frank Brangwyn, R A Also Spring and Autumn Open Exhibitions (Admission free daily 10 to 5 Sundays 2 30 to 4 30
Curator, Vincent Galloway

KEATS MEMORIAL HOUSE, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N W 3—Open free Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 6 April to Sept 10 to 4 Oct to March Other times by appointment 1el Hampstead 2062 *Keats Museum* (adjoining) open every weekday 10 30 to 8
Resident Curator, F Edgcumbe

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY Lambeth, S E 1—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4 30) and forenoon of Tuesdays A large collection of Kentish books, prints and Diocesan history Closed at Christmas and Easter in September, and early part of October

LEEDS ART GALLERY—Open free daily 10 a m to 6 p m, Wed and Sat 10 a m to 7 p m, Sunday 2 30 to 5 p m
Director John Rothenstein M A Ph D

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W 14—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures and works by well known Kensington and other artists Open free M Tu and Th 11 to 3 Wed and Fri 11 to 1, Sat 11 to 5 Closed on Sundays

LIVERPOOL—Walker Art Gallery Roscoe collection of Old Masters and large collection of Modern Paintings The gallery is undergoing extensive alterations and large extension Closed to public at present

LONDON LIBRARY, St James's Square S W 1
Sec and Librarian Dr C T Hagberg Wright

MANCHESTER ART GALLERY, Mosley Street—Open free daily 10 a m to 6 p m, Sundays
Curator, Lawrence Haward F S A

MANCHESTER—Chetham Library Open free daily 9 30 to 5 Saturdays 9 30 to 4

MANCHESTER—The John Rylands Library, Deansgate Open to holders of Readers Tickets (forms of application to be obtained from Librarian) Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 6, Tuesdays and Fridays 10 to 9 Saturdays, 10 to 2 Public admitted to view exhibition and main hall, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 6

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W C 1 Books may be borrowed through any public or other library in England and Wales
Librarian Luxmoore Newcombe

NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (1882), 35 Great Smith Street Westminster, S W 1, *Northern Branch* 5 St John Street Manchester 191,734 volumes (including music) in Braille and Moon types
Sec and Librarian Miss O I Prince

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Laing Art Gallery and Museum—Admission free, daily 10 to 6 (Fridays 2 p m to 6 p m Saturdays 10 a m. to 8 p m), Sundays 3 to 5 p m
Curator, C Bernard Stevenson

NORWICH CASTLE MUSEUM, Norwich —Norman Keep, containing Prehistoric Roman and other antiquities, Rooms illustrating Norwich through the centuries Norwich School Pictures Lowestoft porcelain &c

NOTTINGHAM MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY The Castle Nottingham —Open 10 a m to 6 p m (Winter) 8 30 p m (Summer) free Fridays 10 to 4 (or 6) admission 6*d* Sundays 2 to 5 admission 1*d*

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute 90 Buckingham Palace Road London S W 1 contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature The Museum is open free daily from 10 to 5 Saturdays 10 to 1

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries Piccadilly, London W 1 —Exhibitions open in January

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY —*See* p 476

PEPYSIAN LIBRARY Magdalene College Cambridge —Collection bequeathed by Samuel Pepys Open free on Mondays Tuesdays and Thursdays 12 to 1 Wednesdays Fridays and Saturdays 2 30 to 3 30

Librarian F McD G Turner M A

PRIVATE PICTURE GALLERIES — There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House* Hyde Park Corner (Duke of Wellington) *Bridgewater House* Piccadilly (Earl of Ellesmere) *Doughty House* Richmond (Sir F T Cook Bt) *Holland House* Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester) *Lansdowne House* Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne)

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE —*See* pp 319 320

RADCLIFFE CAMERA Oxford —Reading room of Bodleian —Open daily 10 a m to 10 p m admission (for visitors) 2*d*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS Burlington House Piccadilly London W 1 (founded in 1768) —Exhibition of works by living artists open from 1st Monday in May to first week of August from 9 to 7 admission 1*s* 6*d* catalogue 1 Exhibition of works by old masters British and Foreign artists 8 weeks from middle of January from 10 till 5 admission 1*s* 6*d* catalogue 1*s* Gibson and Diploma Galleries free, daily (exc Sundays) from 11 to 4 catalogue 1*s*

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART Plas Mawr Conway, North Wales Annual Exhibition June to Sept (inclusive) Plas Mawr a beautiful Elizabethan mansion is open daily (exc Sundays) from 10 to dusk all the year round

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY Princes Street Edinburgh —Annual Exhibition of works by living artists middle of April to end of August admission 10 to 5 30 1*s* 6 30 to 9 30 6*d*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS 195 Piccadilly London, W 1 — Exhibitions open to all artists March 27 to May 30 admission 1*s*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS 195 Piccadilly London W 1 —Open from Oct to mid Nov admission 1*s*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS 5A Pall Mall East London S W 1 (founded in 1804) —Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October admission 1*s*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W C 2 —Admission to the Museum by order of Members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator Monday to Friday 10 to 5 Saturday 10 to 1 Closed during Sept

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY Northumberland Avenue W C 2

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY Kensington Gore S W 7 —Map room open to public free

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS Adelphi London W C 2 —Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall Admission free daily 10 to 3 Saturdays 10 to 1

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM Banqueting Hall Whitehall London S W 1 —Rubens's celebrated ceiling (now flood lighting) models of Trafalgar and Waterloo interesting naval and military relics models typifying the development of weapons ships and aeroplanes for the fighting services Admission to the Museum 1*s* daily (except Sunday) 6*d* after noon on Saturdays H M Forces in uniform free 10 to 5

ST BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE Bride Lane Fleet Street London E C 4

ST DEINIOL'S LIBRARY Hawarden Flintshire *Warden* Rt Rev W F Wentworth Stephens D D

SHEFFIELD —Museum and Mappin Art Gallery Weston Park Open free 10 to 5 (Oct to March) 6 (April and Sept) 7 (May and Aug) 8 30 (June and July) Sundays 2 to 5 p m

Curator J W Pagaley

SIR JOHN SOANE'S 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields London W C 2 —The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth Watteau Canaletto Reynolds Turner &c the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I (B C 1370) and many architectural sculptural and antiquarian treasures Open free on Tuesdays Wednesdays Thursdays and Fridays from March to August inclusive and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November *Closed* for the month of *September* Hours 10 30 to 5 in November to 4 For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally A list of publications of the Museum will be sent on application

Curator Arthur T Bolton F S A F R I B A

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM 173 193 Euston Road London N W 1 —Daily 10 to 5 30 Saturdays 10 to 1 Admission Medical men dental and veterinary pharmacists nurses and research workers on presentation of card others on application to—

General I W G Malcolm M Sc F I S F

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM 47 City Road, London E C 1 —Interesting relics of John and Charles Wesley Open week days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 charge 6*d*

Warden Rev George H McNeil M A

Curator Rev W O Barratt

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY High Street, Whitechapel London E 1 Stations Aldgate and Aldgate East —Loan Exhibitions held here during year Admission free weekdays 12 to 9 p m Sundays 2 to 9 p m

DR WILLIAMS'S TRUST (AND LIBRARY) Gordon Square London W C 1

Sec Rev J Worthington B A

Librarian S K Jones B A

WOOLWICH ROTUNDA MUSEUM S E 18 — The circular building, now known as the Rotunda and used as a Museum of Artillery was originally the tent erected in the grounds of Carlton House St James's Park on the occasion of the visit of the allied Sovereigns in 1814, it contains a collection of ancient and modern guns rifles

models of ships, &c., daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct to 31 March from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4. Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5, Oct. to March 2 to 4 p.m. Arrangements can be made to conduct parties and schools round the museum on application to the *Secretary*, R.A. Institution, Woolwich S.E. 18.

YORK.—Yorkshire Museum founded in 1822. Open 9 to 5; admission 1s. Collections of Yorkshire pottery and porcelain, mediæval pottery, Roman and mediæval antiquities, flint, stone and bronze implements, mediæval architecture, geology, etc.

Keeper Dr. Walter F. Collinge, F.S.A.

§ NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III. c. 31 (1786) by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund. In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as The Old Sinking Fund. In 1875 The New Sinking Fund was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote and in 1923 another New Sinking Fund was set up by Mr. Baldwin. These, with other funds detailed on p. 636, now mainly operate merely to ring the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The net administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £1,687 in 1932-33.

Comptroller General, Maurice Francis Headlam, C.B., C.M.G. £1,500
Private Secretary R. W. Illing. £100
Assist. Comptroller H. Weatherill, C.B.E., F.I.A. £800 to £1,000
Actuary H. Weatherill, C.B.E., F.I.A. £250
Chief Clerk F. S. Jones, O.B.E., I.S.O., F.I.A. £200
Principal Clerks, E. S. Jones, O.B.E., I.S.O., F.I.A.; E. W. Kitson, A.I.A.; C. B. Hobbins. £550 to £700
Assistant do. G. Rackham, B.A.; H. R. Powell, A. Mackenzie, G. T. Milne, A.I.A.; O. J. Phillips, F.I.A.; C. P. Southern, B.B. Fels (*acting*). £400 to £500
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co. £2,000

§ NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office 57 Broad Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 2.

By the National Health Insurance Acts 1924-1928 it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6 1912.

Chief Auditor & Secretary W. A. Middleton, B.Com., F.C.A. £1,200
Chief Inspector of Audit W. G. Twort, I.S.O. £900
Establishment and Accounts Officer R. McCormack. £500 to £600
Inspectors of Audit (5); *Senior Auditors* (13), *Auditors* (24), *Senior Assistant Auditors*, (27).

§ H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
Royal Naval College, Greenwich S.E. 10.

The Nautical Almanac was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now under the control of H.M. Board of Admiralty.

Superintendent, L. J. Comrie, Ph.D., F.R.A.S. £500 to £700

BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES

Observatory		Metres	Long. E. or W.	Lat. N. or S.
Armagh	Rev. W. J. A. Ellison, M.A.	64	0 26 35 W.	54 21 2 N.
Cambridge (*Solar Physics*)	Sir Arthur A. S. Eddington, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Plumian Professor); Prof. J. J. M. Stratton, D.Sc., M.A.	28 30	0 0 23 F.	52 12 9 N.
Cardiff	Dan Jones, F.R.A.S.	62	3 9 33 5 W.	51 30 16 5 N.
Dunsink	Charles Martin (*Acting*)	86	0 25 21 W.	53 23 2 N.
Durham University	Committee (*Chairman* G. R. Goldsbrough); (See above)	108	0 6 20 W.	54 46 1 N.
Edinburgh		146	12 44 W.	55 55 5 N.
Glasgow University	Professor J. Becker, Ph.D.	55	17 11 W.	55 52 7 N.
Greenwich	(See above)		0 0	51 28 6 N.
Norman Lockyer (*Salcombe Hill, Devon*)	Major W. J. S. Lockyer, M.C., T.D.		12 53 W.	50 41 2 N.
Oxford (*University*)	Prof. H. H. Plaskett, B.A.	64	5 0 W.	51 45 6 N.
Oxford (*Radcliffe*)	H. Knox Shaw, M.A., D.Sc.	65	5 3 W.	51 45 6 N.
South Kensington (*Imperial College*)	Prof. Herbert Dingle, B.Sc., Sec. R.A.S.		0 42 W.	51 29 8 N.
Stonyhurst College	Rev. J. P. Rowland, S.J., B.Sc.		9 53 W.	53 50 6 N.
Mill Hill, London, N.W. (*University of London*)	Prof. L. N. G. Filon, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.			
Kodaikanal	Thomas Royds, D.Sc.		5 9 52 E.	10 13 8 N.
Madras			5 21 0 E.	13 4 1 N.
Adelaide (*S.A.*)	G. F. Dodwell, B.A. (Government Astronomer)		9 14 20 E.	34 55 6 S.
Apia (*Samoa*)	J. Wadsworth			
Canberra (*Solar Physics*)	W. B. Rimmer, M.Sc. (*acting*)		9 56 0 E.	35 19 5 S.
Cape of Good Hope	(See above)		1 13 55 E.	33 56 1 S.
Colombo	A. J. Bamford, M.A., B.Sc.		4 19 29 E.	6 54 2 N.
Dehra Dun (*Hathy Obs.*)	(Indian Trigonometrical Survey)		5 12 12 E.	30 18 9 N.
Helwan (*Egypt*)	P. A. Curry, B.A.	115	2 5 22 E.	29 51 5 N.
Hong Kong (*Royal Obs.*)	T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.	32	7 36 42 E.	22 18 2 N.
Hyderabad (*Nizamiah Obs.*)	T. P. Bhaskara Shastri, M.A.	554	5 13 49 E.	17 25 9 N.
Johannesburg (*Union Obs.*)	H. E. Wood, M.Sc.	1786	1 52 18 E.	26 10 9 S.
Mauritius	R. A. Watson, B.A.	55	3 50 13 E.	20 5 7 S.
Melbourne	J. M. Baldwin, D.Sc.	28	9 39 54 E.	37 49 9 S.
Ottawa (*Dominion Obs.*)	R. Meldrum Stewart, M.A.	101	5 2 52 W.	45 23 6 N.
Perth (*W.A.*)	H. B. Curlewis, B.A.	60	7 43 22 E.	31 57 8 S.
Sydney, N.S.W.	James Nangle		10 4 49 E.	33 51 7 S.
Victoria, B.C. (*Dominion Astrophysical Obs.*)	J. S. Plaskett, D.Sc., F.R.S.		8 13 40 W.	48 31 3 N.
Wellington, N.Z. (*Dominion Obs.*)	C. E. Adams, D.Sc.		11 39 4 E.	41 17 1 S.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

§OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II in 1675 the building designed by Moore and Wren being opened in 1676 The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £20 000 annually

Astronomer Royal, Sir F W Dyson, K B E, I L D F R S £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Assistants, J Jackson, M A, D Sc, F R S W M H Greaves M A, F R A S £500 to £700

Assistants, C Davidson, F R S, W Bowyer, F R A S H Furner F R A S, W M Witchell, B Sc F R A S (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) £200 to £600

Junior do (*Higher Grade*), P J Melotte F R A S W Stevens, F R A S, R T Cullen, F R A S, H W Acton, F R A S £300 to £400

Clerical Assistant, D J R Ednev, F R A S £300 to £400

Royal Observatory

Blackford Hill Edinburgh —£1,657

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R A Sampson, D F R S £400

First Asst Astronomer J Storey, F R A S £350 to £450

Asst Astronomers, R W Wrigley, M A, E A Baker, B Sc £200 to £350

Royal Observatory Cape of Good Hope

Astronomer, Harold Spencer Jones, M A Sc D F R S £967 to £1,067

Chief Assist, Herbert Horrocks, M A, F R A S £667 to £867

Assistants, R W Cheesman, A J Wilkin, J W Jackson £325 to £725

§ DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE

(Under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade)

35 Old Queen Street, S W 1 (Whitehall 9040)

City Branch Office 9 12 Basinghall Street, E C 2 (Metropolitan 4713)

For H M Trade Commissioners, *see* p 283

For Commercial Diplomatic Officers, *see* pp 865 to 957 (Complete Edition)

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of Overseas Trade and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office It has in addition taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with Commercial Intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services The cost of administration was estimated at £375 773 in 1932 33

Secretary, Lt Col J Colville M I £2 000

Private Secretaries, E L Mercier, W G Weston

Do., Parliamentary Harold Mitchell M P *unp*

Comptroller General, Sir F T F Crowe, K C M G £1,800

Private Secretary, R H Owen

Deputy Comptroller General, E R Eddison C B, C M G £1,200 to £1,500

Directors, J Picton Bagge, C M G (*Foreign Divn*), J A P Edgcumbe, C M G, C B E (*Empire and General Divn*), G I H Lloyd (*Trades & Economic Divn*) £1,000 to £1 200

Assistant Directors, P C Rice O B E, I S O (*Chief Establishment Officer*), R E R C Brinsley Richards O B E M W Donald, O B E, H W Wiswould, Hon C C Farrer, O B E, G F Braddock, O B E, E H Bliss, A R Fraser, M B E, C E G House, M B E A Mullins, C B E, J H Jones (*Finance Officer and Accountant*), C M Jones (*acting*), C Taylor, O B E (*in charge of Exhibitions & Fairs Division*) £700 to £900

Senior Intelligence Officers, A G Chuter, M B E, (*Head of City Branch Office*), L N Barker, G W Betts W C Scott, *L A de L Meredith* O B E (*Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland*) J J Holloway, A B Marchant, S A Deacon, W H Evans, H E Gibbs, *J A Stirling*, O B E (*Exports Credit Guarantee Depart*), E S A Baynes, C H Davies, M B E, M C, J W Golsby, G H Meadmore, R C E Milne, C F Monier Williams, T L Relton, M B E, C M Pickthall (*acting*) £550 to £700

Senior Executive Officers J N Gould A A Longden, D S O, O B E, J L Butler, S J Graham £550 to £700

Intelligence Officers, D F Blyther, E P J Briggs, F Biggs W J Paddon, S Robson, W G Brunaud, J F P Fielding, R G Mercer, G C Hatton, F W Rogers, A I Schué, H A Treganowan, C H Reeve T C Walton (£400 to £600 personal) (*the foregoing hold the personal title of First Class Intelligence Officer*), F Warren A V Langton, D F Crawford, J A Dormann F Adams G H Kelly, W Hall, C S Toseland A L Wilks, H C Grunge, W M Hill, D H Lyal J C Pittman, O Clark, A G C Deubel, E L E Clough Taylor, T R Ritchie, J Mandefield, J McK Martin *H A Jones*, M C (*Committee of Imperial Defence* C F F Fagan, A C Pomroy, W Harris F J Gick, F W Webster Jones R E J Moore, M B E, H F Webber, E L Mercier, G H Evans Miss M L Edwards, R H Owen, E J Caines W R Over J Bakon, J B Dixon, E J Hulford Stevens Miss M W Ehrenfest, J Shenton £250 to £500 (*Men*), £220 to £400 (*Women*)

Intelligence Officers (*Cadet*) M M du Merton, Miss W B Hutson (*acting*) J L Reading £150 to £300 (*Men*) £150 to £220 (*Women*)

Higher Executive Officers G F Rivers J Ridler (*Deputy Finance Officer*) Miss F M Wood M B E (*Registrar*) A Froude (*Establishment Officer*) F Hollings (*Deputy Accountant*) G V Honey, S O Gray, Miss A J Pilgrim R C P Hughes £400 to £500 (*Men*) £300 to £400 (*Women*)

Executive Officers Miss S Cooper G W Dainty, J H Devine V G Filkins W H J Gillham (*Assistant Accountant*) Miss M K Gooderham J Harris n V W Hatton G M Herring, C J Homewood C C I Lambert Miss S Naish, F H Osborne C N Pattrick W T Pawley (*Assistant Accountant*) I G Perryman J T Prescott, F L Sharp, C E Thorogood, W M Wilson, W H Young £200 to £400 (*Men*) £200 to £300 (*Women*)

Higher Clerical Officers, F Bull S W Rose (*Librarian*), W H Hook, F A Hubbard I Cohen, F Dov (*Assistant Accountant*) W L Rumble, D Broad Mrs F M Edmonds (*Asst Registrar*) C B Gascoin G Harrison R S King, C E Metger F A L Brinsdale A J Germain H W Swain H S Clarke I F Maclean Hayes Miss M S Pledge (*acting*) Miss M E Andrews (*Assistant Registrar*) (*acting*) £300 to £400 (*Men*) £230 to £300 (*Women*)

Enquiry Room Clerks A Gunsberg J F Payne £200 to £300

Chief Superintendent of Typists Miss M G F Beresford £200 to £230

Overseas Trade Development Council

In considering the major questions affecting United Kingdom export trade the Minister in charge of the Department has the assistance of the Overseas Trade Development Council of which he is Chairman

The Council consists of a few of the leaders of commerce and industry and of one or two Civil Servants especially concerned with trade matters and it ensures that the Department is kept in close touch with industrial opinion The Council's staff is an integral part of the Department's organisation

Commissioner, A Mullins C B E £700 to £900

Secretary, C M Pickthall (*acting*) £550 to £700

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

South Kensington, S W 7

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1837 1887) The principal departments of the Institute are —(1) Permanent Empire Exhibition The Exhibition Galleries are open to the public free from 10 a m to 5 p m (Sundays 2 30 p m to 6 p m) After a complete reorganisation of the exhibits and their disposition in the various Courts, the collections illustrate the products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with en-

quiries Lecture demonstrations are given to parties from the schools and to members of the public at stated times A Cinema has been installed in which films are shown daily depicting the life sports and industries of the countries of the British Empire (2) Plant and Animal Products Department This department deals with all investigations and enquiries relating to Food stuffs Oil seeds Essential Oils Rubber Fibres Tobacco Timbers Gums and Resins and such like products An Advisory Council has been appointed and technical advisory committees including representatives of the trades or industries concerned co operate in the work on Rubber Timber Silk Vegetable Fibres Tanning Materials Hides and Skins Essential Oils and Resins and Oils and Oil seeds (3) Mineral Resources Department This department is responsible for dealing with all enquiries and investigations of a mineral nature An Advisory Council on Minerals has been appointed and there are 25 advisory technical committees each dealing with a special group of minerals and metals

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

President The Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade

Vice President SIR F T P CROWE, K.C.M.G. (*Comptroller General Department of Overseas Trade*)

Secretary Captain J B H Drummond, M.C.

The Board of Governors is assisted by a Managing Committee and by the Advisory Councils and Technical Committees

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Director Lt Gen Sir W L Nurse K.C.B., D.S.O

Secretary Captain J B H Drummond M.C.

Plant and Animal Products Department H Brown, C.B.E. (*Principal*) J Goulding, D.Sc. (*Vice Principal*) S I Chandler D.Sc. (*Chief Assistant*), J R Darling, Ph.D. (*Superintendent Laboratories*)

Mineral Resources Department J Cook A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (*Principal*), S J Johnstone, B.Sc. (*Vice Principal*), W O R Wynn, F.I.C. (*Superintendent Laboratories*)

Exhibition Galleries H Spencer (*Curator*).

§PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings W.C. 2

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties of the Department which deals mainly with the granting of patents the registration of designs and trade marks and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright are performed by a Comptroller General with a staff of officials For the year 1931 the expenditure was £433,024 and the revenue from fees &c. was £582,805

Comptroller General, Sir William S Jarratt £1,500

Private Secretary, H W Clarke

Assistant Comptrollers A J Martin, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,200 M F Lindley £900 to £1,100

Superintending Examiners G F Hambly, O.B.E., £800 to £1,000, W A Taylor, O.B.E. A S Cox O.B.E., D Robinson, A J Wilson, R C Wale £800 to £900

Principals, B G Crewe, O.B.E., £650 to £850, J Barratt, W J Mitson £650 to £800

Librarian, A A Gomme, M.B.E. £500 to £650

Senior Examiners, L A Gere, J W Barker, F G Smith, A E Dodridge, A G Bell, W A Ogden, C I Sutton M.C., A J Cousin, T Beacall J J Foster J H Binder, G H Green, H W Hillian, C.B.E., E K Maxwell, H Harding, H W Monroe, A Ward R T Lavender J Powrie, F E Glover, J J Lee, A J Cook L Pheasey S Read, M.B.E., M.C., J H Oates F E Grant, W J Marlow £650 to £800

Examiners (*Old Class*) A Wilson, D Walton, V G Alexander, B Moss, S Andrews, R B Foster £500 to £650

Examiners H W Heath, J A Parker, F G Woodford, E Little, F Dewhurst, S A S Bird, A L Gray, G H Childs, T Knowles, O.B.E., W J A Parish, H Freak, J W Birkby, H F C Walsworth, J J Honan, R W Ainsworth, W Welch, A Garrard, A W Greenwood, H D Leadbetter, H H Simpson, J. N Brown, H W Chapman, C Paice, S F Paul, A W Steed, G E Parker, E W Pyke, W R Chipp, C S Boreham, J G Howells, A F Rees, W Vaughan, G H Delf, W Feast, G H Makey, F Read, J T Boothwick, L M Rampal, A F Hooper, M F Wilson, E A Coles, M.C., A H Tongue, R Alexander, M.C., W R Spencer, L W Holloway F A Lynn, A T Larter, M.B.E., P C Whitteridge, M.B.E., A E Watson S S Spears N T Ford O.B.E., H E Hodgson, H F Vaughan, T H Langford H H Shilston, S H Smith, F C Summerson, C Grant, A R Tierney, J Lloyd, F J Dickens, P H Revell, P Clarkson, R H Grant, W F Burch, W B Wood, W F Dommett, W W Parfrey, C W L Battersby, A E Monkcom, S H E May, H W Watson, G Dowse, W L Perry, H Holmes, E J W Barker, J Penzer, J E C Liddle, H L Saunders, J J Hukess, S F R Stubing, E G Chapman, H V Ridout, L Naylor, A E Humber, C S Coombes, J H Brightman, O.B.E., G W Carlton, W E Ostler, T A Colvill, E C Martin, S H Webb, S W Belchambers, J M Robertson, J Watson, A W Gould, F Fielden, G F Hemens, M.C., J Robertshaw, J Barrett, A E Blake, J A Watson, A H Whalen, Norman Brown, S F Chisholm, M C Boff, W F Frew, J W Waters, H E Collins, C W Hume, M.C. F Jobling M.C., S P Elliott, W A Starbuck, J P Lavery, M.C., W E Wallis, R W Winn, A C Higgs, C L Mckenzie G E Edmundson F Law P R G Silk, G A Sutcliffe, W Parkin A C McGeorge, J F Pringle J C Greer, T B Bardo, A G Tipster A Blok, J Grant A R Deacon F G Clarke, A E Foreman F M Atkins R Hart, J L Blake, A P Oliver, C Harvey J E Taylor, J W Millington, H C Miller H W O'Connell, B Benson, E M Bennett F A Swann, F Douglas, H S Gilham, D W H Bell R M Bradbury, L I Coulman W H Langmaid P H Knapman, W A Rowe W E Watts L H Duncanson, R M Colmer L R W Poole, W Langstaff, H F Gill, F C Catterall, A W Clarke, J L Girling V F Dorey, L S Morris, P F Thompson, G Roberts, G James, F H Overell, H S Hole A H Virgo, C W Gundry H N C Smith W Glass, D H Reed E S Arundel J J Breslin, B G Lane, R Cary F H Moore, T H Martin A C Ruffhead, R A Bailey, P H Goffey R C E Yarnold, R J Bann A W Snoad G H Carruthers, G M Westrip R W Riddet F R Owen, A L Gregson, W E J Smith £250 to £600 or £650

Assistant Examiners (*Old Class*) R F Whitehead, F B P Wood G J Muscull £150 to £450

Assistant Examiners S L Holt F H Sears, J Y Hudson A B Greig C A L Brown, E T D Offer, P McCaffery R W Fenn G R Mason, H I Downes, B J Gibbs, R Brenchley, R Went worth, J F Lawrence, F H F Pearce, G W Mills, J R Harman, R D Satchell, R G Atkinson J Duckett, W F C Richards, C L Smith, R C Hocking, C S Hudson, J E G Burnett H J Burden, T C Taylor, E T Vincent, S H Biles, V H Boyes, H A R Binney R R Sands, W C G Harris, H Bedford, G D Lundie, M G Malone J P H Curnin, R M Stables, S R Raffan, A Littler, P B Hypher, R Atkinson, A L Harris, W G Onslow, R E Tree F J Broomfield R F Allen, H J. Gray, A McLellan, F W Prior J K Bentall, A W Rush, G D Gillies, E D T Jourdain, W R G de Bray, F V Cross, A W Wood, A E Tollefield, L F W Knight, J E Redmond, C H Morgan, W H Blair, L J Fibbs, J Rowbotham, R W Haward, S A F Dakin, G H Andrew, J R Osborn, K P Taylor, £150 to £400, Miss J M Shepherd £150 to £300

Senior Staff Officers, H F Rogers, C T Browne, O.B.E., C Lotan £500 to £600

Staff Officers, H Banbury, J Egan, H Pheasey, H N Bride, J F Fisher, B C Mullett, H J. Sampson, A J Plaice, W M Faulkner, W A. Nimmo, E J Tresise (*acting*), R W Luce (*acting*) £400 to £500

Deputy Librarian, W. E White £350 to £450

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

MANCHESTER OFFICE.

Keeper of Cotton Marks, S Mitton £450 to £600
Staff Officer, H Bottomley £300 to £450

§PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Whitehall, S W. 1.

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660 Other offices were incorporated in 1848 Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments other than the Revenue Departments The majority of its payments are made through banks (to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England) but cash payments are also made and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work The Establishment expenses were estimated at £89 000 in 1932 33

Paymaster General, The Lord Rochester C M G *unpaid*
Assistant Paymaster General, Roland Wilkins, C B £1,500

Private Sec, E G Harwood
Principal Clerks, J Mahood, £850 to £950, F H W Webster, P S Owen £750 to £850
Heads of Divisions, S Stephens A H May, F W Beard, M F Martin, W J Dick, H L Botting J H Ashworth, J S McIntyre, R C S Taylor £550 to £700

§MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

18 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S W 1

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act was estimated at £47 243 800 for 1932 33

Minister of Pensions, Maj Rt Hon G C Tryon, M P £2,000
Private Secs, I Powell, C A Pearce, M B E, M C
Do (Parly), Maj A J Edmondson, M P *unp*
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, K C B £2,200
Private Secretary, R Herbert

General Administration

Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Adam Hope, K B E C B £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, A Cunnison, C J G Tate, O B E £1 000 to £1 200
Principals, P F Atkin, G H Glover, C R Leak, O B E, I S O, J A Simes, O B E £700 to £900
Assistant Principals R Herbert, J A Irvin, I Powell £200 to £500, Miss M S Cox, Miss O W Pound £300 to £400

Awards

Directors, C M Wynne, W H C Plummer, O B E, P H Maggs, O B E £850 to £1,000
Senior Principal Clerk, P Orr, O B E £750 to £850

Accounts

Accountant General, W Sangar, C B, J P £1,200
Deputy do, R A Ledgard O B E £850 to £1,000
Assistant Accountant General, J D Stewart, O B E £750 to £850

Pension Issue Office

Controller, T J Arnold, C B E £850 to £1 000
Deputy Controller, E L V. Crocker, O B E £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee

Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk), F G Hinks O B E £750 to £850

Headquarters—Executive and Clerical

Senior Principal Clerks, T Rees, A W. Rowe, O B E £750 to £850
Principal Clerks, Lt-Col J Atkinson, D S O, O B E, A R Campbell, W A G Christie, R B Cobb, M B E, J A Cutforth, O B E, A C Dodd, G J. Gilbert, M B E, P G Grimble, C W Hall, F A. Halliday, E W H Harbour, M B E, J W Hodges, H W Horridge, M B E, W C Letts, M B E, J R Owen, H C Potts, E S Roberts, J P Sykes, M B E, C V Tapp, W A Tutcher, M B E, D Walker-Arnott, A J Watts, M B E, W H Whiteley, M B E, S H Wisdom £550 to £700
F, P V F. Raffaelli, M B E. £500 to £600

Principal Clerks, Capt J C Arnold W S Bell, E D Bickford, W E Flint, W. Henderson H H Rix, R C Roberts, M B E, C Watts £550
Higher Executive Officers, T W Amos, T A Brown, H D Burley, T Cairns, H F Calder, C C Cobbe F Cooper J J Cooper, E Coward, Maj B S R Cunningham, F L Cuthbert, W S E Dailley M Danziger, C F Doyle H C H Eland, Maj H Erwin, O B E, J D Feely, M B E, W W Fielding C A N Foster, J Gray, G F Hayes E Haythornthwaite, D Hendy, P A Hirst, L V C Hughes W J Irving, J D Jamieson R E Johnston Capt C H Jolley, W C Lucas A F MacDonald, A S Martin, R R Martin P Mitchell W C G Moger, M B E, R S Morgan A W Moss, M B E, H L Nicholls M B E, A K Noakes, A M Olsen, Capt R E Orton, M C A N Pirouet, A T Porter, F Pratt, W G Pratt, E G Price E J Prudhoe A G Rayner D R Roberts M B E O M Roberts A G W Sawyer, W H Scoffham, G E Shelton, B A Simes A Smith, F J B Smith, J Stables C A S Stephens C Stokes, V W H Waller C B White, A Wilson £400 to £500
Staff Officers F F Best, R Borland, R Cook A H Hudson, E A Pickett, B D Wenban £400 to £500
Higher Executive Officer, Miss M E T Hitchcock £300 to £400
Senior Staff Officer, Miss M F Browne M B E £350 to £500
Staff Officers, Miss M J Clague M B E, Miss E T Hyslop, Miss D K E Smyth, Miss G A Thorne £300 to £400

Canadian Office, Ottawa

Ministry Representative T N Smith O B E £700 to £900
Asst do, S V. Paterson, $3 708, D W Page £400 to £500
Commissioner of Medical Services P R Bolus M R C S £600 to £900

Medical Services

Director General, Col Sir A Lisle A Webb, K B E C B, C M G £1,620
Deputy do, J H Hebb, C B E £1,400
Directors, Lt Col H Lightstone D S O, M C, M D Lt Col A W Moore C B E T D M B £1,200
Principal Medical Officers (Established), S Brown M B E, M B, E I Forward, M R C S, W Haward M B, A E Knight D S O M C, M B, J C McKenzie, M B, C R Nicholson, M R C S, R S. Oldham, O B E M D, H G Reesel, M C, M D, J E E Prideaux M R C S, C I H Richardson, D S O, M D A Sandison, O B E, M D, C R Stewart O B E, M B, J Wallace O B E, T D, M D, J G Willmoire, M D, O H Woodcock, M D, H D Wyatt, M R C S. £900 to £1,100
Medical Officers (Established), M K Acheson, M C, M D, W E Alderson, M D A A Atkinson, M B, T M Bellew M R C S, Col L J Blandford, C B E, T D, M D, W A Brend M D, T G Buchanan, M B A G Cook, M C, M B, J E Davies, M C, M R C S F B Dutton, M B, J H C Fegan M R C S, S R. Matthews M R C S, J Wilson McCagie, L R C P H E McCready, M C, M D, Findlay Murchie, M B, J P T Musson M B, W G Porter, M D, E T Rees, M C, M R C S, T Basil Rhodes, M B, J. S Ross F R C S, Lt Col D J Scott, O B E M C, M D T Sheedy, O B E, L R C P, A H Style, M D, Col G L Thornton, M C, M R C S, R McLeod Veitch, O B E, M D, J R Williamson, M D, Col E A Wraith, C B E, D S O, M R C S £600 to £900
Principal Matron, Miss H G Palin, O B E, R R C. £500

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, London, E C 3.

The Port of London Authority established under the Port of London Act 1908 (8 Edw VII ch 68) on the 31st March 1909 for the purpose of administering, preserving and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman appointed by the Authority

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March 1909 —Thames

Conservancy (all rights powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington), London and India Docks Company Surrey Commercial Dock Company Millwall Dock Company and Watermen's Company except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31 1932 showed a deficit of £6 526 leaving a balance of £474 375 carried forward

Chairman Pt Rt Hon Lord Pitchie of Dundee
Vice Chairman C J Leach

APPOINTED MEMBERS

By the Admiralty Adm Sir F C Learmonth, KBE CB (*Master Attendant*), D Gilbert Dee (*Secretary*), J T Scrutton, CC (*Corporation of London*) Sir Francis Acar Lord Rochester MVO, (*I C C*) Sir Alfred Baker CB W Devenay, CB Admiral C Moring, MC, Vice Adm A G Hotham, CB, CMG, (*Trinity House*) Captain Owen Jones, CBE, RD

ELECTED MEMBERS

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues wharfingers and owners of river craft and one by wharfingers

F C Allen F W Bellamy Capt Sir J H Benn, Bt, CB, DSO, TD L H Bolton, Sir A C Corry Wright Bt CB, A C Davis TD C S S Guthrie, C W Hodge D J Nash, C J Leach, F Anbiev Lloyd W J McAlister A Maclean Sir C C McLeod, Bt, O H Smith Sir M C Turner, Bt Hon Thomas Wiles, LC, W L Wrightson

Officers

General Manager, Sir David J Owen
Solicitor and Secretary, J D Ritchie, MC

§POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St Martin's-le Grand, E C 1

A House of Commons report in 1844 states It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects The first Master of the Posts was appointed in 1516 but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue collecting departments and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties shows a large annual profit It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade The Post Office also pays Widows Orphans and Old Age Pensions and Naval Military and Air Force Pensions and Allowances The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840 the Book Post in 1855 the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861 the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870 the Money Order Office in 1792 Postal Orders in 1881 the Parcel Post in 1883 and the Telephone Service in 1892 The expenses of the Post Office (salaries Wages etc only) were estimated at £35 560 500 in 1934 3

Postmaster General, Rt Hon Sir Kingsley Wood MP £2,500

Private Secretary H Napier
Assistant Postmaster General, Sir Ernest Bennett MP £1,200

Private Secretary, C O L Leigh Clare

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G Evelyn P Murray KCB £3,000
Private Secretary, Comdr B V Stuttdee RN
Second Secretary, F Raven, CB £2,200
Director of Postal Services, Brig Gen F H Williamson, CB CBE £1 200 to £1 500
Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, L Simon, CB £1 200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J V Bell CB A R Kidner, W E Parsons, H D Wakely F W Phillips, F H S Grant, C L K Peel, H F Sambrook £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, G O Wood, F H Nichols, W E Weston, A C Belgrave W H Weightman, F C G Twinn L A Jones, W R Birchall, G E G Forbes, J Scholes, OBE, W D Waterfall, H G G Welch, F R Radice, F E Waters, FSI, H Townshend, O W Baker, J Louden, D O Lumley, OBE, F Hardwick, T Daish, MC, W D Sharp, B L Barnett, MC L F Masters, S A Paterson (*acting*), R A Little (*acting*), C O L Leigh Clare (*acting*) £700 to £900
Woman Establishment Officer, Miss J Buchanan, OBE £800
Clerk (*1st Class*), F C Hawker £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, A Stark, W A D F Smith, Comdr B V Stuttdee RN, H Napier, R H King, F J Tickner, R J P Harvey, J F Greenwood, A C Hill, A E Welch S D Sargent, J Vaughan, P J W de Grouchy, A F James, Miss F M Tostevin, H M Phillips
Men £300 to £500, Women £300 to £400
Senior Staff Officers, J W Wissenden, H F King, R W Hatswell, MBE, A T Taylor, OBE, E A Codd Maj H E Higginbottom, R H Squire H J Elphick, W H Symons A E Mariller (*acting*), £550 to £700, E N Fatherley £500 to £600
Staff Officers, C W S Bunn, B J Couch, D T Tonkin, H Morrell, S C Foster, P Greenfield, R W Roadknight, E R Davis, S L Francis, J J O Donnell, A Tillott, A Williams, E C Le Messurier, J King, MBE, B Smart, E Pidduck W M Smith, G R Brown F G N Crocker, T W Card, C W Drew, D Walker, J Blackwell, F Blackwell, A H Wood, Maj A J Caley, C G Bray, A F Reed F J Ford, K McKenzie, F W Hanson, B T P Hollins, A H Bailey, W H Postlethwaite, J V Roberts, MC H A Norton R Upjohn, C G O Curry (*acting*) F F Hale (*acting*), G W Southerst (*acting*), P F Apted (*acting*), C R Clear (*acting*) £400 to £500
Investigating Officers, P I Lloyd, J Robson £550 to £700
Inspector of Telephone Clerical Establishments A N Entwistle £550 to £700

Investigation Branch

Director, C F Walsh £700 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, C W Whitehurst, F H Bourne £550 to £700
Clerks (*1st Class*) W E Stratford M Brodie, J B Retherston, F B Booth, R H Clay MC, A H Bishop, A M Kay MBE J B Sisson H Firth, W F Bowker, MC £450 to £550
Clerks (*and Class*), F G Kelsey W Goodrich, J A Renwick, R S Farquhar, R F Evans MBE, P G L Strong, I Dallimer J H Young, D Ross, OBE, MSM, M F Allan, J F Kelly, C F Boxall, P R J Mart J C Mathison D MacGregor, DCM, MSM P McI Marshall C Crosby, C A W Plouviez S H Hunter F G Robertson, R E Roberts A C Hawksworth S P Wright A C Claro F J C Hoare J A Wilson, I J F Cull, F W Lister S A Hunnisett J Johnstone, S H Rees £200 to £430

Technical Staff.

Architect and Surveyor, W H Ludlow ARIBA £600 to £850
Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C B Smith, FRIBA £250 to £450
Buildings Surveyor, A Faulkner, FIAS £450
Assistant Buildings Surveyor, K Jackson £170 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, J F Edmonds, MBE £800 to £1 000
Deputy Chief Inspector, H F E Deane £700 to £800
Inspectors, H G Trayfoot, W D Stewart F Riley, R K Keer £600 to £700
Assistant Inspectors, Class I, P G Heid, C H Toms, G W Gomm, G F Saffery S H Thorpe, J F Darby, C R Fright A P Ogilvie C A Robertson, MC L B Luget, A J Wadey, H J E Still, H Booker, W H Taylor, A Wakely, H A Ashton, J A Matheson (*acting*) £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, G H G Smith £800 to £1,000
Inspectors, F Lane, A E Squirrell, A Gordon, E E Harper £600 to £700
Asst Inspectors, Class I, D S Cooper, C H Robinson, J E Yates, C N Nicoll, E J Pierce £400 to £500

§ *For Salaries see note, p* 281.

Sales and Publicity.

Controller, G H Taylor £800 to £1,000
Asst Controllers, A G Highet A K Murray (*acting*) £500 to £600

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy Lt Col C G G Crawley R M £700 to £900
Deputy Inspector, A H Read £600 to £700
Asst Inspectors F Addey, S T Andrews T A Davies £350 to £500

Registry Branch.

Registrar, R A B Teare M B E £500 to £600
Asst Registrar F Calloway £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant General, Sir Henry N Bunbury, K C B £1,200 to £1,500
Depy Comptroller and Accountant General, A J Waldegrave, I S O, M B E £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants General, W G Gilbert, F Strong, H Buckland, O B E, C R Stampe P M Comber £850 to £1,000
Accountants, J Russell, F R Kelly, E C Poulter, F Lambert, A Kendall, W Shup E B Luck, M B E, C J Cook J C Magrath, I N Golden, A W Abbott, J Hardie, W J Warry, J J Mayes E H Ward, H Dunn, C H Sainsbury, W Ingram, F Wormald, T E F Turner J M Goodman, H Wilkinson £550 to £700
Asst Cashier S W Briggs (fixed) £550
Staff Officers, A Snell, E S Payne G C Swanson A. E. Best, W R Binnie, A J Oliver, A M Jamieson, J R Key, G D Nicholson A R Harvey, A G Gray, F C J Rowan R McB B Pelham A Barnard, P Liddell E N Mullett, C F W Bindoff R Sellers R P Macdougall H V Lift, F C Kettle C Cross, H E Boyce L R Andow, Major H F Atkins, E B Walling G Baker, R C Bate, A Q Ellerby, J A Moorhead, P Plumstead, R F Clarke, H J Chamberlin, A G Russell, J C Rennie, A W Clarke, J A P Wilson, F W Seal, V B Pullen, E M Williams H F Beckley, P D Muthie, A G Bonny H G Lee, J E Towle, J H Burridge W H Steele, J N Brown, A J Naylor A L Clark, F J Hassell, H Hewitt, P S Pert F J Budge, G H Duligall, S H Hodges, S J Keyte A H Le Cheminant A J Austin, H B Samson, C K Toulson, E E Andrews, L Wright, M M, C Higgins, C M Gallagher, M M, H E Eckford F G Dutch, A L Williams, E C H Stansfield, N C Goddard, F H Eggleston, T H Warden, F H Handley, F J Jacobs, D Morgan J W Glennie £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E Sanday, O B E £550 to £700
Deputy Supts, A Keith B Blackburn, I Budd £450 to £550
Staff Officers F O Steer, R A M Thompson, M A Bartholomew M G A Brennan, A J Davis, M M Page A Levy, G Chandler £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J Stuart Jones, C B E £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, G T Archibald £800 to £900
Assist Controllers A Faull, Comdr E L C Grattan, D S O, R N., H W Dunne £650 to £750
Staff Officers, R J B Bidwell, Capt W G Bouch £400 to £500
Superintendents (*Higher Grade*), H L Dent, F L Clair, C Land £480 to £540
Superintendents (*Lower Grade*) C B Franklin, E J Samuel, F W Dare E Colliver F C Whitaker W R G James, R T Sutton, C H Baddeley, A Mee £380 to £460
Superintendents (*Cable Room*), J G King, £480 to £540, C R Gladman £420 to £460
Chief Supervisor, Miss B M Luffman £350 to £400
Supervisors (*Higher Grade*), Misses J E M Nash, A J McCarthy, M A Aitken, A B Nottidge £300 to £345

Engineering Department.

Engineer in Chief, Colonel Sir Thomas F Purves, M I E E. £1,500
Asst Engineers in Chief, Lt Col A G Lee O B E, M C, Major H Brown, O B E A B Hart, O B E £900 to £1,200
Principal Power Engineer, H C Gunton, M B E £800 to £900
Superintending Engineer (*London*), L Gomersall, O B E £900 to £1,200
Deputy Superintending Engineer (*London*) H V Cornish £800 to £900
Superintending Engineers (*Provinces*) *and Staff Engineers* (*Engineer in Chief's Office*), J F Lamb, J R B Gall, J M Shackleton, B S Cohen O B E, R A Weaver, G F Greenham, M B E, J W Atkinson Col A S Angwin D S O, M C, T D J S Peirse, J Bedley, A B Gilbert, C Robinson, F G C Baldwin, I F Herbert, C Whillis, B O Anson Capt J G Hines, P T Wood H Kitchen, C J Mercer, P J Ridd E J Wilby, T Cornfoot *London*, £800 to £900 *Provinces*, £750 to £850
Principal Clerks (*Engineer in Chief's Office*), A H Shepperd H A Hardham, G W Bell, Maj R J S Gold £550 to £700
Staff Officers (*Engineer in Chief's Office*) C W Burge Maj A Young, T D, S M Freeman G F Medland J L Malkin, G Oldfield W H Stephenson J Ramsay, H J Hogarth, H Rhodes, W D Robinson, W Laws J Beltram, G C G Andrews, S Wilcox £400 to £500
Chief Motor Transport Officer, Capt A Hudson, M B E £800 to £900
Motor Transport Officer, *Class I*, W C Burns £600 to £700
Submarine Superintendent, F G Ramsay, M B E £700 to £800
Commanders, Lt Comdr G H Flavel R N R (H M S *Monarch*), E R Hutchons (H M S *Alert*) £600 to £700
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *Assistant Staff Engineers* (*Engineer in Chief's Office*), W H Powell, J R Matthews, C A Jackson, A Wright, I H Jenkins, H S Thompson, S C Bartholomew, M B E, A H Bullock, J Baxter J G Lucas, Lt Col F Reid, M C, T D W O Blight, H W Fulcher, J H M Wakefield, Major J R Kingston O B E, F H Horner, A J Gill I S Francis, W Scarr, J F Fletcher, F O Bunnett, C A Taylor M C, P I Partridge R I King, I H Edgerton, H J Hunter, F Woollard, G M Maddock Capt N F Cave Browne Cave C Brocklesby F Black, E V Smart, Capt A C Timmis, C Leigh A S A Johnson, A J Aldridge, R G De Wardt W Stewart, H Faulkner, A O Gibbon J H Bell A B Morice, J S Elston, Capt J F Fletcher, G F Odell, J J Mckielan O B E H A Smith *London*, £600 to £700, *Provinces* £550 to £650

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, F R Gardiner £1,200 to £1,500
Vice Controller, F J Green £900 to £1,100

Controllers and Circulation Office

Assist Controllers, F G Gould, J Leader, J David son, O B E, T H Boyd £800 to £900
Chief Supts, F W St A Ellis, W H Cox, P A Cornish, J G Bott, A J McCarthur, O B E, W F Pidduck H A Crawford, A Micklethwait J H G Stewart, M B E, H Wells G Hickman £550 to £700
Staff Officers, *F C Redgrave J A. McRitchie, A Hamilton, T D Bothwick, C R Reynolds J J C Rowden, F T Shaw, W W Mortimer, H J Tabor, E J Robinson, A H Robinson, H J Crabb, A W Coomber, G R Tomlinson W J T Porter A E Briggs, F W Chal, H S Wigney, F W Knight, A W Johnson, G Nicol O B E, G C Wickins, H J Gunningham A G Simpson, P R Mellors, A B Holland, J Gudiner, P B W Stanley J E Brennan A Payne W L Davies F Milligan £400 to £500
Supt (Telegraphs) †F F Hodson £360 to £460
Supt (Postal), *M Ridley £360 to £460
Court Postmaster F A Mason £385

Circulation Office

Superintendents (*Higher Grade*), J N Crowe, J W Blyth, G E Haldiman G D Sweeney, H McLeod, E T Charlton, W Harrison, T G Austin, E S Dwyer, W F Parris £480 to £550

* Also allowance of £80. † £30 allowance

Superintendents C J Walker, R Pratt, F G Bishop, J C Windebank, W J Lingwood, D W Evans, A J Woolfe, W J Maylard, G E Chapman, G S Fudge, T A Newman, T C A Shrimpton, A H A Watson, G Loder, W F Peake, J Minter, W S Potter, W H T Cook, Capt G Gerbold, A E W Sweetsur, F H Bebington £360 to £460

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES

West Central New Oxford Street, W C 1

District Postmaster W J Veitch £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, F J Pedler £400 to £500
Superintendents, F J Weeks, W G Hancock, †J W Lawton £360 to £460

Western, Wimpole Street, W 1

District Postmaster D Burden £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster G H A Gould £400 to £500
Superintendents, †W C Riley, A J G Pearson, A W Scroggs £360 to £460

Paddington 19 London Street W 2

District Postmaster M Delaney £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, A Sandilands £400 to £500
Superintendents S H Veltom, W H Hancock, W H Hammon, H Higgins £360 to £460

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E 1

District Postmaster, J Podder £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster H G Logan £400 to £500
Superintendents P Ingham †S J Harris, J Douglas £360 to £460

South Western 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street S W 1

District Postmaster J W Baskerville £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster J W Nevill £400 to £500
Superintendent *H Harding, P Wigley, H C Overall, F Peto, C W Dixon, C F Whillier (Tels), P H Belsham £360 to £460
P M House of Commons J G Roberts £360 to £460

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill S W 11

Assist District Postmaster *F F S Ott £400 to £500
Superintendent H Willoughby £360 to £460

South Eastern 239 Borough High Street S E 1

District Postmaster *M J McLaughlin £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster *C F Hanson £400 to £500
Superintendents, *R H Callaghan, W J Paul, F J Beagent, W F H Real, F J Stevens £360 to £460

Northern 216 Upper Street, N 1

District Postmaster, S J Weatherilt £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster P B Hawkins £400 to £500
Superintendents, J C Potts, J H Rolfe, G Chambers £360 to £460

North Western, Eversholt Street N W 1

District Postmaster, T O'Kelly £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, H D W Davis £400 to £500
Superintendents, †A H Whitehead, J A Skegg, J Curran £360 to £460

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W H U Napier CBE £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, M C Pink £800 to £900
Assist Controllers, R P Crum, H Dive, MBE, W F Taylor, R Finniswood OBE‡ £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, W L Bold, J R Salter £550 to £700
Superintendents, J Hinshelwood, C W Muirhead £500 to £600
Staff Officers, E H Barnes, C S Bird, C A Bostock, C H Brandreth, W R Child, D J Davies, W Glenny, H Gray, A H Harris, A W Kellond, Lieut L J Lee, DSC, RNVR, G W Livermore, I F Page, C G Silby, G H Tree, W C R Watson, L T Woolley £400 to £500
Superintendents of Traffic, B L Beaumont, W B Benham, W F Dobson, MBE, W. C Griffith, P J Mantle, P W H Maycock £500 to £600
Assist Superintendents of Traffic (Class 2), E S Abbott, E. B Boucher, C C A Brodie, G Buckeridge, J E Collins, E A Durrant, A H Dyer, F Gray, MC, R W Gregory, R T Gregory, F H Grove, E Hawkey, C D Iliff, J A Jenkins, J W G Kennedy, A H Morris, H R Moulton, A M B Newitt, F B Nichols, F W B Thwaites £400 to £500
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff) Miss E M. Mahlendorff £400 to £500
Staff Officers, Miss M L Harriss, Miss E M Newport, Miss F M Phillips, Miss M F Ross MBE, Miss F Saunders £300 to £400
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff) Miss A E. Cox, MBE £350 to £450

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer Col H V Prynne CBE DSO FRCS, IRCI (*Lond*) £1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H E Hewitt MD, BS Lond, IRCP, MRCS, DPH £650 to £800
Assistant Medical Officers, H H Bashford, MD, BS Lond, IRCI, MRCS, C K Mowll, BA, IRCI, MRCS, W L Scott MC, MB, ChB, A L Banks MD, BS, MRCS, LRCP £375 to £650
Senior Woman Medical Officer, Miss F C Rolfe Fisher, IRCP, IRCS, IRFPS £520 to £650
Assistant Women Medical Officers, J V Good MRCS, IRCI, M Hellier MB, ChB, F M Anderson, MD, BS, K M McLaren, MRCS, LRCP £320 to £580

Money Order Department

Controller, Col D J Lidbury, DSO £900 to £1,100
Assist Contrs, J New, J Bolger £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, F F Warren, W S Hamer, E A Fitzgerald £550 to £700, H H Bailey £500 to £600
Staff Officers, Capt W A Tinlin, MC, W H Stevens, A C Gibson, J D Macnair, J L Scurlock, H H Tapper, E E Owen, J H Huffington (*acting*) £400 to £500

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss E. M Le Plastrier OBE £550 to £700
Deputy Supts, Misses A A Renwick, T M Jackson, H M Nichols, L F G Dunn £450 to £550
Staff Officers, Misses A J Wood, C Dodd, M J Love, I M Camp, A J D Crawford, M I Grassie, J M Chapman, M Hurry, E M Brown, I J Arnold, K C Nicol, I E Benfield, E M Gate, A J Spalding, F A Ryde (*acting*), G C Comfort (*acting*) £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department

Blythe Road West Kensington, W 14

Controller, Col T M Banks, DSO, MC £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, J Thompson £800 to £900
Assistant Controllers, T M Wood, OBE, T C Armstrong, E B Steers £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, F Harris, A Wade, H Thomas, R Coman, D L Hastie, E A Carpenter, H Bugden, F H Jones, W A Christy, R Fraser, J B Wilson, F P Burnage, H G Cochrane, W H Cann, A Davidson, R C Harry £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J W Smart, P E Lewis, E H Hames, J Gray, R T Herring, P Roney, R C Newton, J B Mount, F G Williams, P A Grinyer, W E Stoddart, R J Vincent, G C S Berry, C Piggott, W Branch, H B Smith, T W McDonough, W F Hall, A P Clifford, J L Robertson, H J Wright, W F Parker, H N Croxford, G R Dicker, T J Long, C Mason, W E Wood, S B Potts, J C Wood, H J T Proctor, A Buckingham, J M Shaw, R F Poole, Lt Col H W Chapman TD, H J S Chennell, S C Prior, W G Parks, F Grant, U A Monck, F P Stone, H W Ridley, C Clarke, A O Hogben, W Gooding, F P Hislop, T H Harrison, H S Turner, A Clements, H Gilmour, J G Meanwell £400 to £500

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss M Curtis £550 to £700
Deputy Supts, Misses H M Ridges, E M Frost, E L Ireland, I M Brabrook, E M Butterfill £450 to £550
Staff Officers, Misses M. J. Carr, S E Whitaker, E Irwin, A L Heaton, A D de Gruchy, MBE, N M Board, A I M Sayle, E E Welch, H J Meagher, E Tiddy, M C Thomson, I. D Anderson, H McKee, E. Brady, B K Allen, I F G. Strangways; M. G. Hogg. . . £300 to £400

* Also allowance of £30 † £30 allowance.
‡ On personal scale, £850 to £1,000

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir R W Woods, C B E £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, H S Pearce, D A Stroud, L L D £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, J Okell, H E. Gallaher L L B, C T Hallam, S Johnson, L L D £750 to £900
Asst Chief Clerks, J Forbes Smith, B A, L L B., W N Raywood, I S Watts, B Robson, G Fraser, R C Easterbrook £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, E V Harrison, F Hesketh, L L B, L C Thomas S Pemberton, L L B, A A R Martin, A E Normington, L L B, B C L, W A Hammerton, J F Brown, F H Plummer £230 to £500

Stores Department

Controller, H Sparkes C B E. £1,200 to £1 500
Vice Controller, A G Tydeman £900 to £1,100
Asst Controllers, Lt Col H A. Mann O B E, M C, R Fanshawe £800 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, C J Gates W M Cook, Major C H Crisp, L W Wright, J M Rusk, C S Gulliver, Capt A S Rouse, B D Hurst, Maj P G Benell
London, £550 to £700, *Birmingham*, £495 to £630
Staff Officers, D Macadie M B E T Wevell, H Phillips, R J Fewings, W G Potter, H J S Bennett, G T Hensel, T L Adamson, H F Willmott, T H Henderson, W Mahon, A W Burt, Capt A Heath, W P Hines, H J Hill, P Given, G W Somers, C F Ratcliff, A F Glover, R Tonking, R Crook, R W R Cross M B E, D D Dell, R C Owen, H A Thomas, M H Hallett, R G Bonnett A G Fearon, H A Silcock, F L Hawkins, A H Oliver, S H Smith
London, £400 to £500, *Edinburgh*, £380 to £475, *Birmingham* £360 to £450

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom)

Surveyors, R F Bradford F J Gaves, R Bell, C H C Bullie T P Hobbins, C B E, A O Spafford, O B E V C Hall, O B E, C A Jackson R J. R Measham O B E, J T Foxell, F F Nunns, J W Jay, A H Bury (*acting*), £800 to £1,000 P W McIntyre £900 to £1,100
Asst Surveyors, 1st Class, D K Hopkyns H C A White, F W McConnell, L Hide M B E, W R Stott S F Sifton, I B Brumd, A S Langlands, Lt Col W R Roberts, S H Hunt, C J Miles, M B E, E B Davies M C, D Spottiswoode, A L Stocker, G P Hall, W H Coutts, G F Cairncross, J Sweeney, H O Halloran, I W Nicholson, H P Bullock M C S W Campbell, £550 to £700, H L Seeley H D Wooster, F N Gossling £600 to £750
Assist Surveyors, 2nd Class, J Caldwell Johnston, G Muir, O B E, J Haig Smith, O B E, Lt Col H H Neeves, D S O, M C, J Evans, A H Wilson, A R Angles, C R Millen, M C, D Mackenzie, A W Langford, A J Ryan, W H Bloomfield, R Hutchinson, C A Blackmore, F E Price, R H Locke, J R E Aitken, W H Macnaughton, S H Bates, W H Penny, S H Heid, L J Taylor, H Hewitt, G D Frazer, W H Mackenzie, John Evans, L M Smith, P W Urban, A Criswell, H N Pickering, J S Blake, R A Weir, W A Wolverson, £200 to £450, G Parsons, H F Rogers £200 to £475
Staff Officers, H A Harlop A F Clarke, E J Attwood, A Ackroyd S G Stanbury, S P Gahagan, F W S Essex, R G Gilbert F T Holden, C Chapman, £360 to £450, L H West away £400 to £500

Postmaster Surveyors

Birmingham, W P Baines, *Bristol*, W B Harris M B E, *Leeds*, Col A A Jayne, D S O, O B E, M C, *Liverpool*, Lt Col F H Kempe, M C, *Manchester*, J G Maddan, *Newcastle on Tyne*, F Ferguson, *Sheffield*, T J Hubbard, *Glasgow*, Lt Col F N Westbury O B E, *Belfast*, A J Arden

General Post Office,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Secretary, F G Milne £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, A J Turner, J Robertson £550 to £650
Staff Officers, A M Forsyth, J Kinloch J Macmillan, J F Calder, H G Bruce, J Service (£400 to £500), £380 to £475
Solicitor, J Richardson, W S
Accountant, W Yule £700 to £800
Examiner, W Hyslop £600 to £700
Book keeper, A Whitton £500 to £600
Staff Officers, W W Higgin, D Thomson, W Douglas, R C Johnstone, W M McIntosh, T H Shepley W Galloway £400 to £500
Controller (Postal and Telegraph District), J Munnoch £700 to £800
Deputy do, A C S Ingles £550 to £650
Assist Controller (Postal), J M Mitchell £480 to £540
Assist Controller (Telegraph), J G F Hogg £480 to £540

§PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE Whitehall, S W 1

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin A Council the number of which was about twelve was instituted by Alfred 895 and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council Having become unwieldy it was reconstituted in 1679 At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given in 1 228 Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors and they principally form the acting Privy Council The Council is summoned such to act with others upon the demise of the Crown and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council some of which are standing Committees and others constituted to deal with particular cases *e g* the Judicial Committee the Board of Trade *q v* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet

Lord President of the Council, Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, M P £2,000
Private Sec, Sir Geoffrey Fry, Bt, C B, C V O *unp*
Asst Private Sec Viscount Hinchingbrooke
Parliamentary do, Geoffrey Lloyd, M P *unp*
Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Col Sir Maurice Hankey, G C B, G C M G £3,000
Deputy do & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith, M V O, O B E £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerk, F C F Leadbitter £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C W Lumley, I S O £400 to £500

Cabinet Office.

2 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Secretary, Col Sir Maurice Hankey, G C B, C C M G
Deputy Secretary, R B Howorth C B, C M G
Principals L E Burgis C M G M V O (*Private Sec to Secretary*), W D Wilkinson, D S O, M C (*seconded from the Treasury*)

Committee of Imperial Defence,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Secretary, Col Sir Maurice Hankey, G C B, C C M G
Assistant Secs, C Longhurst, C B, Wing Com E J. Hodsoll, Maj N C Hind, Com C C A Allen R N, Lt Col H R Pownall D S O, M C
Confidential Clerk, Maj W H M Ives, O B E

Economic Advisory Council.

2 Whitehall Gardens S W 1

Joint Secretaries, Hubert D Henderson, A F Hemming, C B E
Confidential Clerk, Capt F W Rawlins, M B E
Historical Section
Secretary, Lt Col E Y Daniel, C B E

§THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W C 2

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories Search rooms open daily with certain exceptions from 10 to 4 30 Saturdays

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

10 to 2 The *Museum* (open Mon to Fri, 2 to 4 p m) contains *Domesday Book* (a vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086 and Domesday Chest, Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605) bull of Pope Clement VII confirming Henry VIII as Fidei Defensor (1524) the Scrap of Paper, and many other documents of permanent interest

Keeper of the Records The Master of the Rolls
Deputy, A F Stamp C B, F S A £1,400
Secretary, C T Flower, F S A £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (1st Class) J V Lyle; M S Giuseppi, I S O, F S A, H E Hendlam J B W Chapman, S C Ratcliff, I S O, M C B Dawes, F S A, C H Jenkinson, F S A J J O'Reilly, R L Atkinson M C, C S B Buckland £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (and Clans) A C Wood M C, D L Evans, K H Jeayes, P S Davies, J R Crompton J H Collingridge, H C Johnson, F H Stingsby, M C, H S Blakiston, Eve S G Potter, D B Waddell C F S Drew, L C Hector £200 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, A E Stamp C B, F S A

CITY OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE,

Guildhall, E C 2

Contains charters of William the Conqueror Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1837 ancient custumals, Horn Dunthorne Liber Custumarum Ordinationum Memorandorum and Albus Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1252 to present day records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603 and financial records from the 16th century together with numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest Regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal archives in existence Readers Room open Mon to Fri 10 a m to 4 45 p m (with certain exceptions)

Keeper of the City Records The Town Clerk
Deputy Keeper A H Thomas M A, F S A
Assistant Clerk, P E Jones, F L S

§PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W C 2
(*See also* p 360)

Public Trustee, Sir Oswald R A Simpkin K C B, C B E £2,500
Assistant Public Trustees T H Jacob, C B E, R S Shuckburgh £1,000 to £1,200
Acceptance Officer, E A Lowndes £500 to £900
Assistant Acceptance Officer F A Cox £350 to £500
Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments R R Whitty £500 to £900
Trust Officers R P Baulkwill F E Bowman, T Castle C J S Cooke, G Cooper Willis A S Ellison, A L Gale A E Glover R R Guy R Higson, F W Hurst W M Limb A G Mears A G Norris S A Pander G M Rowland J Stenning, J J Sullivan R M Thrupp H M Wallace £500 to £800 and £500 to £900
Chief Clerk J S Wilkes £550 to £700
Signing Officer, J H E Higgins £500 to £700
Statistical Officer G R Firth £400 to £500
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss E D Garnett O B E £350 to £500
Lady Visitor Miss S G Cull £250 to £350
Chief Accountant A E Day, O B E £850 to £1 000
Assistant Chief Accountant W M Ponking
Accountants A H Craig, A G Peak K Hadfield J B Henry, S H Maunder S A Tansley £500 to £700
Cashier, A H Cobbett £450 to £650
Income Tax Officer C L Thompson £500 to £700
Investment Managers, W Fuller Smith, F H Blore £850 to £1,000
Assistant Investment Managers, H A Barnett, G H Porter, F G Turner £500 to £700
Securities Officer, F W Norledge £500 to £700
Chief Property Adviser, H H Hadden, O B E, F S I £700 to £1,000
Assistant Property Advisers, C Bowes, F S I, P G Crawley, F A I £400 to £700

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester

Deputy Public Trustee, T M Young £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk, P Archer, M B E £700 to £900
Trust Officers, G T Coates, G P Seed, A G Taylor, A A Webster £400 to £700
Chief Accountant, F E Chapman £500 to £700
Accountant, W R Howlie £400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Property Section, E A Ashby £400 to £650
Chief Clerk, Securities do, H Gregson £500 to £700
Staff Officer, R Watson £350 to £550

§PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E C

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works During the financial year 1931 32 the Commissioners advanced loans amounting to £19 982 867 Of the total advanced out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £10 472 217 was for purposes of the Housing Acts

The average rate of interest was —

£ s d		
4 15 2	per cent in	1931 32
4 17 11	,,	1930 31
5 1 0	,,	1929 30
5 0 2	,	1928 29
5 0 0		1927 28
4 19 5	,	1926 27
4 15 10	,	1925 26
4 15 8		1924 25

Chairman, The Rt Hon Lord Hunsdon *unp*
Deputy Chairman Laurence Currie *unp*
Secretary, H G H Barnes £1,500
Assist Secretary (Legal), D F Buckley £800 to £1 000
Assist do and Chief Clerk T B Ellis I S O £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S W 1

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne with the consent of Parliament transferred to the Governors the annual income of the first fruits and tenths derived from the sees dignities and benefices with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings By the *First Fruits and Tenths Measure* 1926 these payments have been extinguished with a few exceptions The surplus income from capital held by the Governors is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £300 in net annual value, the total amount so available for the year ended Dec 31 1931 was £24 560 They are the Central Authority under the *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure* 1923 and important duties have been laid upon them in connection with ecclesiastical tithe rentcharge under the *Tithe Act* 1925. The *Governors act as trustees for endowments and many* descriptions of Church funds They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings and for dilapidations

Secretary and Treasurer, F G Hughes
Principal Assistant Secretary, W G Hannah.
Senior Asst Secretary D F Smeaton
Head of Tithe Division, C S Amsden
Deputy do J R Brumfit
Solicitor, E J Hale
Asst Solicitors, N H Oldham, L R C Cornford
Architect, Martin Skinner
Asst Architect, A P Lay
Chief Accountant, H R Ford
Assistant M L Warren
Accountant (Tithes Accounts), C G Harris
Assist Accountant (Tithes Accounts), D F Herring
Asst Heads of Divisions, E Jump, W J P Smith, W Holford, S D Knight, G C Baird, J. H Hurdman W J Gimson
Higher Executive Officers, F. E Willott, R E Darby, F W Estherley, S B Wood, A. Fraser; C. Needell, S. C Grimes, W E Tickner

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY AND ANGLO-SCOTTISH RAILWAYS ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY.

44, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S W 1

The *Railways (Valuation for Rating)* Act 1930 applies the principle of valuation *in cumulo* to valuation for rating of the undertakings of the four amalgamated railway companies so far as they are situate in England and Wales and of the Metropolitan Railway Company the Act may be applied (by Scheme) to the undertakings of any other Railway Company The valuation of railway hereditaments for local rates in England and Wales will in future be determined by the Railway Assessment Authority set up under the Act and not by the Local Rating Authorities and Assessment Committees The Act also provides for the setting up of an Anglo-Scottish Railways Assessment Authority (called the Joint Authority) whose function is to apportion the greater part of the receipts of the two amalgamated railway companies operating in England and in Scotland (viz L M S and L N E) between those two countries

Chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the Joint Authority, Joshua Schofield, K C
Clerk of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the Joint Authority, A E Joll

§DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

16 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S W 1

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28 1915 amended by an Order in Council dated February 6 1928 to direct subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research The Committee consists of the holders for the time being of certain Ministerial offices The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred By Charter dated November 23 1916 amended by a supplemental Charter dated April 27 1928 the members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee On December 15 1916 a separate Department having its own Parliamentary Vote was created for the service of the Committee

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1932 33 amounts to £475 399 an increase of £19 395 on the same estimate for 1931 32 The gross estimate amounts to £693 084 Headquarters administration £27 800 Grants for Research £102 250 Research Work and Research Establishments (except Geological Survey and Museum) £498 360 Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology £64 674

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council
Advisory Council, Lord Rutherford of Nelson, O M D Sc LL D F R S (*Chairman*), Sir Arthur Balfour Bt, K B E Sir William H Bragg, O M K B E, D Sc F R S E J Butler C M G C I E D Sc, M R F R S A C G Egerton F R S, Professor A Fowler D Sc F R S J Henderson J t, Sir Clement D M Hindley K C I E, M Inst C E, M Inst M E (Ind), Kenneth Lee L L D, Lord Rayleigh Sc D F R S N V Sidgwick O B E Sc D, F R S *Secretary to the Council* Sir Frank E Smith, K C B, C B E, D Sc, L L D, Sec R S

Headquarters Staff.

Secretary, Sir Frank E Smith, K C B C B E, D Sc, L L D, Sec R S £2,800
Private Secretary, G R D Hogg
Assistant Secs, L I S Lloyd, C B, £1,300, A L Hetherington £1,000 to £1,200
Principals L C Bromley, O F Brown W A M Murray, R O'F Oakley, P J Wheeldon, O B E (*Establishment Officer*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, I G Evans, G R D Hogg £200 to £500
Records Officer, C A Spencer £500 to £600
Asst Records Officer, H J Dowden £250 to £350
Senior Staff Officer, C D James £500 to £600
Staff Officers, W F Law, £400 to £500, Miss M Robb £300 to £400
Higher Grade Clerks, W H Bervis, L W Crawford, W A Macdonald, F W Smith, J Williamson £300 to £400

Building Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir G W Humphreys, K B E M Inst C E

Building Research Station
Bucknalls Garston, near Watford

Director of Research R E Stradling, M C, Ph D, D Sc, A M Inst C E £1,200
Superintendent of Laboratories, B H Wilson £800 to £1,000
Principal Assistant P W Burnett, A Dalmain £650 to £750
Senior Assistants B Bakewell, A F Dutton, W H Glanville D Sc £500 to £600
Assistants J F Baker D Sc F I Brady A D Cowper N Davey R Fitzsimmons, I M Lea, R J Schaffer, F J Shipman £350 to £450 H E Beckett D G R Bonnell I F Cooling H M Llewellyn C M Watkins Ph D £250 to £350
Principal Technical Assistant F J McConnell £305 to £350
Accountant Miss I A Leighton £300 to £400

Chemical Research

Chairman of Board N V Sidgwick, O B E, Sc D, F R S

Chemical Research Laboratory
Teddington Middlesex

Director of Research, Prof G J Morgan O B E, D Sc, F R S £1,200
Principal Assistant, G D Bengough, D Sc £650 to £750
Senior Assistants R Taylor, D D Pratt, Ph D £500 to £600
Assistants, J G Mitchell, Ph D W H J Vernon, D Sc Ph D £350 to £450 F H Burstall, E A Coulson Ph D G R Davies D Sc, Ph D, H Ingleson D Phil A R Lee Ph D N J L Megson, A F J Pettet E Walton £250 to £350, Miss J Stewart, Ph D £215 to £275
Principal Clerical Assistant, H Pongue £305 to £350
High Grade Clerk, F H Bell £300 to £400

Food Investigation.

Chairman of Board, Sir Joseph G Broodbank J P
Director of Food Investigation Sir William B Hardy, D Sc Ll D F R S
Assistant Director J Barnard I S O £700 to £900

Low Temperature Research Station
Downing Street, Cambridge

Superintendent Sir William B Hardy D Sc Ll D F R S (*inclusive*) £1 350
Principal Assistant F Kidd D Sc £650 to £750
Senior Assistants T Moran D Sc Ph D, F N Morris J J Pigué, A J Smith, Ph D £500 to £600
Assistants J Baker Ph D J M Bryan E H Cullow Ph D, F C Smith Ph D £350 to £450 J Brooks Ph D R B Haines, Ph D, C H Lea, Ph D, R G Tomkins, Ph D £250 to £350

Torry Research Station
Aberdeen

Superintendent A Lumley £600 to £800
Assistants G A Reay, Ph D, £350 to £450 J A Lovern Ph D £250 to £350

Ditton Laboratory
East Malling near Maidstone Kent

Principal Assistant, C West D Sc £650 to £750
Assistant, J K Hardy £350 to £450

Forest Products Research.

Chairman of Board Principal Sir James C Irvine, G B E, D Sc, I L D, F R S

Forest Products Research Laboratory
Princes Risborough, Bucks

Director of Research, R S Pearson, C I E, F L S £1,000 to £1,200

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 281.*

Assistant Director, F M Oliphant £650 to £750
Administration Officer, A R H Cox £500 to £600
Timber Mechanics Officer, C J Chaplin (*inclusive*) £900 to £990
Timber Utilization Officer, Major J R Cosgrove, D S O M C (*inclusive*) £900 to £990
Principal Assistant S F C Stillwell £650 to £750
Senior Assistant K St G Cartwright £500 to £600
Assistants W W Barkas, J Bryan W G Campbell, R C Fisher PH D, P Harris £350 to £450 Miss M H O Dwyer PH D, £275 to £350 F H Armstrong, R G Bateson F R Cain S H Clarke W P K Findlay, J Latham, B J Rendle, F D van Rest, £250 to £350, Miss C B Pettifor £215 to £275
Temporary Assistants, A N David, H E Kinns, W H Lovegrove
Higher Grade Clerk, L Forbes £300 to £400

Fuel Research

Chairman of Board Sir Harold Hartley, C B E, M C F R S
Director of Research F S Sinnatt M B E D Sc £1,200
Assistant to the Director, Miss E O Henrici £700 to £900
Int Hygiene Officer Sir Frederic L Nathan, K B E (*part time*)

Fuel Research Station
Blackwall Lane East Greenwich S E 10

Chief Engineer Eng Capt J Fraser Shaw R N £1 100
Chief Chemist J G King PH D £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, A T Barber A Buckle D McDougal A H Manning, PH D £500 to £600 I F Hurley (*acting*)
Assistants W E Bikes D T Davies PH D M A Matthews D Sc PH D £350 to £450 H Bardgett J H G Cable R Cock R Dickinson L Horton PH D A C Mames H E Newall J Rogers O A Saunders, A H Taylor, M B E R A A Taylor, W J Walker PH D, F T Wilkins, F A Williams, PH D £250 to £350, Miss F M E Shepherd £215 to £275
Principal Technical Assistant C W G Ockleford £305 to £350
Staff Officer C B Fitzgerald £400 to £500

Physical and Chemical Survey of National Coal Resources

Senior Assistants J Slater, PH D (*Sheffield*) W J Skilling (*Glasgow*) £500 to £600, *Assistants*, A Dawe (*Nottingham*) J H Jones, PH D (*Newcastle*), £350 to £450 H Burn (*Newcastle*), J R Campbell PH D (*Glasgow*) T Evans D Hicks (*Liverpool*), J O N Millott (*Stoke on Trent*), F Scott (*Birmingham*) A M Windloss (*Leeds*) £250 to £350

Radio Research

Chairman of Board, Lt Col A G Lee, O B E, M C

Radio Research Station
Slough, Bucks

Principal Assistant R A Watson Watt £650 to £750
Assistants, R H Bufield, I H Bumbridge Bell, J I Heid, £350 to £450, S R Chapman, £250 to £350 Miss M Taylor, PH D £215 to £275

Water Pollution Research

Chairman of Board Sir R Robertson K B E D Sc, LL D F R S
Director of Research H T Calvert M B E, PH D F I C (*part time*)
Assistant Director A Parker D Sc £800 to £900

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology

Head Offices Jermyn Street London S W 1 and Southpark 19 Grange Terrace Edinburgh (Branch Offices at Manchester Newcastle on Tyne and York)

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832 it was under the Science and Art Department from 1853 till 1900 when that Department became merged in the Board of Education On Nov 1 1919 the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world and especially Great Britain

Chairman of Geological Survey Board, Dr T F Sibly, D Sc, LL D
Director of Survey and Museum, Sir John S Flett, K B E D Sc, LL D, F R S £1,200 to £1,500
Assistants to Director, B Smith, Sc D (*England*), M Macgregor (*Scotland*) £800 to £900
District Geologists, C E N Bromehead, R G Carruthers H Dewey, C H Dinham I Eastwood, I L Kitchin, Sc D, PH D F R S (*Palæontologist*), J F Richey M C H H Thomas Sc D F R S (*Petrographer*), G V Wilson, W B Wright Sc D £650 to £750
Senior Geologists, G A Burnett, C I Chatwin, H G Dines, F F L Dixon, A Fowler, D Haldane J Phemister, D Sc R W Pocock, J Pringle T Robertson PH D R L Sherlock, D Sc J B Simpson, F M Trotter D Sc I H Whitehead, D A Wray PH D £450 to £650
Geologists J K Allan, W Anderson S Buchan, R Crookall PH D, F H Edmunds, W N Edwards V A Eyles T N George PH D S E Hollingworth R C B Jones, M C W Q Kennedy D Sc J Knox W Lloyd, A G MacGregor M C G H Mitchell, PH D, W C C Rose, G Ross J V Stephens C J Stubblefield, PH D, L H Tonks, F B A Welch PH D £250 to £450
Higher Grade Clerk, P A Frisby £300 to £400
Superintendents of Maps A E N Haynes G G Turkington £200 to £350

Museum of Practical Geology,
Jermyn Street, London S W 1

Curator and Librarian, W F P McLintock, D Sc £650 to £750
Asst Curator, A F Hallimond £450 to £650
Assist Librarian, E G W Elliott £500 to £600

The National Physical Laboratory,

Teddington, Middlesex

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1900 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants The Laboratory comprises eight main sections —(1) *Physics* (2) *Electricity*, (3) *Metrology*, (4) *Engineering* (5 *Aerodynamics* 6) *Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry*, 7) *The William Froude Laboratory* (8) *Secretarial*

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee The President of the Royal Society
Vice Chairman of General Board and Executive Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook K C B, D Sc LL D, F R S
Director, Sir Joseph Petavel K B E, D Sc F R S (*and Joint Superintendent*) £1,500
Secretary, W F Higgins £850
Assistant to the Secretary, J W Christelow £500 to £600
Accountant G F Bailey £725
Higher Grade Clerks, P H Durham, W J Gower, A May, H Shepherd £300 to £400

Physics Department

Superintendent, G W C Kaye O B E D Sc £800 to £1,000
Principal Assistants, E Griffiths, D Sc F R S T Smith £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, J S Anderson, D Sc, A H Davis, D Sc, J Guild, F H Schofield G Shearer, D Sc £500 to £600
Assistants, J H Awbery, J Buckhurst, J A Hall, £350 to £450, G H Aston G E Bell, W Binks, R Donaldson E J Evans, N Fleming, A E Knowler, D S Perfect R W Powell, J Thewlis, C Wainwright, W A Wood £250 to £350
Principal Observers, A G Williams, M B E, £400, G Badderly, A C Cooper £305 to £350

Electricity Department

Superintendent, E H Rayner, Sc D £800 to £1,000
Principal Assistant, J W T Walsh, D Sc £650 to £750

Senior Assistants, H Buckley, L Hartshorn, D SC, R L Smith Rose, PH D, D SC, R S J Spilsbury £500 to £600
Assistants, H C Booth, F M Colebrook, L J Collier, R Davis, T I Jones, H A Thomas, C E Webb, £350 to £450, A H M Arnold G W Bowdler, A Felton, C J W Grieveson, P J Higgs, T H Harrison, J S McPetrie, J S Preston, E Rushton W G Standing, W S Stiles, J E P I Vigouroux £250 to £350
Principal Observers, W Barnett, W H H Brookes W H Eastland £305 to £350

Meteorology Department

Superintendent, J E Sears, C B E £1 200
Principal Assistant, S W Attwell M B E £650 to £750
Senior Assistants F A Gould, F H Rolt M B E, V Stott, G A Tomlinson £500 to £600
Assistants, H P Blowam J S Cluk, W H Johnson, W G Ridge, £350 to £450 H Barnell, P H Bigg, D Clayton J C Evans, PH D £250 to £350
Principal Observer H A Deer £305 to £350
Higher Grade Clerk, E C Cook £300 to £400

Engineering Department

Superintendent, H J Gough, M B E, D SC PH D £800 to £1,000
Principal Assistants, A Bailey, R G C Batson C J Ikeman £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, R W Fenning, M B E, G A Hankins £500 to £600
Assistants J Bradley, H E Smith, H J Tapsell, £350 to £450, F Aughtie W D Brown W F Cope, H L Cox, R Houghton, S A Wood £250 to £350

Aerodynamics Department

Superintendent E F Relf £800 to £1,000
Principal Assistants, A Fage, J L Nayler £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, L W Bryant, W L Cowley, R A Frazer, H B Irving, R Jones D SC, T Lavender L F G Simmons £500 to £600
Assistants, H Bateman, A S Batson W J Duncan C N H Lock, E Owen H C H Townend, D H Williams, £350 to £450, V M Falkner A S Halliday PH D, R Warden £250 to £350
Principal Observer, T H Newstead £305 to £350

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry

Superintendent, C H Desch, D SC, F R S £1 250
Principal Assistant, S L Archbutt, J L Haughton, D SC £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, G Barr, D SC, C H M Jenkins W H Withey £500 to £600
Assistants, F Adcock, M B E, L L Bircumshaw, Miss M L V Gavler, D SC J D Grogan, Miss I H Hadfield, G D Preston I F Rooney, H A Sloman, V H Stott, N P Tucker, D Turnell, P G Ward, £350 to £450, M L Becker, G A Mellor, W E Prytherch, W P Rees £250 to £350

The William Froude Laboratory

Superintendent, G S Baker, O B E, M INST N A £1,200
Principal Assistant, J L P Kent M INST N A £650 to £750
Assistants, W C S Wigley, £350 to £450, G H Bottomley, G Hughes, F H Todd £250 to £350

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd, S W 7

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H R H the Prince of Wales, K G
Chairman, Board of Management, The Lord Macmillan, LL D.
Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F R S.
Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, C.V.O.

§THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S W 1.

The National Savings Movement is directed in England and Wales by the National Savings Committee H R H the Prince of Wales is Patron of the Movement and in Scotland by the Scottish Savings Committee The members of the National Savings Committee are appointed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and include twelve representatives elected annually by the voluntary workers in the National Savings Movement and also representatives of such State Departments and other institutions as have a special interest in the promotion of popular thrift In its origins the National Savings Committee goes back to the National War Savings Committee set up in 1915 to help in the financing of the Great War

An important part of the organisation of the National Savings Movement is the *Savings Association*—a voluntarily conducted savings club for the purchase of National Savings Certificates by instalments At the end of August 1932 there were 32 229 of these Associations at work Savings Associations are in the various areas of the country are usually attached to the *Local Savings Committees* of the area these Committees being the links between Savings Associations and the National Savings Committee

The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in February 1916 to August 31 1932 was 1 106 718 015 their cash value being £870 984 162 The amount including accrued interest remaining to the credit of investors in Savings Certificates on that date was approximately £480 000 000 On April 1 1922 the price of the Savings Certificate was raised from 15s 6d to 16s the maturity value remaining 20s On October 1 1925 the maturity value was reduced to 24s

The sale of Savings Certificates was suspended from the night of June 30 1932 on the announcement of the proposals of the Conversion of Five per Cent War Loan A new issue was put on sale on August 2 1932 at a purchase price of 16s attaining a value of 23s in 11 years

President, Sir Robert M Kindersley, G B E
Chairman, Maj Gen Rt Hon J L B Seely, C B, C M G, D S O, T D
Vice Chairmen, Sir F G Chambers, K B E, Sir W Schooling K B E
Sec Sir Lawrence Margerison, C B E £1 000 to £1,200
Director of Organisation, Evan Hughes, C B E £700 to £900
Director of Accounts, J R Phillips, O B E £750 to £900
Senior Clerks, J McMillan, R D Kingham, O B E £550 to £700
Commissioners L H Beesley H J Clare, G G L Cruickshank, P J E Dalmahoy, Miss D Deane, D T Evans, M C, P I Hone, D S O, M C, E C H Jones, W F Macdonald, Miss E N Macrae, M B E E W Stanger, O B E, J E Thomas J F Woolley £500 to £700
Executive Officers (Higher Grade), W H Hare M B E (*Establishment Officer*), W C H Crosby, G W Large S D Charles M C £400 to £500
First Class Clerk, J O Francis (*Publicity Officer*) £350 to £500
Supt of Female Staff, Miss K. G D Looker £300 to £400

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

122 George Street, Edinburgh

President, The Duke of Atholl, K T, C C V O, C B, D S O
Chairman Sir Alexander K Wright, K B E, LL D, D I
Secretary, J L Wells O B E £400 to £600

§SCOTTISH OFFICE,

Dover House, Whitehall, S W 1, and 9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Secretary of State, Rt Hon Sir Godfrey Collins, C M G, M P £2,000
Private Sec, D Milne
Do (Parly), — *unp*
Under-Secretary of State, Sir John Lamb, K C B £2,500
Private Sec, P J Spratt £150
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State A Noel Skelton, M P " " £1,200
Private Sec, W S Murrie " " £150
Do (Parly), Lord Dunglass, M P. *unp*

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Asst Under Secretary of State, P J G Rose, C B £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, P R Laird, R V Duke, D S O, M C J E de Watteville £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A S Cotton, O B E, F O Stewart, T D Fairgrieve, M C, D Milne, T McQ Walker, H Crow, H J Cheale £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, W S Murrie, C C Cunningham, J B W Armstrong J Anderson £200 to £500

Staff Clerks, P J Spratt, W Hansford, E G Offord, C G R H Jacques £400 to £500

Counsel to the Secretary of State, P F Wood, C B, K C, M G Fisher, Adv

Inspector of Anatomy, Sir Norman Walker, M D £700

Do Constabulary, Brig Gen R M Dudgeon, D S O, M C £800 to £1 000

Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex King

§H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE,

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S W 1, Gorse street, *Hollinwood*, Lancs, 47A George Street, *Edinburgh*, 1 St Andrew's Crescent, *Cardiff*, Custom House, *Belfast*

Publications Sale Offices —

Retail —Adastral House, Kingsway, W C 2, 26, York Street, *Manchester*, 120, George Street, *Edinburgh*, 1, St Andrew's Crescent, *Cardiff*, 15, Donegall Square West, *Belfast*

Wholesale —Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S E 1, 120, George Street, *Edinburgh*

H M Stationery Office was established in 1782 and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments and the superintendence and control of Government printing & contracts. The Controller under Letters Patent is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The amount estimated to pay the salaries &c in 1932 33 was £253 401

Controller, W R Codling, C B, C V O, C B E £1,800

Private Sec J G Hughes Roberts, M V O

Deputy Controller, Lt Col N G Scorgie, C B E, M V O £1,200

Establishment Officer, J B Gotts, O B E £700 to £900

Registrar, C F S Plumbley £400 to £500

Director of Accounts, A L Screech, O B E £700 to £900

Director of Publications, E W E Liddington, O B E £600 to £800

Director of Supplies, G McIsaac £600 to £800

Director of Duplicating and Distributing, E H Chapman, M B E £600 to £800

Director of Transport, Capt A Hammond £500 to £600

Director of Mechanical Accounting, S E Lovatt £700 £600 to £800

Director of Printing and Binding, D S Todd B A £600 to £800

General Manager of Printing Works, A J Biggs O B E £850

Chief Receiver and Examiner, E C Bateman, M B E £500 to £600

Supt Northern Area Branch, H A White £600 to £800

Supt Edinburgh Branch R J Palmer £500 to £600

Supt Belfast Branch, T C D Evans £400 to £500

Officer in Charge, Cardiff Branch W S Fox £300 to £400

Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, &c, L W Hill, £600 to £650, J P Stevenson, M B E, J M Newnham, (*Technical*) J H Whitehead, J Stone, M B E, F Bridges £500 to £600

Chief Examiner of Printing and Binding Accounts, G W Riley, M B E £500 to £600

Staff Officers (*Clerical*), L C Dashfield, C H Stranger W J Langman, C F S Plumbley, H G Pearce F Phillipps, E C Briggs M C, J A Wright, B Sc (Lond) G P Thomson, H Goodall, C Lawton, W Hawkins, R M Griffiths, A E W Rumbold, T C D Evans, P H J Dover (*acting*), (*Technical*), J Paterson, E A Dawe, W C Cowell, W J T Archer, H E Wade, A G Petley, C B Thornton £400 to £500

Clerks, Higher Grade, A. L Harris, A Craddusk; R. J. S Webber; B S Baker, M. W Womack, E W Ede, J G Hughes Roberts, M V O, G. Allard, W Cox, A Ryder, H G Smith, G A. Ogle, W J Milner, W S Slater, R E White (*unestablished*), D Campbell, A. W Leddington, S H Packer, W N Forrest, R A Williams, D C Glen, W G Smyth, R P Roberts, C S Walker F G Brittan, B C S Cornes, F W Vessey, F H Nunn, D J Jenkins, A L Turner, C A J Argent, C H Legg H Pontin *A C Brown, *H J Blewitt, *C S Day, *F R Cowell, B A B Sc (Econ), *A F Baldwin £300 to £400

Technical Clerks, Higher Grade, F E Cawley, W F P Stockham, T Brimelow, H C Tuckey, C A G Biggs, F E Sewell, C J Bruce G A Eden, E W Gairod, E R J Brimmell J Jackson, W S Fox, W C Petley, T Smith, O G Williams, W Broadbent, F R D Horn, G Gardiner, J O Farrow, F W Hallam £300 to £400

Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, H A Bromley, H W Foreman £300 to £400

Supernumerary Executive Officers, E E Etchells, W R Griffiths, F W S Hittam, C W Browning £100 to £400

Technical Adviser — Cinematography, E Foxon Cooper (*unestablished*) £600 to £800

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W C 2

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487 and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857 the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act 1908 took over as from March 31 1909 all rights powers and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. Under the Land Drainage Act 1930 the Conservators were reconstituted as from April 1 1931 and appointed the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area.

Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Desborough K C, C V O

Vice Chairman, Charles G Field, J P

Secretary, F W Geary.

§BOARD OF TRADE,

Great George Street, S W 1.

Headquarters, Great George Street, S W 1, *Bankruptcy Dept*, 20, Great Smith Street S W 1

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E C 3, *Standards Dept*, 6 & 7, Old Palace Yard, S W 1.

(See also *Dept of Overseas Trade* and *Patent Office*)

A Council for Trade and Plantations was instituted by King Charles II in 1660. This paid Council was abolished in 1782 and in 1786 a Committee of the Council on Trade (which unlike the other Council Committees had a President of its own) was appointed. The President of the Board of Trade as at present constituted controls the Department principally responsible for matters relating to trade and industry. The Board is concerned with international commercial and industrial policy and administers certain statutes including those relating to merchant shipping and seamen bankruptcy joint stock companies gas key industries merchandise marks cinematograph films weights and measures patents designs trade marks and copyright and mines and quarries. It administers the Coastguard and also exercises control over the principal lighthouse authorities of the country, and over the construction of works on tidal lands. It collects and publishes statistics of the trade and industry shipping and navigation of this country its Dominions and Protectorates and foreign countries as well as particulars of customs tariffs regulations &c and publishes a weekly journal of commercial information. The *Food Council* is attached to this department. The Department arranges the provision of all sea transport required for the conveyance of personnel and stores by the fighting services and other Government Departments. In addition it undertakes duties arising out of the War the most important now remaining being those of the Clearing Office for Enemy Debts. Jointly with the Foreign Office it controls the Overseas Trade Department.

President, Rt Hon Walter Runciman, M P £5,000

Private Secs, W B Brown, C B E, J R C Helmore

Parly do, Geoffrey Peto, C B E, M P *unpaid*

Personal Private Sec, Miss R Miller *unpaid*

' Acting

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Parliamentary Sec E L Burgin LL D, M P £1 500
Private Sec R M Nowell
Parly do J A L Duncan M P *unpaid*

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries
(1) (*Overseas Trade*) I t Col J Colville D S O M P £2 000
Private Secs W G Weston (*Board of Trade*)
F L Mercier (*Dept of Overseas Trade*)
Parly do, Harold Mitchell F R G S M P *unpaid*
(2) (*Mines*) Ernest Brown M B E £1 500
Private Sec H G Gunn
Parliamentary do Dr Sidney J Peters M B E *unpaid*
Chief Economic Adviser to H M Govt Sir Frederick W Leith Ross K C M G C B £3 000
Private Sec Miss N E F Cracknell M B E
Chief Industrial Adviser to H M Govt Sir Horace J Wilson K C B C B E £3 000
Private Sec R J W Stacy
Permanent Secretary, Sir Horace P Hamilton K C B £3 000
Private Sec G S Bailey
Second Sec Sir Henry Fountain K C M G C B £2 200
Under Secs F J Foley, C B, E H Hodgson C B, O B E

Heads of Departments.

Mines Sir Alfred Faulkner C B C B E (*Under Sec for Mines*) £1 800
Petroleum (*Mines Dept*) F C Starling (*Director*)
Overseas Trade Sir F I P Clowe K C M G (*Comptroller Gen*) £1 800
Industries and Manufactures L Brwett C B E (*Princ Asst Sec*) £1 200 to £1 500
Do W Palmer (*Asst Sec*) £1 000 to £1 200
Do (*as Administration*) J F Roberts M B E (*Director*)
Patent Office and Industrial Property Sir W S Tarratt (*Comptroller Gen*) £1 500
Commercial Relations and Treaties T St Q Hill O B E and A F Overton M C (*Asst Secs*) £1 000 to £1 200
Statistics H Leak (*Asst Sec*) £1 000 to £1 200
General H F Carlill (*Asst Sec*) £1 000 to £1 200
Do Standards A J Trump (*Controller*) £650 to £800
Do Food Council J R Willis M C (*Secretary*)
Mercantile Marine F J Bolley M B E (*Under Sec*)
Do Asst Secretaries G F Baker M B E, W Cutler £1 000 to £1 200
Do Director of Sea Transport W G Hynard C B E £1 000 to £1 200
Do Deputy Asst Secy C H Grimshaw £1 000
Do Deputy Dir of Sea Transport, A Alcorn O B E £850 to £1 000
Do, Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen J B Harrold C B E R N R
Companies J J Wills (*Comptroller*) £1 000 to £1 200
Bankruptcy D Williams (*Inspector General*) *and Controller Clearing Office (Enemy Debts)* £1 000 to £1 200
Solicitor, Sir Thomas Barnes C B E £1 500 to £1 800
Finance F J Elliot (*Acting Asst Sec*) £1 000
Establishment, R V Headland O B E (*Asst Sec*) £1 000 to £1,200
Intelligence and Parliamentary C H Boyd, O B E

Other Officers.

Assistant Secretaries Sir C Patrick Duff K C B, C V O (*on loan to Prime Minister's Secretariat*) (plus £300)
W B Brown C B E £1 000 to £1 200
Principals C H Boyd, O B E, R D Fennelly, F A Griffiths M C, N A Guttery E Hale, J B Harrold O B E R N R, J G Henderson O B E, M C, H F Hill, A S Hoskin, T G Jenkins M C, Miss A H M Kilroy (*acting*) A E Lee E H S Marker F H Norman, E W Reurdon (*acting*) J F Ronca O B E, R J Shackle C F Sledmere, G A G Stanley M B E, G L Watkinson, J R Willis, M C, Men £700 to £900, Women £600 to £750
Assistant Principals, G S Bailey, H Beer, R C Bryant, F A Cohen W Graham M B E, D Haigh J R C Helmore R Kelf Cohen, R M Nowell, R J W Stacy, W G Weston, A G White, £200 to £500
Assistant Solicitors, R C Bridges, H E G Burls £1 000 to £1,200
Professional Members of Mercantile Marine Dept Capt V R Brandon C B E R N, Capt H B Pope O B E £1 000
Chief Clerks H J Howland, A H Lake Hon G A Sinclair (£750 to £900), S W H I £750 t £850
Inspectors of Official Receivers A H Ward B E £750 to £850
Chief Accountant (*C O B D*) G W C Davis (*acting*) £750 t £850
Assist Director Sea Transport W J Dorrell M B E £750 to £850
Controller (*Standard*) R J Trump £650 t £800
Chief Auditor (*Bankruptcy Dept*) W H I Patterson £650 to £750
Chief Staff Officers S E J Brady M B E, F H Taylor £550 to £700
Superintending Clerks P G Glennie M B E, H W Griffin C F W Justice B E £550 to £700
Assist Chief Clerks (*Solicitors*) H E Harris N G Newington R B Wood £550 to £700
Accountants J E Goldsmid O B E, F J Legg (*acting*) J E Nichols M B E £550 to £700
Auditor (*Bankruptcy Dept*) S J Campling £550 to £700
Senior Executive Officers R H Havlett, I F Metcalfe C B E £550 to £700
Assist Reg Genl of Shipping & Seamen C F Knight £500 to £600
Senior Staff Officers &c C W Bird, C K Hobson M B E, W J Killingback, W J Morgan, I M Nash, B F Picknett, W S Rainbow, L F Shepherd, S T Tigar, W T Turner C B E £500 to £600
Staff Officers &c H W Acres M B E, G C Agel, T G Austin M B E, M I Barton, A H Carter, R J N Clean, I G Childens, C A Collier, H A Colls M B E, D F Fades (*acting*), G F Filkins, P L Edwards, W G Ferguson, F I Fielden, H S Freeman, H V Gibbons (*acting*), C B Glenister, W Gray, J Hamilton, H H Hammond M B E, I C Hills, C D Jennery, N F Kearsley, I R C Koepprel, Miss A McKerrow M B E, W H Matthews, A J Medcalf, F Middleton, H C Miller, L I Morby, H C Ostin (*acting*), C J Ovey, A F Pike, J Pinlay, L H Price O B E, H L Spencer, W F Stimpson, F W Taylor, J B Vigor, F J Waller, F C Wells, F A Witherden, A W Wright
Men £400 t £500, Women £300 to £400
Librarian H D Richardson £400 to £500
Professional Clerks (*Solicitors*) R M Mainwaring, M Mort, R I Sich £200 to £500

Mines Department,

Cromwell House Dean Stanley Street Millbank, S W 1

Secretary for Mines Ernest Brown M C M P £1 350
Private Secretary (*Parl Secretary*) Dr Sidney J Peters M P *unpaid*
Private Secretary H G Gunn
Under Secretary for Mines Sir Alfred Faulkner C B E R £1 800
Private Secretary I G Lowry
Principal Assistant Secretary and Deputy Under Sec for Mines H W Cole C B E £1 200 to £1 500
Assistant Under Secretaries E G Fudge, W G Nott Bower £1 000 to £1 200
Principals F Millinson C B E, F C Starling (*also Director of Petroleum*), G H D Pryor, F W Ravensheur, I M Forsyth, R J Moffat M B E, A D Stedman M B E (*acting*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals L G Lowry, C H S de Feye, H G Gunn, R N Quirk, D F Smith £200 to £500
Statistical Officer R F Taylor M B E £650 to £750
Conciliation Officer and Labour Adviser W L Cook O B E, J J £750 to £850
Senior Staff Officers, J J Allen £550 to £700, E G Williams M B E £500 to £600
Staff Officers G F Anderson, M B E M C, A F Beadle M B E, A B Collier, F J Coleman M B E, G B Brown R D, A M Anderson, F F Cook, D Morgan, G W C Norfolk, E Archer, C E I Bird (*acting*), J J Somper (*acting*), N Smith (*acting*) £400 to £500

Accountant, T A Bennett £400 to £500

MINES INSPECTORATE

Chief Inspector of Mines, Sir Henry Walker, C B E £1,200 to £1 500
Deputy do, F H Wynne, C B F, B Sc £1,100
Medical Inspector S W Fisher M D £600 to £900
Electrical Insp J A B Horsley O B E £850 to £1 000
Divisional Inspectors F H Frazer (*acting*) *Doncaster*; J R Felton O B E *Nottingham*, T Greenland Davies, *Newcastle on Tyne* W J Charlton, *Manchester* J Masterton, O B E, *Edinburgh* J M Carey C B E *Cardiff*, T Ashley, *Swansea*, W E F Hartley, *Birmingham* £850 to £1,000
Senior Inspectors, T Boydell, M B E, *Crewe* A H Steele *Nottingham* F S Rees *Cardiff*, H T Foster *Edinburgh* H J Humphrys D S O, M C *Newcastle on Tyne* P S Lea *Swansea*, P T Jenkins *Newport Mon*, T L McBride, *Manchester* G C k *Leeds*, A Stoker *Glasgow* F Rowley *Birmingham* H S S Scott *Durham*, J Hall *Sheffield*, G N Scott (*acting*), *Doncaster* £550 to £750
Deputy Electrical Inspector G M Harvey M Sc £550 to £750
Junior Inspectors A L Flint, *Chesterfield* W J Owen *Bridgend*, T D Davies, *Birmingham*, I Green *Wakefield* W Wainwright *Durham*, R King *St Austell*, P G Dominy *Glasgow*, H C W Roberts M C *Ilfe* R Yates D S M C *Nottingham* I Waldin, *Neath*, R J Edwards *Cardiff*, M Hughes, *Newport* (*Mon*) H L V Evans *Derby* C W Scott *Sheffield* T H Bull, *Newcastle Staffs*, D Cortesworth *Manchester* T B Bassett, *Cardiff* W B Brown, *Whitehaven Cumberland*, H J Kinney, *Swansea*, H G Madley, *Newport Mon* J F Henshaw *Leeds*, W F Richardson *Durham*, F N Siddall *Bath*, I A Rogers, *Newcastle on Tyne*, H R Houston, *Glasgow* T A Jones *Newcastle on Tyne* I F Pickering, *Mansfield*, I L Collinson *Doncaster*, J A Grove, *Edinburgh*, I Gawthrope *Sheffield* £350 to £500
I L Jeffery, *London* (*also Inspector Petroleum Department*)
Junior Electrical Inspectors R Robinson, *Cardiff* J Cowan, *Sheffield* R Crawford, *Edinburgh* £350 to £500
42 *Sub Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £200 to £300
8 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines* £150 to £250

TESTING STATION SHEFFIELD

Supty Testing Officer, C B Platt M B E £370 to £550

PETROLEUM DEPARTMENT

Director F C Starling,
Inspector, J L Jeffery £600
Heads of Sections H P W Gifford, G Haly £350 to £500

Coal Mines Reorganisation Commission.

(Appointed under Part II of the Coal Mines Act 1930)
55 Broadway, Westminster, S W 1

Commissioners Sir Ernest A Gowers, K C B, K B E (*Chairman*), Lawrence D Holt, J P, Joseph Jones, C B E J P Sir Felix J C Pole, Sir William F Whyte C B E, J P
Secretary, C S Hurst C B, O B E * £1,200 to £1 500 (*with allowance of £300*)
Accountant & Establishment Officer, H W Nalsh M B E, A C A * (*acting*) £500 to £600
Assistant Secretary, A M Clegg, M B E * (*acting*) £500 to £600
Mining Engineer, W Armour, M I M M E * £500 to £600

Companies (Winding Up Dept.),

33 Carey Street, W C 2

Senior Official Receiver, G D Pepys, C B E £1,000 to £1,200
Official Receiver, E T A Phillips M B E £800 to £1,000
Senior Asst Official Receiver, J B Thompson, O B E £500 to £700
Assistant Official Receivers, G W Hutcheson, H P Naunton, D S O £500 to £700
First Class Examiners, D C Collins, R C Finney, M B E, E A Leal, F A Partridge, F G Walkley, L V Walters (*acting*) £400 to £500

* On loan from Mines Department

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C 2

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J H Boyle, C B E £1 000 + £200
Official Receivers, E Parke, E. C F Vyvyan £800 to £1,000
Senior Asst Official Receiver, H Wheeler £700
Asst Official Receivers, V Armstrong, W F Cresswell H H Gaine, C R B Park £500 to £600
First Class Examiners S H Hillier, H E Thompson, H W J Webb £350 to £450

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS

Birmingham &c, C Hoult £750 to
Bradford and Halifax, J O Morris £750 to
Brighton, &c, V R Fletcher £550 to £700
Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, J D Turner £750 to £850
Cambridge, J L Wilkinson £550 to £700
Canterbury, C J Pyke £550 to £700
Cardiff and Glamorganshire, E Owen B A £800 to £900
Assistant, T C Cadwgan £400 to £500
Liverpool &c J Allcoin £750 to £850
London, North Suburban District, J L [illegible]land £750 to £850
Assistant, F C Ormrod £400 to £500
London, South Suburban District, C R Waterer £750 to £850
Assistant, P Leman £400 to £500
Manchester, F Musgatroyd £800 to £1 000
" R K Clark £550 to £700 (+ £100 *allowance*)
Assistant, W Taylor £400 to £500
Newcastle on Tyne, R Betts £500 to £600
Northampton, &c, T Bengough £500 to £600
Nottingham, L A West £750 to £850
Southampton, F H Langmaid £550 to £700
Stoke &c, P M Milward £550 to £700
Swansea, A J Rogers £550 to £700

Mercantile Marine Consultative Branch,

Great George Street, S W 1

Engineer Surveyor in-Chief, and Inspector of Testing Establishments W McAuslan £1,000
Deputy Engineer Surveyor in-Chief, W I Williams C B E £750 to £850
Chief Ship Surveyor, T W Revans £1,000
Deputy Chief Ship Surveyor, J Smith £750 to £850
Prime Sur. for Tonnage, F W Bickle £750 to £850
Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates W Ellery
Chief Examiner of Engineers, H N Pembelton
Principal Consultative Officer for Sea Transport Burgess, O B E £750 to £850

Marine Survey Staff.

Principal District Officers and Emigration Officers—G Jenkin, O B E, *Liverpool*, J Graham, *West of Scotland*, E S MacLeod, *London* D Smith, *Bristol Channel*, T Miller, *North-East of England*, W H Whittle, O B E, *South and South West of England*, £790 to £800; L. Parker *East of Scotland* O Sullivan, *Northern Ireland* £700
Deputy Principal District Officers, I E Thompson, *London*, F Barter, *West of Scotland*, P Manson, *Liverpool* £550 to £700
Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—J R W D McCoy, *Leith*, C W L Wren *Newcastle*, E F Moroney, *Cardiff*, R J Berry *Southampton*, J Thomson, *Cons Bch.*, G N Shott, *Newcastle*, W Dowson, *W Hartlepool*, J H Morgan, O B E, *Glasgow*, E Taylor, *Hull*, G C Blair, *Plymouth*, W L. McConnell, *Belfast*, H Cranwell, *London*, G J Isaac, *Sunderland*, S E Watson, *Greenock*, H Cockeram, *Glasgow*, G E Jenkins, *Liverpool*, J M Binmore, *Cons Bch*, W L Watson, *London* £500 to £
Surveyors—R. C W Bell, *Middlesbrough*, H. Daw, *Blyth*, G Wishart, *London*, C. H Haller, *Plymouth*, H Valentine, *Liverpool*, J P Turnbull, *Sunderland*, A H Longstaffe *Hull*, C Berry, *Southampton*, N S Couch, *Swansea*, G Brown, *Aberdeen*; H Scott, *Cons. Bch*; J P Hurworth,

London, I Blackmore, *London*, W L Mennie, *Newcastle*, T D Ferrier, *Southampton*, E Vie, *Middlesbrough*, J A Whyte, *Newcastle*, C E Daniels, *Glasgow*, C Harvey, *Grimsby*, J Jarvie, *Hull*, D G Guthrie, *Cardiff*, J F Blenkinsop, *Bristol*, H Proudfoot, *London*, D Crook, *Liverpool*, F J Colvill, *Cons Bch*, R G Shepherd, *Falmouth*, T A Keith, *Liverpool*, J H Ferguson, *Barrow*, C H Thirkell, *London*, J Clark, *Belfast*, R W Gunston, *Glasgow*, J Frew, *Leith*, H C Walker, *Cons Bch*, J A Oxberry, *Glasgow*, A W Powell *Liverpool* W L Jones, *London*, R F Manson, *London*, W Ridley, *Cons Bch*, F Rae, *Belfast*, W Dunsmore, *London*, W White, *Glasgow*, W D Gibbons, *Liverpool*, H E Phillips, *Glasgow*, F J Welch *Glasgow*, A M Daniels, *Newcastle*, J W Thompson, *Greenock*, S Hogg, *Liverpool*, B D Smith, *London*, J C M Sutcliffe, *Southampton*, G Burdon, *Newcastle*, W R Wallace, *Liverpool*, J W Bull, *Hull*, F R Hartley, *Cardiff*, W E B Dainton, *Liverpool* G T Wood, *Glasgow*, G P Elliott *Southampton* W Young, *London*, J Graham, *London*, J G Charlton, *Cardiff*, W F Bevan, *Glasgow*, C P Richards, *Liverpool*, T McLaren, *Greenock* £300 to £500

Ship Surveyors—Senior Surveyors, F W Daniel, *Southampton* E W Black, *Hdqrs London*, C E Rawbone, *Liverpool*, W J Wilton, *London*, W Mitchell, *Belfast*, H G Hogben, *Cons Bch*, W W Harris, *Newcastle*, J T Munden, *Cons Bch*, H J Haggar, *Cons Bch*, J Taylor, *Cons Bch* £500 to £650

Surveyors, J W Larcombe, *London*, H J Downey, *Swansea*, H G Clement, *West Hartlepool*, P T Daniel, *Greenock*, H E L Tanner, *Belfast*, G H Lancaster, *Southampton*, G A Green, *London*, S M Newcombe, *Sunderland*, A F Metcalfe *Barrow*, A Kernan, *Southampton*, D Morgan, *Liverpool*, A C Parkyn *Barry*, A F Taylor, *Leith*, G W Morgan *Hull*, H E Steel, *London*, G Daniel, *Newcastle*, H Collins, *Plymouth*, A Butler, *Cons Bch*, W J Wrigge *Cardiff*, H Kidd, *Cons Bch*, C S Lewis, *Cons Bch*, W Batchelor, *Cons Bch*, F H Morley, *Cons Bch*, H W B Shilston, *Glasgow*, W G Moore, *Belfast*, A F Dobinson *Newport*, W J Nutton, *Cons Bch*, L Lethbridge, *Liverpool*, F G Fowle *Cons Bch*, W A Grinver, *Cons Bch*, J Sherriff *Cons Bch*, E G Perkins, *London*, P A Wilkins, *Cons Bch*, H J M Couch, *Cons Bch* W F Darroch, MBE, *Hdqrs*, *London*, A G Wright, *Glasgow*, W J Waldron, *Cons Bch*, H J Rook, *Hdqrs*, *London*, C S Riddell, *Hdqrs*, *London* A S Mackie, *Glasgow*, J H W Mills, *Glasgow*, R J Shepherd, *Newcastle*, W Walker, *Liverpool*, C H W Barnes *Aberdeen* H H Bath, *Middlesbrough*, F J Cluett, *Hull*, S A Hodges, *London*, F J Girling, *Newcastle*, G R Weir, *Glasgow* £300 to £500

Nautical Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—J R Imrie, *Middlesbrough*, R J Porter, *Bristol*, A H Raymer, *Southampton*, J D Keatinge, *Liverpool*, M C Corrance, *Glasgow*, P N Baker, *London*, C Robson, *Newcastle*, D Dowdy, *Cons Bch*, W M Hunter *Hull*, G L B Jones *Liverpool*, J J Bailey, *Leith*, F W A Hanson, *Newcastle* £500 to £650

Surveyors—T P Marshall, *London*, H J T Grey, *Southampton*, G A Williamson, *Southampton*, T Waterman, *London*, T Harrison, OBE, *Cardiff*, C C Cartwright, OBE, *Plymouth*, R H Davis, *Belfast*, O A Barland, *London*, J T Russell, *Sunderland*, T W Jackson, *Liverpool*, G Davey, *Liverpool*, W H F Salvatori, *Dundee*, A W Webster, *Greenock*, W F Trott, *Swansea*, H Murchie, *Glasgow*, A Hopwood, *Liverpool*, T White, *London*, H J H Bulford, *Newport*, J C Taylor, *Cardiff*, C Fox, *Glasgow*, J A Thever, *Cardiff*, D W McNab, *Newcastle*, A C Kidd, *London*, W. J Young, *Glasgow*, A. G Moir, *Hull*, P W Burgess, *Cons Bch*, J N Cooper, *London*, W E. Sommerville, *Newcastle*, J H Quick, *Cons Bch*, C C Duncan, *Liverpool* £300 to £500

Medical Inspectors—E Tinker, *London*, D. D F Macintyre, *Southampton*, N S Nairne, *Liverpool* £450 to £600

Inspectorate of Ships Provisions—Chief Inspector—E A Warner, *London* £600 to £700
Deputy do, J Robson, *Liverpool* £450 to £500
Senior Inspectors—H White, *Cardiff*, I Evans, *Newcastle* A J Holloway, *Liverpool*, D Aitken, *Hull*, T Donaldson, *London*, A J Francis, *Glasgow* £315 to £450

Mercantile Marine Offices.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, C W Jones, *London* £550 to £700
Chief Superintendents, W H Walton *North East of England* I V Bloomfield, *Liverpool* C F Lane, *Bristol Channel* A N Wards, *Scotland* £500 to £600
Senior Superintendents, D J Davies *Southampton*, F A Taffs, *Liverpool*, T E Tough, *Glasgow*, C J Davies *Dock Street* N W Hayhoe, *Poplar*, F R Philips Smith, *Victoria Docks*, W L Owen, *Swansea*, G W Barrett, *S Shields*, F Wilkes, *Cardiff*, R P Brittle, *Manchester*, J W Derrick, *Bristol* H F W Reynolds *Barry*, E J Merry, MBE, *Newport*, J D Auld, *Hull*, W Boyle, *Tilbury* £400 to £500
Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, T F Moore (*Supt*) £300 to £400

H M Coastguard.

Chief Inspector, Capt V S Rashleigh, CBE, RN £700 to £800
Deputy do, Cmdr H J M Rundle, OBE, RN £550 to £650
Inspectors of Divisions, Cmdr F G Buchanan, OBE, RN, *North Scotland*, Capt A L Fletcher, RN, *East Scotland*, Capt G P Bowles, DSO, RN, *North Eastern*, Cmdr L G D Way, RN, *Yorkshire and Lincolnshire*, Cmdr H L Wells, RN, *East Anglian*, Capt A L Strange, RN *South Eastern*, Capt F E A Betts, CBE, RN, *Southern*, Capt R Bacchus DSO, RN, *South Western*, Cmdr W S Hargreaves, RN, *Western*, Cmdr R G Hurst, RN, *Cambrian*, Cmdr J A P Leigh DSC, RN, *North Western*, Cmdr P V Kilgour, RN, *Northern Ireland* £350 to £420

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian, Bulgarian and Hungarian Property Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S E 1
British Industries Fairs Exhibitors (London Section) Advisory Committee, 2 Queen Annes Gate Buildings, S W 1 *Sec*, G H Meadmore
British Industries Fair (London Section Site and Buildings) Committee, 35 Old Queen St, S W 1 *Sec*, G H Meadmore
Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Sea Committee, Great George Street S W 1 *Sec*, F J Waterman
Census of Production Advisory Committee, 20 Great Smith Street S W 1 *Sec*, F W Taylor
Coal Mines National Industrial Board Joint Secs, W H Reynolds MBE 5 Old Palace Yard Westminster, S W 1, F Archer, Mines Dept, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1
Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 *Sec*, F C Starling
District Committees of Investigation (Coal Mines Act, 1930) Secretaries, J H R Cornet, 17 Castle Street Carlisle, Lt Col J G Coulthred Thompson, DSO, 169 Norfolk Street, Sheffield A Harris, Mines Dept, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street S W 1
Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, Dunlo Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester *Sec*, F W Hammond
Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, Great George Street *Sec*, F W Hammond
Films Advisory Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 *Sec*, L T Moorby
Gas Legislation Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 *Sec*, D Haigh
Imperial Shipping Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 *Sec*, W Graham, MBE
Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc Mar Dept Great George Street, S W 1 *Sec*, B J Farwell
Merchandise Marks Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 *Sec*, E W Reardon
Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc Mar Dept, Great George Street, S W. 1. *Sec.*, A E Lee.

Metalliferous Mining Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W 1 *Sec*, E Archer

Miners Welfare Fund Committee Cromwell House Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 *Sec*, A D Stedman, MBE

Mining Examination Boards Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 *Sec*, E G Williams MBE

National Committee of Investigation (*Section 5 Coal Mines Act*, 1930) Mines Department Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 *Sec*, N Smith

National Fuel and Power Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 *Sec*, W Palmer

Pilotage Advisory Committee Great George Street

Prohibition of Import of Plumage Committee, Custom House, E C *Sec* H S Mitchell MBE

Safety in Mines Research Board, Cromwell House Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 *Sec*, G E Anderson MBE MC

Wireless Direction Finding Committee, Mer Mar Dept, Great George Street *Sec* C B Glenister.

§MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,

Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Minister, P J Pybus, CBE, MIEE, MP £2,000
Private Sec, A Clark
Do (Parly) Lt Col A P Heneage DSO MC *unp*
Parliamentary Secretary, Lt Col C M Headlam, DSO, OBE MP £1 200
Private Secretary S S Wilson
Permanent Secretary, Sir Cyril W Hurcomb, KBE, CB £1,800
Private do, W P K Neale MBE
Deputy Secretary Sir Henry H Piggott CB CBE £1,800 to £1,500

Secretarial Department

Asst Secretary F W Rowntree CBE £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, W D Duffield, A D Firkins OBE, F G Tucker OBE TD £700 to £900
Asst Principals, J L Stewart Moore, £200 to £500
Miss N Procter Gregg £200 to £400
Staff Officer (Grade I) T L Paterson £550 to £700
Do (Grade II), I Lofthouse, J A G Morrell £400 to £500
Civil Engineer, T S Hawkins, OBE MInstCE MRSanI £600 to £800
Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt Col A H L Mount, CB, CBE, MInstT, MIRSE RF (ret) £1 200 to £1,400
Inspecting Officers of Railways, Lt Col E I Anderson, DSO, RF (ret), Col A H C Trench, CIE MIME RE (ret) £800 to £1,000
Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways J I Scott Main, MInstCE, MInstT £900
Assistant Railway Inspecting Officers J I M Moore, MC, AMInstCE Lt Col E Woodhouse MIRSE AMInstT, RA (ret) £600 to £800

Establishment Division

Establishment Officer, F C Bunn, OBE £700 to £900
Staff Officers (Grade II), C J Macdonald, S Symons £400 to £500
Registrar, W R Shenton £400 to £500

Finance and Statistics Department

Assistant Secretary, R H Hill £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, A Matheson, DSO £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, S S Wilson £200 to £500
Chief Accountant, K L Macaulay £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Accountant, H T Clarke, OBE, FIA £700 to £850
Director (Rates and Statistics) A E Kirkus, OBE £900
Assistant Director (Transport Accounts), S J W Knott £700 to £850
Staff Officers (Grade I), J Caldwell, A Fenn, W Mottershead, P Tait £550 to £700
Do (Grade II), G E Gibson, W M Hind, C W J Horsley, A W Jackman A R Meredith, F J Orchin, S A Purdie, E J Sutton, T Thomas, MC £400 to £500

Roads Department.

Asst Secretary, J S P Godsell, OBE £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, C A Birtchnell, P C Franklin, E B Hart, G F Stedman, MC, R H Tolerton, DSO, MC £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, P Faulkner, D E O'Neill, A M Rake £200 to £500
Chief Engineer C H Bressey, CB, CBE, FSI £1,750
Deputy Chief Engineer, F C Cook, DSO, MC, MInstCE, FSI £1,000 to £1,200
Engineer, H E Aldington, AM InstCE £800 to £1,000
Engineering Inspectors (Grade I) at Headquarters, C G Mitchell, BSc, MInstCE, £675 to £800, W C Clemens, AM InstCE, PASI, E S Perrin, BSc, AM InstCE, MInstAP, AMIEE £600 to £800
Engineering Inspectors (Grade II) at Headquarters, C S Chettoe, BSc, AM InstCE, F G Turner, BSc, AM InstCE £450 to £650
Asst Engineers at Hdqrs, E M Bull, AM InstCE, W T S Butlin AM InstCP, G H Hargreaves BSc, AM InstCP, £800 to £500, H C Adams, MC, MA, AM InstCP, A J H Clayton, BSc, AM InstCP C E Hollinghurst MEng AM InstCE, H S Keep MC, BSc, AM InstCP, H R Linton, MSc, AM InstCE, A E N Taylor, BSc AM InstCE £250 to £450
Staff Officers (Grade I), H W W Fisher, MBE, T W Maughan £550 to £700
Do (Grade II), E R Batten, W G Fiske, T G Jones F Longbottom F J Pearce MBE, S J Stepney £400 to £500

Railway Rates Tribunal.

2 Clement's Inn, W C 2

President, Sir Walter B Clode KC
Permanent Members, J Quirey, CBE, MInstT (*Railways*), H E Parkes (*Commercial*)
Registrar, T J D Atkinson, OBE £750 to £900
Secretary, S J Page, MC, IIR £700 to £900
Asst to Sec L C Jackson £400 to £500

§TREASURY, Whitehall, S W 1

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State the office having been in commission (with certain intervals) since 1612 The Commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom consist of the First Lord who is usually Prime Minister the Chancellor of the Exchequer and some Junior Lords with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials The duties of the First Lord are mainly political as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House these plans being accepted modified or rejected by the House

PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt Hon James Ramsay MacDonald MP £5,000
Private Secs, Sir Patrick Duff, KCB CVO (*Principal Private Secretary*), H G Vincent, CVO (*Second Private Secretary*), N M Butler, Miss E M Watson, CBE (*Private Secretaries*) H B Usher, Miss R Rosenberg CBE (*Personal Private Secretaries*)
Parliamentary do, Major Ralph Glyn MC, MP (*unp*), Dr J V Worthington, MP (*unp*)

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt Hon Neville Chamberlain, MP £5,000
Principal Private Sec, J D B Fergusson
Asst do, H Wilson Smith
Parliamentary Private Sec Capt D W Gunston, MC MI (*unp*)

*JUNIOR LORDS—
Capt Austin U M Hudson, MP £1,000
Col Sir A Lambert Ward, Bt, DSO, TD, MP £1,000
J Blindell, MP £1,000
W J Womersley, MP *unp*
Major G F Davies MP *unp*
**Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip)* Capt H D Margesson, MC, MP £2,000
Private Sec, C J Harris, CBE.

* *Government Whips*—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and the Junior Lords, together with the—
Treasurer of the Household, Sir Frederick Thomson Bt, KC, MP
Comptroller of the Household, Sir Frederick George Penny MP,
and
Vice Chamberlain of the Household, Sir Victor Warrender Bt MC, MP, constitute the 'Government Whips'
The following are 'Assistant Whips" (*unpaid*)—Captain Sir George Bowyer, MC, MP Lord Erskine MP Com. A R J Southby, RN MP; Dr J. H. Morris Jones, MC, MP

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 281.*

Financial Secretary, L Hore Belisha, M P. £2,000
Private Sec, J. I C Crombie
Parliamentary do, Viscount Elmley, M P *unp*
Permanent Secretary and Head of H M Civil Service, Sir Warren Fisher, G C B, G C V O £3,500
Private Sec, R U E Knox D S O
Second Secretary, Sir Richard V N Hopkins, K C B £3,000
Private Sec, H E C Gatliff
Under Secretaries E. Phillips, C B, Sir Ernest J Strohmenger K B E, C B (*seconded from Ministry of Health*), James Rae £2,200
(*Seconded for other duties* Sir Alfred W Hurst K B E, C B)
Director of Women Establishments Hon Dame Maude A Lawrence, D B E £1,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, S D Wiley, M J. H McC Craig, A P Waterfield C B £1,200 to £1,500
(*Seconded for other Duties* H E Faas C B, O B E)
Assistant Secretaries E W H Millar, R G Hawtrey, C L Stocks R A Grieve O B E, F M Morris, B W Gilbert, W R Fraser F I Robinson £1,000 to £1,200
(*Seconded for other Duties* G H S Pinsent
Principals, A E Banham, G G Barnes, J B Beresford M B E, F K Bewley, E. E Bridges M C, H Brittain, J C Cain, E C Cleary, L Cuthbertson, H E Davies J D B Ferguson, H R Fowle, H E C Gatliff (*acting*) A Glen M C, G F A Grey, M (*acting*), P G Inch, G Ismay R U E Knox D S O W T Matthews O B E, H Parker M C J H Ponson, M C, F Rowe Dutton, C M G C F M N Ryan D S O, M C, F G Sulter, F Skevington M B E S A Sydney Turner, L L H Thompson W R L Trickett, O B E, E Twentyman, H G Vincent, D J Wardley M C (*acting*), J H E. Woods, M V O, S H Wright, N F Young, M C £700 to £900
(*Seconded for other Duties* E St John Bamford, F H Nixon, C B, F N R Trentham, W D Wilkinson I S O, M C)
Assistant Principals, J E Bullard, E G Compton J I C Crombie G S Dunnett, W H Hardman, M C, £800 to £900, Miss H M Lucas £800 to £400, P D Proctor, H Wilson Smith £200 to £500
Treasury Officers of Accounts, A P Waterfield, C B (*see above*) A E Watson O B E (*personal*) £1,100
Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F J H Palmer, O B E £850
Accountant, I Chadwick, M B E £850 to £1 000
Deputy Accountant, E B Athawes £550 to £700
Estimate Clerk, J C Carr (*see above*)
Senior Investigating Officer, D G Robertson £850
Investigating Officers, H Biggs, H M Young £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, P F Pyle, I S O £500 to £700 (*personal*)
Staff Officers, F A Bates, F Beaumont, A H Bradley, H G Brookman, R H Burden, D W J Drake, M B E, R G Earl, J C Ellis, W R Freethy, W G Gant, S W Green, W B Greenwood, H R Jones, B I Mare I W Neyard W W Pulford, T R Reynolds, M B E, R Roberts, W C Roberts, M B E, P G Slade, M B E (*Parliamentary Clerk*) R C Sugars £400 to £500
(*Seconded for other Duties* H A M Hutber)

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir William Graham Harrison, K C B, K C £3 000
Second do, L A J Granville Ram, C B £2 500
Other do, J A Stanton, G R Hill £2 000

King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p 339

Departments of H M Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St James's Park S W 1

Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, K C B, K C £2,500
Private Secretary, F W W McCombe, LL M
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir Cecil Owen £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, A W Brown, LL D, L C Loyd, G F Carter O B E £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, R. C H Carter, G C J Crispin, A I Gilchrist, R N Hanscombe, R Hingston, E J Howard, G S King M C, J C P Kinsman, F W Lawton, O B E W L Morton, F C Newman, I I B., A C Wilson, H L Wright O B E
Assistant Chief Clerks, F R Baker, E G Cotching, M C, F A Enevel, M C, I I D, W G S Fawkes, R A Fisher, I L B, E W S Fletcher, L I B, E G Gill M B E, H S H Hall, D S O, M E Hare, M W Hughes, A J Kaye F W W McCombe, I I M A G Newman K H Scougal, I L B, J I Thompson, C W Tindal
Professional Clerks S G Gains, H C Hewetson, R S Lewis

Accounts Branch

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C H Hunt, I S O, M B E
Deputy do, E W Mountet

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business, 12 Old Queen St Westminster S W 1
King's Proctor Sir Maurice Gwyer, K C B K C
Assistant King's Proctor W G Chapman
Assistant Chief Clerk, J B Finch

Ministry of Transport Branch
6 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1.
Assistant Solicitor, G F Carter, O B E
Chief Clerk F V Thompson
Assistant Chief Clerks, C A Higgins, L I B, P Lud brook

Rating of Government Property,

28 Abingdon Street, S W 1

Treasury Valuer, F C Ruddle, F S I £1 000 to £1,200
Deputy do, W Madge F S I £600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, F H Bennett M B E £550 to £700

Statute Law Committee,

at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S W 1.

Chairman Sir Frederick F Liddell K C B, K C
Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders, &c, C I Carr I I D
Assistant to the Editor, A F Smyly
Chief Assistant, J E Pringle
Sec to Committee, F W Lascelles, M C House of Lords, S W 1

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E C. 3.

Trinity House the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom was a body of importance when Henry VIII granted the Institution its first charter in 1514 *inter alia* for the relief increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation In the present day the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House as a Public Department is the administration of the Lighthouse &c Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland Ireland the Channel Islands and Gibraltar whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament

ELDER BRETHREN

Master, Field Marshal H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, KG, *Deputy Master*, Vice Adm Sir Robert Mansell, KCVO CBE *Elder Brethren* H M The King The Earl of Selborne, KC, CCMG Capt O P Marshall CBE (*retired*), Capt T Golding, CBE (*retired*) Maj Gen H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught KC, The Marquess of Crewe, KG Rt Hon Winston Spencer Churchill, CH MP Capt Owen Jones BE RD Capt P N Layton CBE RD Vice Adm H R H Prince of Wales KG, Capt A H Ryley, Capt A R H Morrell, Capt H C Burne, ISC RD, Capt A S Mackay RD, The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin MP The Viscount Bridgeman Capt W R Chaplin Adm of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe GCB, OM GCVO Capt W E Crumplin, The Rt Hon J Ramsay MacDonald MP Capt C F Hotham

OFFICERS

Secretary H I Miller MBE
Principals, J M Nicolle, OBE Major J L A Hunter DL
Chief Accountant R H G Thomson ACA
Higher Executive Clerks J G Vidy (*Deputy Accountant*) H E W Bartlett, W M Hosching BA J H Burleigh MM MA
Executive Clerks A W Nicholls J H Simpson R S McLernon J R A Savage
Engineer-in-Chief J P Bowen BSC MIEE
Asst Engineer S C Cutler MIEE
Mech Asst Engineer H G Swales AMIMechE
Civil Engineering Assistant, C W Glass AMInstCE
Chief Engineering Clerk H P Turner
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer I King dom MIMechE AMINA
Principal Pilotage Clerk W J J Halliwell
Principal Clerk of Estates &c, E G Talbot

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT HOUSES,

84 George St Edinburgh

Secretary J Glencorse Wakelin, OBE
Engineer, D A Stevenson, BSC, FRSE MInstCE

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,

137 St Vincent Street Glasgow

Chairman George Sloan
Clerk, J F Anderson
Engineers Messrs D & C Stevenson

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street Glasgow

Chairman, William J Robertson
Deputy do William Cuthbert
General Manager and Secretary, Jas Mutrie Inne
Engineer, A C Gardner

FORTH CONSERVANCY

Grangemouth, Stirlingshire

Chairman The Earl of Elgin CMG LLD
Clerk and Treasurer, Duncan Kennedy WS, 3 Bank Street Falkirk
Marine Supt Capt F Roynon Jones, RN
Engineers Messrs Leslie & Reid, CE, 72 George Street, Edinburgh

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSIONERS

Carlisle Buildings, D'Olier St Dublin

Chairman, Rt Hon Andrew Jameson, DL
Secretary, J B Phelps

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Strand W C 2

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act 1891 and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts The Trustee Savings Banks whose history goes back to 1810 had on Nov 20 1933 504 offices in Great Britain and Ireland and total funds amounting to over £150 000 000

Chairman, Sir William G Turpin, KCB
Vice Chairman, G R Freeman, FCA
Other Members, Sir Arthur E Blake, KBE, Col H A Erskine CB, CMG, CBE, Thomas Liddle BSC Philip H Martineau, Digby L F Koe
Secretary, Percy C Taylor, FCA

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

Caxton House West, Tothill Street, S W 1

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July 1919 to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom

Chairman, Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell Bt, MA
Other Members, Sir William Bragg OM KBE FRS, Sir Dugald Clerk KBE, FRS Miss S M Fry, LLD Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt GCVO, KCB, Sir Arthur Keith FRS, Sir F G Kenyon, GBE KCB, Sir Stanley Leathes, KCB, Sir James Walker, FRS
Secretary, A H Kidd

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL

The Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty War Office Air Ministry the Territorial Army Associations the Order of St John of Jerusalem the British Red Cross Society and St Andrew's Ambulance Association

Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston Bt, GCVO, KCB, MD
Secretary, Lt Col W H A De la Pryme ISO, 80 Pall Mall S W 1

WAR OFFICE (*See* pp 375–6)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,

32 Grosvenor Gardens S W 1

President H R H The Prince of Wales KG
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War
Permanent Vice Chairman, Maj Gen Sir Fabian Ware KCVO, KBE CB, CMG
Personal Assistant to the Vice Chairman Capt E J King MC
Artistic Adviser, Lt Col Sir F Kenyon, GBE KCB
Assistant Secretary, Finance Lt Col C P Oswald OBE
Director of Works, Lt Col H F Robinson, CMG
Director of Records, Maj H F Chettle, MC CBE
Secretary to the Trustees Lt Col Sir H Ellisson, BT

§WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate S W 1

H M Office of Works was constituted in 1852 to perform certain overseen, duties &c previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests

First Commissioner, The Rt Hon William Ormsby Gore MP £2,000
Private Sec, R A Barker
Do (*Parliamentary*), Maj J J Llewellin, MP *unpaid*
Other Commissioners The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, KCB, KCVO, CMG JP £2,200
Private Sec, A C Heine, OBE
Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, CBE, W Leitch CB, F J E Raby, FSA £1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat

Principals, M Connolly, OBE H A Russell, OBE, B R Seagrave, H L Davis, OBE, F N de Normann D L Macintyre, MVO, H W Spencer £700 to £900
Assistant Principals R A Barker, E F Muir, J P Ferguson, F J Root £300 to £500
Heads of Sections, G W Jupp (*Scotland*), A A Miller, MBE £550 to £700
Registrar, G Steel £400 to £500
Staff Officers, D M Harvey, A C Herne, OBE, G L Jordan, E Maplesden, A G Ritchie, R M Hunter AAI, C H Cooper, J Barber, F J Parker, J G Orr (*acting*), F Sorrell, J E Winter (*acting*) £400 to £500

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, A G Barnett, CBE £850 to £1,000
Assistant to do, A G Sandison, MBE £750 to £850
Accountant, H L Findley, MBE £550 to £700
Heads of Sections, A. J Whitby MBE E. Batch, MBE £550 to £700
Staff Officers, C C W Goodale, A J Merchant, A Sellers, J Richards, W G Ryde MBE, W Stoddard, ACIS, W E Bentley, H D Thomas (*acting*), H O Shepherd £400 to £500

Architects Division

Chief Architect, Sir R J Allison, CBE, FRIBA £1,500
Senior Architects, A J Pitcher, OBE, A R Myers OBE, FSI ARIBA, J G West, OBE, P K Hunton OBE, ARIBA £900 to £1,000
Architects, C P Wilkinson H F P Rees D N Dyke OBE ARIBA A Bulloch ARIBA, F A Llewellyn, CBE, J H Markham, FRIBA, J W Paterson MVO MBE ARIBA, FSA (Scot) A W Heasman MVO OBE, F L W Cloux, MBE ARIBA, J Bradley C Bristow, ARIBA, J C Wynnes, MBE FRIBA C J Mole MBE (*acting*), C R Fowler MBE (*acting*), H F Seccombe ARIBA (*acting*) £750 to £850
Chief Structural Engineer, E W Butler £900 to £1,000
Structural Engineer, H A Duling, AMICE £750 to £850
Head of Section C Coates MBE £550 to £700
Staff Officer, B C Cross MBE £400 to £500

Maintenance Surveyors Division

Chief Surveyor, H Ryle, MVO, OBE, FSI, ARIBA £900 to £1,000
Surveyors J M Davidson, W C P Eve, MBE, A J Marshall, FRIBA

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Division

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines CBE £1,100
Senior Engineer, J A MacIntyre, OBE, BSC MInstCE £900 to £1,000
Engineers (New Works), A P Pate, MIME, MIEE, M P McLaren, MBE, A G Ramsey, MBE, BSC MICE, MIEE, J W. Arnot MBE, G Smith MBE £750 to £850

Quantity Surveyors Division

Chief Quantity Surveyor, G C Widdowson, OBE, FSI £900 to £1,000
Senior Surveyors, A W Jarvis, MBE, A E Baylis, FSI £750 to £850

Supplies Division.

Controller, H B Allum, OBE £850 to £1,000
Supt of Stores, H J Camp, MBE £550 to £700
Head of Section G P Gilchrist MBE £550 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture J Hoopei, MBE £550 to £700
Do Fuel, E A Smith, MBE, MIME £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J G Chester MBE, B Taylor, F E Pettitt £400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation

Director, J H Salmon MBE FSI £850 to £1,000
Superintending Estate Surveyors P W Jupp, MBE, FAI, G L Broad, OBE M, FSI, ARIBA., W J Hewkley, AAI A Fudicett, MBE, FSI
Estate Surveyors (Grade I) N Black, AAI, E W Wright AAI G M Hooper MC W M Rerney, W D Marshall FAI, T A Hartley J N Davies, FSI FAI, N Sutton FAI, T B Mclean, W J Eves, E R Dunn, FAI J B D Dutton, E F Simmonds, G H Cannon, H S C Bishop, FSI, FAI (*acting*) F J Hando, FASI (*acting*), A J Richards (*acting*) £420 to £620
Staff Officer, G H Laker £400 to £500

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c, E F Cutor £650 to £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, Sir C R Peers, CBE MA, PSA, FBA, FRIBA £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Sir W W Smith MA, F £700

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

Under s 2 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 Quarter Sessions in Counties must be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding and immediately following the four Quarter Days Brewster Sessions are regulated by Sec 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS
Sessions House Newington S E 1

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect 42 (7) of the Local Government Act 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January April July and October being Quarter Sessions and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions
Chairman Sir Percival Clarke £2,250
Deputy do Sir Herbert Wilberforce £1,750
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS
Guildhall, Westminster, S W 1

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe KC VD
Deputy do, Sir Thomas Forster, KC
Clerk of the Peace, E S W Hart, MBE, Guildhall S W 1
Deputy do do, C W Radcliffe, MA

SURREY SESSIONS
County Hall, Kingston on Thames

Chairman, (vacant)
Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau; J H. W Pitcher

Clerk to the Lieutenancy, A F Copp, MC, Burwood House, Caxton St S W 1
Clerk of the Peace, Dudley Aukland

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.
Albert Square, Manchester

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo Saxon times and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1925

High Steward, Rt Hon the Earl of Sefton.
Judge John Roskill KC
Registrar F E Walbreck Howell (*Town Clerk*)
Deputy Registrar A Desquesnes, LLB
Senior Clerk, H Binks

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District Edwin Smith £1,700
Coroner's Office Sheepcote Lane, Battersea S W
Central District, S Ingleby Oddie £1,700
Coroner's Office, Manor Place, Paddington Green, W 2
Northern District, W B Purchase MC £1,700
Coroner's Office Cambridge Street St Pancras, N W 1
Eastern District, R L Guthrie, OBE £1,700
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E 14
Liberty of Tower, F Danford Thomas £10 10s
Coroner's Office, King's House Tower of London.
Southern District A Douglas Cowburn £1,700
Coroner's Office, St George's Road, Peckham, S E 15
South Eastern District, W H Whitehouse £1,700
Coroner's Office, Watson Street, New Cross Road, S E 8

§ Law and Justice.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Office Downing Street Whitehall S W 1

THE Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice Admiralty and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor Lord President ex Lords President the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (*see* col 2) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held high Judicial Office within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts 1876 and 1887 Among the last are included Viscount Hailsham Viscount Buckmaster Lord Warrington of Clyffe and Lord Salvesen Sir John Wallis is a member by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act 1833 Sir George Rivers Lowndes and Sir Dinshah F Mulla (Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1929) and the following judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas (various Acts 1895 1928) Sir Charles Fitzpatrick (*Canada*) Sir James Rose Innes (*S Africa*) Mr Justice Lyman Poore Duff (*Canada*) Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs (*Australia*) Chief Justice Francis Alexander Anglin (*Canada*) Chief Justice Sir William Mulock (*Ontario*) Sir Lancelot Sanderson (*Bengal*) Chief Justice Sir Michael Myers (*N Z*) and Chief Justice Sir Frank Gavan Duffy (*Australia*)

Registrar of the Privy Council (and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes) Sir Charles Neish K B E C B Barrister at Law £1 500

Chief Clerk (Judicial) W Reeve Wallace C B E £800

Second Clerk D G Lys £450

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

THE Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland It is constituted as under —

The Lord High Chancellor Presides

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6 000)

	Appointed	Age Jan 1 1933
Rt Hon Lord Blanesburgh, G B E	1923	71
Rt Hon Lord Atkin	1928	65
Rt Hon Lord Tomlin	1929	65
Rt Hon Lord Thankerton	1929	59
Rt Hon Lord Russell of Killowen	1929	65
Rt Hon Lord Macmillan	1930	59
Rt Hon Lord Wright	1932	63

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held high judicial office

LAW SITTINGS, 1933

Hilary	January 11 to April 12
Easter	April 25 to June 2
Trinity	June 13 to July 31
Michaelmas	October 12 to December 21

THE INNS OF COURT

DINING TERMS 1933

Jan 11	to	Jan 31
Apr 25		May 1
June 13		July 3
Nov 2		Nov 25

The Judiciary of England and Wales

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

Court of Appeal

Ex Officio Judges

The Lord High Chancellor the Lord Chief Justice of England the Master of the Rolls and the President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division

The Master of the Rolls (£6 000)

Rt Hon Ernest Murray Barnon Hanworth K B E (*b* 1861 (*ap*)*td* 1923)

Lord Justices (each £5 000)—	Apptd	Age Jan 1 1933
Rt Hn Sir Edward Scrutton	1916	76
Rt Hon Sir Paul Oswald Lawrence	1926	72
Rt Hn Sir Arthur Greer	1927	68
Rt Hn Sir Henry Herman Slesser	1929	49
Rt Hn Sir Martin Lennon Romer	1929	66

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

* *The Lord High Chancellor* —

The Rt Hon John Viscount Sankey G B E *b* Oct 26 1866 (*ap*)*td* 1929) (£6 000 as Judge and £4 000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10 000

Justices (each £5 000)—	Apptd	Age Jan 1 1933
Hn Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	76
Hon Sir Albert Charles Clauson C B E	1926	62
Hon Sir Frederick Herbt Maugham	1928	66
Hon Sir Arthur Fairfax Charles Cornd n Luxmo re	1929	56
Hon Sir Christopher J W Farwell	1929	
Hon Sir Charles Alan Bennett	1929	55

King's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England —

The Rt Hon Gordon Lord Hewart (*b* 1870		*apptd* £8 000
Secretary W Bowstead		£500
Clerk E Hull M B E		£400

Justices (each £5 000)—	Apptd	Age Jan 1 1933
Rt Hn Sir Horace F Avory	1910	82
Hn Sir Thomas G Hill Ridge	1910	75
Hn Sir Henry A McCardie	1916	63
Hn Sir Alexander M Roche	1917	62
Hon Sir Rigby J W Swift	1920	58
Hon Sir Edward Acton	1920	67
Hon Sir George A H Branson	1921	62
Hon Sir George J Hamilton Talbot	1923	
Hn Sir Frank Douglas Mackinnon	1924	
Rt Hn Viscount Finlay K B E	1924	57
Hn Sir John Anthony Hawke	1928	63
Hon Sir Ernest Bruce Charles K B E		61
Hn Sir Travers Humphreys		65
Hon Sir Malcolm Macnaghten K B E	1928	63
Hon Sir Herbert du Parcq	1932	52
Hon Sir Rayner Goddard	1932	
Hon Sir Geoffrey Lawrence D S C	1932	

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court

* PENSIONED EX LORD CHANCELLORS —The following ex Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions — Viscount Hailsham £5 000 Viscount Buckmaster £5 000

§ *For Salaries see note p* 281

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt Hon Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale (*born* 1855 *apptd* 1919) £5 000
Clerk, Arthur Wills 400
Secretary, Hon Edward Duke, O B E 300

Judges (each £5,000)—
Hon Sir Alexander D Bateson (*born* 1866, *apptd* 1925) Hon Sir George Philip Langton (*born* 1881 *apptd* 1930)
King's Proctor, Sir M L Gwyer K C B K C

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c

Crown Office, House of Lords S W 1

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster C B, C V O, K C
Deputy Clerk, Hon A F A Napier, C B
Staff Clerk, A J Johnston

Lord Chancellor's Office House of Lords

Permanent Sec and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster G C B, C V O, K C
Assist Sec, Hon A F A Napier, C B
Sec for Ecclesiastical Patronage, L P Haviland
Private Sec to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, A J N Paterson
Supt of County Courts, E C Martin M B E
Sec of Commissions of the Peace, Lt Col J D Withers D S O
Chief Clerk, R L Overbury
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman, M B E
Asst do, and Purse Bearer, H Pusey
Train-bearer G E Collins
Staff Clerk J W Macaree
Vote Office, B C Grew

Chancery Courts.

Chief Master, attached to all the Judges
Mr Justice Eve Mr Justice Maugham and Mr Justice Bennett
At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court A to D A E Ridsdale, *E* to *K*, M G Willmott, M C *L* to *R*, H W Jelf, S to *Z*, P W Chandler £1 250 to £1 500
Mr Justice Clauson, Mr Justice Luxmoore, and Mr Justice Farwell
At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court A to D, J H P Chitty *E* to *K*, A H Holland *L* to *R* R T Watkin Williams, S to *Z*, Robert Lee Mosse £1,250 to £1,500
First Class Clerks J I Keane A R Samuels A C Dalton F H Christmas, A Tutte, H A Bradley A W Brown W Stone, J A W Hannen F C Allaway, J F Bartholomew £500 to £600
Second Class Clerks R F Whitelev H Dymond, G J Plowman P H George; F Hyde Hills, T R Geddes, H W F Blake, J E Watts P White £250 to £400
Third Class Clerks, D M Walker L O C Hathaway, C T Fry, L O Lewin B R Young R J Turner W D Verrill, W E F Daniels, W G L Smith £100 to £200

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE

Registrars, E Hicks Beach J F More, O B E, W T D Ritchie, R N R Blaker, A G Andrews, W S Jones £1,000 to £1,600
Principal Clerks H C Reader, J F Hay F V Harris, V I Farr, A F Adams, J B H Wynn £300 to £600
Third Class Clerks W J Papworth, J Bazley, F A E F Clack, G E Nicholls, O R K Thomas, S S Holloway
Petition and Entry Clerk, H B Goddard

COMPANIES COURT

Judges, Hon Sir Harry Frederick Eve, Hon Sir Frederick H Maugham, and Hon Sir Charles A Bennett
Registrar, Arthur Stiebel £1,500
Principal Clerks, J R Bull and R Y Marvin £620 to £700
First Class Clerk, J T P Wilson £500 to £600
Second do, W J Roper and C J Lisle £250 to £400
Third do S S Martin, W G Venton, E L Russell J. G Usher and C F Pryke £100 to £200

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT

Sir Arthur Underhill, T C Williams, Sir Benjamin L Cherry, A. E Russell, T R C Dill, P M Walters

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court)

A J Spencer, A Robinson, C G Moran C Douglas Pennant, H M Stebbing, R C Hawkins L Mead, T J Roberts

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT
Courts Royal Courts of Justice

Sir F Newbolt K C, George Alexander Scott Samuel Ronald Courthope Bosanquet K C each £1 500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT
(Vacant) £1,500

Supreme Court Pay Office

Accountant General Sir Claud Schuster G C B, C V O K
Chief Accountant F Coucher £800 to £850
Principal Clerk J F Butler £550 to £700
Senior Head of Branch W Dick £500 to £600
Stockbrokers, Messrs W Mortimer & Son £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Sir G A Bonner (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*) £1,800, Sir Leonard W Kershaw(*b*) (*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*) Ernest A Jelf, W Valentine Bill O B E, Percy Reginald Owen Abel Sumner D S O M C, F S Arnold Baker, Geoffrey Moseley, R F Burnand, O B E each £1,200 to £1,500

ACTION DEPARTMENT

Head Clerk, Philip Clark, O B E
Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section
Clerks P J Bowie, F C Austee, A Finch B Darwall H Merrill, E G Jacobs R R May, E W Butler B J Ashworth D Macbeth, V W Judd M C Hewitt E S Davis, W J Dell, W H Redman A W Wright F W Jones C A Healing
Summons and Order Section
Clerks J P Lalor F R P Stringer, A J Mac Clymont G Gardener, W J Fell F W Player W Norris F J Fraser R E Boyd

FILING AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT *
Head Clerk T I Atkinson †
Clerks C Clark, W S N Grant, A F Smith F C Freeman W G Burton H E Pritchard J G Clemens J Messrs A C Hepburn

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT
Clerks H Hinton, F G H Evans, W G M Lewis R W Hill
Election Petitions, Philip Clark, O B E

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT *
King's Remembrancer, Sir G A Bonner (*Senior Master*)
Clerks S A Lynn F C I S, A L Woodcock C G Moule, E S Hill †

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT §
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W Kershaw
Head Clerk, J C Watson
Chief Associate, A O Thomas
Clerks, W E Davis G W Townsend M F C Willson J O Griffits, G Meyer, J Martin W C Bradley, D Boland, D A P Turner G L Watton R Pawsey W H Hills, T F Roberts, A C Elliott W J Fabner

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT
Superintendent, W C Keeling
Assistant Superintendent, E J Talbot

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE
Masters of the Supreme Court, Douglas Stuart Gibbon M C (*Chief Master*), £1,700, Edmund Cave Albert G Rivington, R M Greenwood C B E T D, H F Blake, Lt Col Thomas Henry Walker, D S O, T D £1,500 to £1,500

(*b*) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal

* Office hours 10 to 4 Vacations 10 to 2, Saturdays, 10 to 1

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from 1st class £500 to £700, and class £250 to £400, 3rd class £100 to £200

‡ Office hours 10 30 to 4 30, Vacations 10 30 to 2 30 Saturdays 10 30 to 1 30

§ Office hours 10 30 to 4 30 Saturdays 10 30 to 1 30, Vacations 11 to 2

§ *For Salaries see note, p* 281.

Clerks (*Principal Clerks*), J Snowden, W R Shaw, A F Small, H J Howes, A W Porter, H M Drake, (*and Class Clerks*), A W Pinder, T H Parker, R G Gurney, W F Poltock, J M Cole, J R Cutler, W Fairfax, M H Spicer, J J Ramsay, C B Cooper, W P Hunt, A E Bishop, (*3rd Class Clerks*), R F C Roach, G N H Harris, J R Smith, W E Gadd, W J Milton, G Baker

Rota Clerk, B P Treagus

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House

Registrars Walter A Inderwick (Senior) £1 600, H F O Norbury, K.C., H A de C Pereira, C P Hawkes £1,200 to £1 500

Assistant Registrar C I A Wilkinson £850 to £1 000

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice

Registrar, I S Roscoe £1,500

Assistant Registrar H Stokes £1,000

Marshal and Chief Clerk, A F J Harris £800

Clerks H G Cockell, Dallas Young, M.B.E., C S Roscoe, R D Lamb, L B Tidy, E H Scott, V H Ingram £200 to £600

Bankruptcy Department

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields —£14,402

Judges The Hon Mr Justice Clauson, Hon Mr Justice Luxmoore and the Hon Mr Justice Farwell

Senior and Chief Registrar Frank Mellor £1 600

Registrars Arthur Stiebel, Sir Marshall D Warmington, Bt

Principal Clerk (*Senior Registrar's Department*) C C Cartwright

TAXING OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY

Taxing Masters, The Taxing Masters of the Supreme Court

Principal Clerk F G Wortham

2nd Class Clerks T G Thomas and H G Aiton

3rd Class Clerk, J Tomey

OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S DEPARTMENT

Senior Official Receiver Hon W J Boyle, C.B.E. £1,200

Official Receivers, F Parke, E C F Vyvyan

Senior Assistant Official Receiver H Wheeler

Assistant do, V Armstrong, H H Gaine, C Bruce Park, W F Cresswell

Companies Court

Judges, Hon Mr Justice Eve, Hon Mr Justice Maugham and the Hon Mr Justice Bennett

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office

(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*)

Assist Registrar, Carrol Romer

Chief Clerk R F Ross, LL.B

Clerks, C M D Pigott, W E Stone

Railway and Canal Commission

(*Offices*—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts)

Ex officio Commissioners, Hon Mr Justice Mckinnon (*Ireland*) Hon Lord Blackburn (*Scotland*), The Rt Hon Lord Justice (James) Andrews (*Northern Ireland*)

Commissioners Hon Sir William Francis Kyffin Taylor, G.B.E., K.C., Sir R Francis Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.

Registrar Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.C.

Secretary, J J Clare Hunt

Lunacy

Management and Administration Department and Lord Chancellor's Visitors

Royal Courts of Justice

Master Henry Tindal Methold £2 000

Assistant Master, R C Romer £800 to £1 000

Chief Clerk G E Mills, O.B.E. £800

Visitors H C Meysey Thomson (*Legal*), Sir R Armstrong Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Dr N Raw, C.M.G. each £1,500

Secretary, H Macdonald £250 to £400

Land Values Reference Committee.

(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts)

Committee The L C J, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors Institution

Secretary, S A Lynn, F.C.I.S.

Assist Sec., A L Woodcock

Official Arbitrators.

[Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919.]

John Wilmott, P.P.S.I., 32 Paradise Street, *Birmingham*, Hugh C Webster F.S.I., Lea House, Ox Lane, *Harpenden, Herts*

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915-27.

(Room 803—New Wing—Royal Courts of Justice, W C 2)

Chairman, Sir D M Kerly, K.C.

Deputy do Francis Edmond Bray

Registrar J K F Cleave

Coal Mines (Reference) Committee

(Room 773 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand W C 2)

Committee The Lord Chief Justice of England, The President of the Court of Session and T F Forster, 3 Eldon Square, Newcastle upon Tyne

Secretary, J J Clare Hunt

Director of Public Prosecutions,

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S W 1

Director Sir Edward Hale Tindal Atkinson, K.C.B., K.B.E. £2,500

Asst Directors Seward Pearce, C.B.E. £1 400, A Sefton Cohen £1,000 to £1 200

Chief Clerks C R V Wallace £1 000, R P Pashley, L N Vincent Evans, G R Paling £750 to £900

Assistant Chief Clerks F Clayton, H A K Morgan, M.B., B G Saywell, H J Parham, C J M Gwatkin £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, A Lawson Walton, O F Barnett, F R Robey £230 to £500

Clerks (*Higher Grade*), W J F Yates, A J Parker

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT —Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for

1933	10th January	1933	16th May
,,	7th February	,,	27th June
,,	7th March	,,	18th July
,,	28th March	,,	12th September
,,	25th April	,,	17th October

Clerk of the Court Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.B *Deputy*, Joseph Avery Tickell

Judges The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts, the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayors and City of London Court for time being (Office hours 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2, Saturdays, 10 to 1)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS

London		*Southwark*	
1933	9th January	1933	6th January
,,	22nd March	,,	24th March
,,	21st June	,,	23rd June
,,	4th October	,,	6th October

Clerk of the Peace, Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.B.

Under Sheriffs

Under Sheriffs (1932-33), Cecil Jennings, Deputy, 13 St Swithin's Lane, E.C.4 and T Howard Doughton, Deputy, 90 Cannon St

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Birmingham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle upon Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk, Kent and Sussex the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich and Lewes *Matrimonial Causes* are tried W, S and A, at Ipswich W, and each alternate A (1934). There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W and S

Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W, S and A. (for Winter Assize County No 3) (Chesterton)

Suffolk (Ipswich W), (Bury St Edmunds S)—and A alternately (Bury St Edmunds, 1933)
Norfolk (Norwich)—W, S and A
Do (City of Norwich)—W, S and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W, S and A
Herts (Hertford)—W, S and A
Kent (Maidstone)—W S and A
Surrey (Kingston)—W S and A
Sussex (Lewes)—W S and A
Clerk of Assize, H S Stowe, 1 Hare Court Temple E C 4 £800
Clerk of Indictments, Frank F Vachell 1 Hare Court Temple F C 4 £240
Associate Raymond F Negus £200

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W, S and A
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W, S and A
Derbyshire (Derby)—W S and A
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W, S and A (for Assize County No 2)
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W, S and A
Northants (Northampton)—W, S and A
Notts (Nottingham)—W, S and A
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W and S
Warwickshire (Warwick Div)—W, S and A.
Do (Birmingham Div)—W, S and A
Clerk of Assize, George Plevdell Bancroft £800
Clerk of Arraigns R A Dalzell
Associate, H C Naldrett
Clerk and Bailiff H N Peyton
Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E C 4

Northern Circuit

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W, S and A (for Assize County No 1)
Westmorland (Appleby)—W and S
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W, S and A
Salford Division (Manchester)—W, Spring S and A
Liverpool—W, Spring, S and A
Clerk of Assize, W J H Graham, Preston £1,000
Associate H H Harding, Preston £400
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W, S and A
Durham (Durham)—W, S and A
Yorkshire, N & E Riding, and City of York (York)—W, S and A
West Riding Div (Leeds)—W, Spring, S and A
Clerk of Assize, C Milton Barber, 2 Dr Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E C 4 £800
Associate and Deputy Clerk of Assize, C B Johnson 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, F C £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes, 6 Pump Court, Temple, E C 4 £300

Oxford Circuit

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford* At the Autumn Assizes criminal business is taken at every town Civil business at Gloucester and Shrewsbury, and Divorce business at Gloucester, Monmouth and Shrewsbury
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Deputy do and Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P P Powell £300
Associate Joseph Fumm £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E C 4

Western Circuit

Wilts, (Devizes) W, (Salisbury) S, (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A, 1933 *Devizes Dorset* (Dorchester) W S and A, *Somerset*, (Taunton) W, (Wells) S, (Taunton and Wells alternately) A, 1933 *Taunton Cornwall* (Bodmin) W S and A, *Devon*, (Exeter) W, S and A (Civ and Crim at Devon Autumn Assizes), *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W S and A, *Hants*, (Winchester) W S and A (Civil and Criminal at Winchester Autumn Assizes, *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W, S and A (Civ and Crim at Bristol Autumn Assizes)
Clerk of Assize, J St L Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E C 4 £800
Associate, R G Seton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W T Snell £300

North Wales and Chester Circuit

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W, (Newtown) S
Merioneth (Dolgelly)—W and S
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W, S and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W and S
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W, S and A
Flintshire (Mold)—W and S
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W S and A
Clerk of Assize, Herbert Channell 2 Dr Johnson's Buildings Temple E C 4 £500
Clerk of Indictments, Lt Col W E Reade Congleton £225
Associate, I F Morris £225
Agents, G E Hudson, Matthews & Co, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4

South Wales Division

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W and S
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W and S
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W, S and A (for Assize County No 6)
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W and A alternately with Swansea, Swansea (S)
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W, S and A (for Assize County No 7)
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W and S
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon Stephen Coleridge M A, Room 772, Royal Courts of Justice, W C 2 £500
Prime Assist, Hilyd Allan £300
Second Assist'd Clerk of Indictments C Elton Jones £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only but at the Glamorgan Assize Civil and Criminal business are taken

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard Westminster, S W 1

The Industrial Court was established under the Industrial Courts Act 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople
President Sir Hubert Morris, M B E K C
Chairmen Sir William Robinson Rt Hon Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton Bt, K C Lindsay M Topling
Members Ernest J Brown J McKie Bryce C B E F S Button J P J J W Collier D C Cummings C B E, Sir Andrew Duncan Sir J Duncan Elliot K B E Sir Frank W Goldstone Prof H J Laski M A T J Mallon Miss Violet Markham C H, J P, Miss Cecile Matheson, Sir William McLintock, C B E, C V O, H E Parkes, Frank Pick, Sir Felix J C Pole A G Walkden
Secretary W H Reynolds, M B E £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S W 1

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 64 of the Railways Act 1921 for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees on appeal from the Central Wages Board
Chairman, Sir Harold Morris M.B E K C
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 31 from whom 6 to be elected for each reference) *National Union of Railwaymen* (2), *Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* (2), *Railway Clerks Association* (2) *Users of Railways* (4)
Secretary, W H Reynolds, M B E

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, The Rt Worshipful Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D C L
(Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874")

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St, Doctors Commons, E.C 4
Dean, Rt Worshipful Sir L T Dibdin, D C L.
Registrar, Arthur W D Moore

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E C Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1)
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin D C L
Registrar, Arthur W Dodwell Moore
Deputy do, F J Colson
Chief Clerk, Charles A Brown.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Vicar-General's Office,
for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF FACULTIES 1 The Sanctuary Westminster, S W 1 Office hours 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1 Closed on Sundays, Good Fridays, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays
Vicar General, Sir L I Dibdin, D C L
Registrar H T A Dashwood, M A
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H S Allam

Chancery Court of York
Registry, Minster Yard, York
Official Principal Sir I T Dibdin D C L
Registrar Arthur Vaughan Hudson
OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York and for the Consistory Court of York
Vicar Gen and Chancellor, Sir P W Baker Wilbraham Bt
Registrar Arthur Vaughan Hudson

Diocesan Consistory Courts
There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained *See* also section Marriage Licences

Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Court
Commissary F H L Errington K C, D C L
Chapter Clerk and Registrar H T A Dashwood 1 The Sanctuary Westminster
Receiver, H T A Dashwood The Chapter House, E C 4

Bishop of London's Registry
for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court 1 Dean's Court, St Paul's Churchyard, E C 4 Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1
Judge, F H L Errington, C B D C L
Registrars, C W Lee and H T A Dashwood
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert F Cave
Apparitor, A C Cross

§COUNTY COURTS

In 1932 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,259,355 as against a pre War figure of 1 264,188 (1913) The number of debtors imprisoned was 5 743 (1913) and 3 932 (1930), and of the last number 2 922 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment

County Courts Branch
Lord Chancellor's Dept, House of Lords, S W 1
Registry of County Courts Judgments &c,
(Hours, 10 to 5, 11 to 3 for searches)
Superintendent, E C Martin M B E £850 to £1,000
Asst do and Clerk of Accounts F A Tilley £550 to £700
Head of Establishments Section, A J Hill, O B E £550 to £700
Auditors H Slade W E Jones, M B E, J H Wigstaff G R Morris E Bryant, R T Rayment G Hudwick S H J Dunn A Greenwood, H J Elton, C F Dyson, H I James, P J Darby, H S Hughes, M M Pullen, H Hulme, E Burn, A C Barker, J B London, R Greaves F A J Kemp, J Rees, J W Bibby, E M Newling, G Barton, D Graham, A M Thompson (12 to £550) £350 to £
Higher Clerical Officers, C H Howes, A J Cole £300 to £400

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.
Guildhall, E C 2.
Judges—
The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.
The Recorder
The Common Serjeant
Cecil Whiteley, K C £2,500
Frank Shewell Cooper £2,000
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell £1,650
Chief Clerk, H A Ince £650
Serjeant-at Mace & High Bailiff, Francis Sully £700

§COUNTY COURT JUDGES
(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* "Sheriffs Principal."

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Ho...*
Beazley, Hugh Loveday (26), Hull, Malton, &c
Bowen, Ivor, K C. (28), Mid Wales
Bradley, Francis Ernest, LL D (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c
Burgis E C (10), Cheshire Lancs, Yorks
Chapman Edward Henry (25), York, Ripon &c
Clements, A F (49), East Kent
Cluer, Albert Rowland (39), Shoreditch, &c
Crawford John Dawson (38), Edmonton, &c
Crosthwaite, Arthur Tinley (5), Bolton, Bury &c
Davies, William Frank de Rolande (31), Carmarthenshire &c
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner K C (6) Liverpool, &c
Drucquer Maurice Nathaniel (23), Coventry North ampton &c
Dumas Hugh Charles Sowerby (56), Kent, &c
Dyer Charles Edward, K C (22) Birmingham
Farrant, Hy Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire &c
Greene, John Arch C B E, K C (13) Sheffield, &c
Hargreaves Gerald de la P (37), West London, &c
Harington Edward (45), Croydon, &c
Haydon Thomas Edmet, K C (20) Leicestershire, &c
Higgins George Herbert (46), Brentford and Willesden
Hildesley Alfred, K C (33) Essex and Suffolk
Hildyard Gerald M P, K C (28) Nottingham &c
Hills, Justice, K C (3), Cumberland and Westmorland, &c
Hogg Adam Spencer (48), Lambeth, &c
James Arthur Gwynne- (52), Bath Devizes, &c
Jones Sir Artemus K C (29) North Wales
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (42), Bloomsbury
Kennedy, Alfred Ravenscroft, K C (53), Gloucestershire &c
Lailey, Barnard, K C (51) Winchester &c
Langman Thomas Witheridge (17) Lincolnshire
Leigh, Thomas Bowes (8), Manchester &c
Lias, William John (59), Cornwall, &c
Lindley Hon Walter B (57) Exeter &c
Lonsdale, Edward Harold (29), Derby &c
M'Cleary, Robert (12), Yorks W Riding
Maxwell A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset &c
Moore, Robert Ernest (47), Greenwich &c
Parsons Albert, K C (54) Bristol, &c
Proctor, William (6), Liverpool &c
Randolph, Joseph Randolph K C (36) Oxford &c
Reeve Raymond Herbert Roope, K C (22) Worcester, &c
Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead &c
Richardson Thomas (2), Durham &c
Rowlands H J (42), Clerkenwell
Rowlands, Rowland (30) Glamorganshire
Rugg, Alfred H, K C (26) North Staffordshire, &c
Smith, Charles Herbert (32), Norfolk and Suffolk
Snagge Sir Thomas Mordaunt (43), Marylebone
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton &c
Theseger Arthur Lionel Bruce (1), Durham and Northumberland
Thomas Leonard Charles (24), Cardiff, &c
Thompson, Owen, K C (40) Bow
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall K C (44) Westminster
Turner, Richard W (34), Uxbridge, and (44) West minster
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, K C. (14), Leeds Wakefield and Dewsbury, &c

RECORDERS

Abingdon Stephen Rhou Benson (1929)
Andover William Thomas Snell (1928)
Banbury Harry Joseph Turrell, (1922).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Wilfrid Barnard Faraday (1925)
Bath Reginald Powell Croom Johnson, K C, M P (1928)
Bedford, Hon Victor Russell, O B E (1926)
Berwick on Tweed, Herbert F Maunsell, K C (1905)
Birkenhead Alexander Mere Latham (1912)
Birmingham, Edward Watkins Cave, K C (1932)
Blackburn, John Henry Thorpe, O B E (1925)
Bolton, Joseph Cooksey Jackson, K C (1925)
Bournemouth, John Lhind Pratt (1932)
Bradford, Frank Beverley, K C (1926)
Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905)
Bridgwater, Wyndham Neave Slade (1898).
Brighton, James Dale Cussels, K C, M P (1928).
Bristol, Stuart Bevan, K C, M P (1932)
Burnley, Noel Barrie Goldie, K C, M P (1929)
Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, C.B.E., K C (1913)
Bury St Edmunds, Sir Reginald Neville, Bt (1905).
Cambridge, Roland Burrows, K C. (1928)

§ *For Salaries see note, p* 281

Canterbury, Charles Doughty, K C (1929)
Cardiff R. E L Vaughan Williams, K C (1930)
Carlisle, Edward Wooll, O B E (1929)
Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, K C (1923)
Chester, Robert M Montgomery, K C (1927)
Chichester, Walter Frampton (1930)
Colchester, Sir Henry Honywood Curtis Bennett, K C (1928)
Coventry John Frederick Eales, K C M P (1928)
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam K C (1900)
Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K C (1905)
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, K C (1928)
Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904)
Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1923)
Dover, Sir A H Hodkin, K C (1901 1920 and 1931)
Dudley William George Earengey, K C (1931)
Durham John Stapleton Grey Pemberton (1924)
Exeter, (vacant)
Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne Hanham (1908)
Folkestone, Roland Gifford Oliver M C, K C (1926)
Gloucester A Ralph Thomas (1932)
Grantham, George Blaklock (1915)
Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1922)
Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918)
Guildford, John Flowers, K C (1928)
Halifax, Godfrey Russell Vick (1932)
Hartlepools The, Herbert Wright Bell (1901)
Hastings St John Hutchinson K C (1930)
Hereford His Honour Arthur Gwynne James (1894)
High Wycombe Frank Walter Raffety (1905)
Huddersfield Arthur Morley O B E (1928)
Hull, Charles Frederick Lowenthal K (1928)
Hythe Walter Turner Monckton, K C (1930)
Ipswich Heber Leonidas Hart, K C, J P D (1915)
King's Lynn, Henry St John Digby Raikes K , C B E (1905)
Kingston Rt Hon Sir Thomas Inskip C B E K C, M P (1928)
Leeds James Willoughby Judine K C (1932)
Leicester George Wightman Powers (1921)
Lichfield, Stamford Hutton, M B E (1905)
Lincoln, John Suckling Pritchett (1921)
Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, K C (1909)
London, Sir Ernest Wild, K C (1922)
Ludlow, Geoffrey Keith Rose, M C (1932)
Maidstone Theobald Mathew (1927)
Maldon and Saffron Walden, Linton Thorpe K C M P (1932)
Manchester, Sir W Greaves Lord, K C M P (1925)
Margate, George Malcolm Hilbery K C (1927)
Merthyr Tydfil, H Walter Samuel (1930)
Middlesbrough Joshua Scholefield, K C (1929)
Newark, Paul Ernest Sandlands, O B E (1925)
Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald K C, C B E (1904)
Newcastle under Lyme William Allen, K C, M P (1932)
Newcastle upon Tyne, Richard Storry Deans (1932)
Northampton, Charles Bertrand Marriot, K C (1928)
Norwich, Rt Hon Sir William Ellis Hume Williams Bt, K B E, K C (1905)
Nottingham, Henry Holmes Joy K C (1927)
Oldham, Tom Eastham K C (1924)
Oswestry Frederic Oswald Langley, M C (1927)
Oxford, Digby Cotes Preedy, K C (1932)
Penzance Randolph Alexander Glen (1930)
Plymouth, John Graham Trapnell, K C (1932)
Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905)
Poole Henry Geen (1928)
Portsmouth, Robert Frederick Bayford, O B E, K C (1929)
Preston, John Edward Singleton, K C (1928)
Reading, St John Gore Micklethwait (1923)
Richmond, Yorks, Frank Kingsley Griffith, M C, M P (1932)
Rochester, Charles Murray Pitman, K C (1924)
Rotherham, Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streatfeild (1932)
Rye,
Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, K C (1915)
Salisbury, Thomas Henning Parr, K C (1918)
Sandwich, Sir Gervais Rentoul, K C, M P (1929)
Scarborough Herbert Brent Grotrian, K C (1918)
Sheffield, Walter Hedley, D S O, K C (1932)
Shrewsbury, John William St Lawrence Leslie (1903)
Smethwick, John Wylie (1932)
Southampton, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, K C (1926)
Southend, Rt Hon J Ian Macpherson, K C, M P (1931)
South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman, K C (1923)
Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1905).
Stoke on Trent, Hon Sir Reginald Coventry, K C (1921)
Sudbury Sir Harry Courthope Momo K C (1927).
Sunderland, Sir Henry Strother Cantley, Bt, K C, M P (1918)
Swansea, Edward William Milner Jones (1930)
Tenterden, Gerald Dodson (1932)
Tewkesbury Wilfrid Price (1931)
Thetford, Arthur Lombe Taylor (1927)
Tiverton, John Kyrle Frederick Cleave (1932)
Walsall Samuel Lowry Porter, K C (1932)
Warwick, Sir Albion Richardson, K C C B E (1931)
Wells, Arthur Downes Somerville (1916)
Wenlock Guy Patrick Bernard Lailey (1928)
West Bromwich Gerald Champion Lewis (1924)
West Ham, G W Holford Knight K C, M P (1930)
Wigan Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K C, M P (1928)
Winchester, Reginald Playfair Hills O B E K C (1925)
Windsor New His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K C (1912)
Wolverhampton Frederick John Wrottesley K C (1930)
Worcester E M Russell Davies K C (1932)
Yarmouth, Great William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, (vacant)

§CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C 2.

Commissioner, I t Col Sir Hugh Turnbull, K B E, C B £2 600 to £2,000
Assistant Commissioner, John Stark, C B E £900 to £1,200
Chief Superintendent Ernest Thompson £720 to £800

CITY OF LONDON POLICE RESERVE

Commandant, William G Lovell C B E
Chief Staff Officer Capt A J Roberts

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £2,500
Assistant Clerk, S F Longbottom £700
Affidavit Clerk and Cashier, Harold P Jacob £450

GUILDHALL

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation)
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Wallace Thoday C B £900
Assistant Clerk, C G Payton £700
Clerk of Special Sessions, Wallace Thoday, C B. £200

§METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S W 1

Commissioner Marshal of the Royal Air Force The Lord Trenchard G C B, D S O, D C L, C B £3,000
Deputy Commissioner Hon Sir Trevor Bigham, K B E, C B £1,800
Assistant Commissioners Norman Kendal, C B E, Maj M H Foulin C B E, H A Tripp £1,500
Secretary H M Howgrave Graham C B E £1,200
Deputy Asst Commissioners, Lt Col P R Laurie, C B E D S O Lt Col J F C Carter, C B E, and H G F Archer O B E £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, C R D Pulling, G Carmichael £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, M B Frere, O B E, G R Sharpe, H G Gilbert G A Scoley, S W Richards E R Hooper £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, W G Galley, O G Stewart, R N Huggett S J Chamberlain D S C, J F Pearson F J Payne, E I Hastings H Wilkinson, F Mavell W V Wastie Capt T L N Mestyn G Buck, J W Earp, A H Hannay, F H F Wyatt (*acting*) £400 to £500
Clerk in Charge of Lost Property Office, E G Brown, M C £400 to £500
Executive Officers, E St John A R Pike, H H Bowhill A E Cattle, A F Hamilton Smythe, F C A Keen, R L Wynn Williams, W F Baiter, W W J Bolland, D F A R Freeman, S House £208 to £400
Physician and Chief Medical Officer, Isaac Jones, M.D, B S, M R C P
Consulting Surgeon, C Max Page, D S O, M B, M.S, F R C S
Deputy Physician, H B Russell, M.D, B S, M R C P, M R C S

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Surgeon Dentist, P Lloyd Williams, M R C S I R C P, L D S
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs Wontner & Sons
Chief Constables, R M Howe M C, G R Nicholls M B E (*Criminal Investigation Department*) F W Abbott, M V O, M B E (*Administration*) G Abbiss M B E (*Organisation*), Col H M Maurice Drummond C M G D S O
Superintendent H May (*Public Carriage Office*)
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept, P Savage G W Cornish W Humbrook, H Hollyer J Hetwell

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

Officers in Charge of Districts (Deputy Assistant Commissioners) It Col J F C Carter, C B E, H G F Archer C B E
Chief Constables Brigadier J Whitehead C M G D S O, B B R Roberts D C B E

Superintendents of Divisions

A Whitehall—Henry Martin M B E
W G C Ide (*in attendance upon H M the King*)
B Chelsea—Henry Watkins
C St James's—John Prothero
D Marylebone—George Collins
E Holborn—William Chamberlin
F Paddington—Harry Varney
G Finsbury—John Johnson
H White Chapel—Herbert Darke
J Hackney William Powell
K Bow—Herbert Bridd
L Lambeth—Charles Clark M B E
M Southwark—John Kearnes
N Islington—Alfred Hunt
P Catford Frederick White
R Greenwich—Robert Graham
S Hampstead—Arthur Annis
T Hammersmith—Christopher Hicks M B E
V Wandsworth—James Linder
W Tooting—Ernest Brind
X Kilburn—Charles Adams
Y Highgate—Charles Morton
Z Croydon—James Wilson
Thames—(*Chief Inspector*)
Portsmouth Dockyard—John Parsons
Devonport Dockyard—(*Chief Inspector*)

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

New Scotland Yard, S W 1

Receiver, Sir J F Moylan C B C B E £1,200 to £1,500
Private secretary, E Oates
Secretary, C A Palmer O B E £850 to £1,000
Accountant, A F Shepherd £750 to £850
Deputy Secretary and Contracts Officer, R R O'Neill £650 to £800
Senior Clerk, E W Petty £550 to £700
Deputy Accountant H Day £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, F D Comin, M C, J B Reynolds R J Hayward, J F Marshall, P W J A Lawless W A Hendry £400 to £500
Solicitors, Messrs Ellis & Ellis 2 The Sanctuary, S W 1
Architect and Surveyor, G M French, O B E, F R I B A, F S I £750 to £850
Deputy Surveyor, F T Bush A R I B A £500 to £700
Assistant Architects and Surveyors R G Strachan, I S O, H J P Price, A R I B A, £450 to £650, A S Hinkley £400 to £500
Engineer, G A H Wootton, A M I P E £600 to £700
Asst do C N MacDermott, M I L E, R E H Allen £450 to £600
Superintendent Storekeeper, A J Carthew £400 to £500
Superintendent Printing Branch vacant £300 to £400

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN SPECIAL CONSTABULARY RESERVE

Scotland House, New Scotland Yard, S W 1
Commandant in Chief, Sir Walter Allen, K B E
Deputy Comdt in Chief, Commandant C J Ritchie O B E J P
Staff Officer, Major S M de H Whatton D S O M C

§METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839*)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W C 2
Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (*Chief Metropolitan Magistrate*) £1,800
Rollo F Graham-Campbell £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O B E £1,500
Chief Clerk, Albert Henry Lieck . £800

Juvenile Courts
Chief Clerk, Arthur Cecil Lockwood Morrison £750

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W C 1
Magistrates, Samuel Pope £1,500
Bertrand Watson £1,500
Chief Clerk B A Collington £550 to £700

Great Marlborough Street, W 1
Magistrates Frederick Mead £1,500
Robert Ernest Dummett £1,500
Chief Clerk Ernest A Carr £700

Greenwich and Woolwich Blackheath Road S E 10
Magistrates, M P Griffith Jones, O B E £1,500
H Metcalfe £1,500
Chief Clerk J J Hutchison M C £550 to £700

Lambeth Renfrew Road Lower Kennington Lane S E 11
Magistrates, John Brown Sandbach K £1,500
Harold McKenny £1,500
Chief Clerk A E Smith £550 to £700

Marylebone, Seymour Place, W 1
Magistrates Henry C A Bingley £1,500
John A R Cairns £1,500
Chief Clerk, B Westoll £550 to £700

North London Stoke Newington Road N 16
Magistrates Basil Watson K C £1,500
Claud Mullins £1,500
Chief Clerk, A F Crankshaw £700

Old Street, E C 1
Magistrates (vacant) £1,500
Ivan Edward Snell M C £1,500
Chief Clerk I A C Pratt £550 to £700

Thames, Charles Street, Stepney, E 1
Magistrates John Henry Harris £1,500
F I Barrington Ward, K C £1,500
Chief Clerk H J Cannan £550 to £700

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street S E 1
Magistrates, William Harold Stowe Oulton £1,500
Bernard Campion K C £1,500
Chief Clerk George Pegg £550 to £700

Westminster, Rochester Row, S W 1
Magistrates John G Hay Hallett £1,500
Edward C P Bond £1,500
Chief Clerk, E Hughes £550 to £700

West London Southcombe St, W Kensington W 14
Magistrates Kenneth McLean Marshall C B E £1,500
Ronald Arthur Powell £1,500
Chief Clerk J H Crume £550 to £700

South Western Lavender Hill, S W 11
Magistrates W J H Brodrick £1,500
Rhys Hopkin Morris M B E £1,500
Chief Clerk James Bayliss Edwards £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act* 1882)

West Ham West Ham Lane, Stratford, E 15
Magistrate Forbes St John Morrow £1,000
Deputy Magistrate, A Philip Quicke
Chief Clerk, James H Jackson £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS

Children's Courts in separate buildings from Police Courts have been constituted by Orders in Council These are held at Caxton Hall Westminster Lindsey Hall The Mall Notting Hill Gate, Lambeth Town Hall Battersea Town Hall Islington Town Hall, Deptford Town Hall, Woolwich Old Town Hall and Toynbee Hall 28 Commercial Street E 1

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Briggs Waldo Raven, *Huddersfield* (1932)
Brough, Bertram Charles *Potteries District* (1909).
Denison Stuart *Liverpool* (1910)
Griffith Robert Arthur *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915)
Grimley, Bertram Griffiths *South Staffordshire* (1923)
Ikeston, The Lord *Birmingham* (1910)
Jones William Hugh K C *Cardiff* (1932)
Macbeth Percy, *Salford* (1932)
Macdonald J R, O B E, *Hull* (1925)
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910)
Monce Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914)
Mundahl, Henry Smethurst *Middlesbrough* (1928).
Orr John Wellesley, *Manchester* (1927)
Paine, Wyatt Wyatt, *East Ham* (1925)
Samson Sir F Marlay, K B E, K C, *Swansea* (1923).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905)
Thomas, Sir Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

COURT OF SESSION (1532) Law Sittings, Oct 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon James Avon Clyde)

Inner House.—*First Division*

The Lord President ..£5,000
Lord Blackburn Robert F L Blackburn £3 600
Lord Sands Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3 600
Lord Morison Rt Hon Thomas Brash Morison £3 600

Second Division

Lord Alness (Rt Hon Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4 800
Lord Hunter William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3 600
Lord Murray Rt Hon Charles David Murray C M G £3 600

Outer House.

Lord Fleming David Pinkerton Fleming £3 600
Lord Moncreiff Alexander Moncreiff £3,600
Lord Mackay Alexander Morrice Mackay £3,600
Lord Pitman James Campbell Pitman £3 600
Principal Clerk of Session John Mon (*interim*)
Inner House Depute Clerks, J Antonio W H Ford £600 and £580
Inner House Ordinary Clerks William Drummond S S R A Hannah each £400
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir, John Cairns David D McLaren, R A Roxburgh George Hume £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks F C Budge J S Mackintosh B L S S C, R G Mackenzie, John Mckenzie James Maclean £250 to £400

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen Rt Hon Lord Clyde
Lord Justice Clerk Rt Hon Lord Alness
Lords Comm of Justiciary all the other Judges
Lord Advocate Rt Hon Craigie Aitchison K C M P
Solicitor General W G Normand K C
Clerk of Justiciary J R Dickson K C
Depute and 1st Assistant Alex Rae
Depute and 2nd Assistant Clerk V S M Marshall B L
Clerical Assistant Thomas S Stewart
Circuit Clerks Alex Rae Victor S M Marshall B L
Advocates Depute R H Maconochie Thos M Taylor, John Cameron A G Erskine Hill
Crown Agent R Allan McDougall W S

Auditor of Court of Session

3 Parliament Square Edinburgh
Auditor, A Thomson Clay W S
Principal Clerk Taxation Dept George P Graham
Do Cash Audit Dept, J C Mackay

Crown Office

9 Parliament Square Edinburgh
Crown Agent R Allan McDougall W S C £1 000
Chief Clerk Duncan Lee
Second Clerk James Brown
Other Clerks H Weaver, D J Stevenson A P G Ritchie

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Clerk of Justiciary J R Dickson K C £700
Depute & 1st Assistant Alexander Rae L L D £650
Depute & 2nd Assistant Clerk V S M Marshall B L £475
Do and Clerical Assistant Thomas S Stewart £200

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House and Lord Mackay *Lord Ordinary on Teinds*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer,

2 Parliament Square Edinburgh.
Lord Ordinary Lord Fleming
King's Remembrancer John Alexander Inglis, K C
Chief Clerk, D G Mackie
First Class Clerks W R Mackenzie, A W Old W D Collier P Jamieson

Sheriff Court of Chancery

2 Parliament Square Edinburgh
Sheriff of Chancery Sir M P Fraser, K C £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery William George Purves W S
Depute Sheriff Clerk C J Ritchie

H M Commissary Office

2 Parliament Square Edinburgh
Commissary Clerk Ralph Richardson, W S £600
Depute do, William Petrie

Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, Rt Hon Sir Godfrey P Collins K B E C M G, M P
Depute Keeper (vacant)
Substitute Keeper, A G Veitch

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, T S Paterson W S
Assistant Extractor, Donald J Macrae, W.S.

Bill Chamber,

H M Register House, Edinburgh
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, David Alex Duncan
Assistant Clerk, Frederick James Borthwick

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,

14 H M Register House Edinburgh
Keeper (ad interim) I S Paterson W S
Clerk (ad int) Donald J Macrae W S

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, William Mill, John A. Smart each £450

General Register of Sasines

H M Register House Edinburgh
Keeper of the General Registers of Sasines George A J Lee W S (*Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland*)

Hornings Inhibitions, Adjudications and Entails,

20 Sasine Office General Register House
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings Inhibitions, Adjudications and Entails, George A J Lee W S

Register of Deeds and Protests

Keeper, George A J Lee, W S

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, Ernest E Parker ... £1,000
Chief Clerk O G Elliot

Companies Registration Office,

1 Parliament Square Edinburgh
Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names) John A Inglis K C

Edinburgh Gazette Office

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Keeper John A Inglis, K C

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

H M Register House Edinburgh
Crown Receiver John Paterson £700
Bishopric of Orkney, John White, Kirkwall

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (*Chairman*), Donald Mackay; James E Eaglemont, John A Cameron
Secretary and Principal Clerk, G R Lamb
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray, W A A Cairns, John Cook
Clerk of Accounts, J D MacCallum.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

§LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

Counties	Sheriffs	£	Sheriffs Substitute	£	Sheriff Clerks	Procurators Fiscal
ABERDEEN		1 050	A J Luttit Laing	1 100	James Hunter	Thos Mackennan
			J Dewar Dallas	1 100		
ANGUS—	George Morton K C	800				
Forfar			J A R Mackinnon	800	C J Bisset	Thos Hart
Dundee			R C Malcolm	1 000	C J Bisset	J R Archibald
ARGYLL—	John L Wark K C	700				
Dunoon			James B Pullingall	900	D A Allan	A R Nimmo
Campbeltown			John M Campbell	700		J M Macnugart
Oban			T A Menzies	700		D M Mackinnon
AYR—	W L Mackenzie K C	700				
Ayr			J R Haldane	900	J Hamilton	R D Macmillan
Kilmarnock			A M Laing	900		K S Henderson
BANFF	See Aberdeen		John W More	900	R G Shirreffs	James Kissock
BERWICK	See Roxburgh		H Burn Murdoch	700	Jas Somerville	R G Johnson
BUTE	See Renfrew		J B Pullingall		T W Alexander	W Grant
CAITHNESS	Sir J C Watson K C	775	Norman Macdonald	700	Robert Bruce	Peter Sinclair
CLACKMANNAN	See Stirling		J Dean Leslie	950	Douglas M'Gregor	J B Haig
DUMBARTON	See Stirling		A J P Menzies	900	David M'Bride	H J Yeaman
DUMFRIES	Rt Hon Baron Kinross K C	700	J G Brand	900	John M'Burnie	F W Paterson
EDINBURGH	Chas H Brown K C	1 800	R J Orr K C	1 400	And Harrison	W Horne
			J Macdonald K C	1 200		
			J G Jameson	1 000		
ELGIN or MORAY	See Inverness		C R A Howden	800	John Foster	D A Shiach
FIFE—	J C Fenton K C	800				
Cupar			Dudley Stuart	1 000	Robt J Davidson	(Geo) Brander Oliver
Dunfermline			R A Urquhart	1 000		R J Waugh
HADDINGTON	See Edinburgh		J G Jameson		Andrew Hamilton	Thos W Todrick
INVERNESS	George Watt K C	800				
Inverness			John P Grant M	800	Arch A Chisholm	George Duguid
Fort William			Alexander Steedman	700		Dun Macniven
Portree			W R Garson	750		W R D Macmillan
Lochmaddy			W R Garson			A C F Davidson
KINCARDINE	See Aberdeen		A J Luttit Laing		James B Cunningham	M A Hamilton
			J Dewar Dallas			
KINROSS	See Fife		I A Umpherston		D A R Cuthbert	John S Soutar
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	See Dumfries		W G Skinner	900	James Warnock	Jas Williamson
LANARK	A O M Mackenzie K C					
Glasgow		[2 000	J A Welsh	1 200	Robert George Morach	J D Strathearn
			D S Macdiarmid	1 200		
			John Swan Mercer	1 200		
			W J Robertson	1 200		
			John Bartholomew	1 200		
			Marcus Dods	1 200		
			W Boyd Berry	1 200		
Lanark			G W Wilton K C	1 200		Wm Tennant
Hamilton			A R Brown K C	1 200		J Adair
			S MacDonald C M G LL C	1 200		
Airdrie			T D King Murray	1 200		D J Henry
LINLITHGOW	See Edinburgh		J A T Robertson		A P Simpson W S	Geo S Midnight
NAIRN	See Inverness		C R A Howden		A Robertson S S	James Lumsden
ORKNEY	See Caithness		George Brown	700	Jn White	J S Cormack
PEEBLES	See Edinburgh		James MacDonald K	800	R Lendrum Amslie	J W Buchan
PERTH	J C Sandeman K C	750	G D Valentine	1 000	John Dickson	Martin L Howman
RENFREW—	J M Irvine K C	800				
Paisley			A M Hamilton K C	1 000	A F Lochhead	John Hill
Greenock			Robert Hendry	900		W Guthrie Young
ROSS AND CROMARTY—	Jas Mackintosh, K C	700				
Dingwall			Hon H D Gordon	800	Alex Ross	A J Ross
Stornoway			J G Burns	700		C G Mackenzie
ROXBURGH	J M Hunter K C	750	Ronald H Bailhe	750	A P Oliver	Sydney Hilson
SELKIRK	See Roxburgh		W Mitchell K C		D R Chalmers	John Pollok
STIRLING—	J R N Macphail K C	800				
Stirling			J Dean Leslie		J A Proctor	Charles C Cheyne
Falkirk			J A T Robertson	1 200		J G Morrison
SUTHERLAND	See Ross and Cromarty		J W Forbes	700	A J Macrae	A Argo
WIGTOWN	See Dumfries		W G Skinner		James Warnock	H C Told
Stranraer						Alex Aitken
ZETLAND	See Caithness		J R Gibb	700	A Sutherland	L H Mathewson

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court The Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff Substitute, and the Sheriff is an Appeal Judge The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of practically all serious crime except murder, treason and rape, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment, it does not extend to penal servitude

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the *English Courts*.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense, the Lord Advocate and his deputes prosecute in the *High Court*, the Procurators Fiscal in the Sheriff Court

The *Convener* of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L M'Clure, Aberdeen

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs Substitute Assoc* is County Buildings, Ayr

§ *For Salaries see note, p* 281.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In *England and Wales* the adoption of children is regulated by the Adoption of Children Act 1926. An Order of Court is necessary to legalize the adoption and the Act provides a number of safeguards. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock in all matters of custody education and maintenance but does not alter the child's rights in property of his real parents (*e.g.* on intestacy) nor give the child rights in respect of the adopter's property. The Act provides for a register of adopted children. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery) County Court or Magisterial Bench. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be *sole* adopter of a girl, and applicant must be twenty five years of age or older.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act 1930, makes similar regulations for Scotland as from Oct. 1, 1930 and directs the Registrar General for Scotland to establish and maintain an Adopted Children Register. Applications are made to the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application.

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

(For **Certificates** see p. 343.)

WHEN a birth takes place personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths and the register signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail: 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened. 3. A person present at the birth or 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The registration must be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this without reasonable cause involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. If at the end of 42 days the birth is not registered the Registrar may require any one of the above mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days) unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence or at the house where the child was born when he may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and on payment of fees amounting to five shillings to him and the Registrar. After twelve months no birth can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of further fees amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months it can only be registered on the authority of the County Sheriff. The regulation that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after seven years was revoked in 1922 *but late registration cannot be allowed* unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the *Registrar General*. The *only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the* civil registers which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts under the Notification of Births Act 1907 (as extended by an Act of 1915) notice of every birth must be given by the father or person in attendance on the mother to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A Stillbirth must be registered accompanied by either a certificate of doctor or midwife or a declaration that no doctor or midwife was present at the birth, and that the child was not born alive.

The re registration of the birth of a person under the *Legitimacy Act* 1926 is provided for in that Act (see p. 261).

Birth at Sea. The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad. Consular Officers are authorised to register births of British subjects occurring in their districts.

BRITISH NATIONALITY

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914 as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice that the Act of 1914—which defines a natural born British Subject—does not affect the status of any person born in *before* Jan. 1 1915.

The following are deemed to be British Subjects namely:

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Any person born out of His Majesty's Dominions *before Jan.* 1 1915 whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was at the time of the father's birth a British subject.

3.* Any person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted or who has acquired British nationality by reason of annexation of territory or by special Act of Parliament.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st 1915

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915 and his name is included therein

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1 1915

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the date of the

birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e g*, if either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance, or

(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization, or

(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory, or

(iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown, or

(v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after January 1, 1915 who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired

7 A person born on a British ship

Loss of British Nationality.—A British subject loses his British nationality —

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country,

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage These cases are —

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State to the effect that any subject of that state who has been naturalized as a *British subject may divest himself of* that Status,

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality,

(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien,

(*N B* A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage If in such a case she desires to resume *British nationality she must apply for* a Certificate of Naturalization)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate,

(*f*) *if the territory of which* he is an in *habitant* is severed from the Crown, *cf*, *e g*, the cases of the inhabitants of *Hanover and Heligoland*

Acquisition of British Nationality.—An alien may acquire British nationality.—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament;

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870 And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after January 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must —

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown,

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language, and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the *form* of application for a certificate which may be obtained (price 6*d*) from H M Stationery Office

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted

N B—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed

Status of Aliens.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural born *British subject, but the title to such pro*perty does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects

Admission Supervision and Deportation of Aliens.—Under the Aliens Order 1920, any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom, and such leave

is refused in many cases, *e g*, where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour Provision is also made (Article 6 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deportation of aliens by order of the Secretary of State, which can be made on various grounds The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec, 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp 414–415 of the 1921 'WHITAKER The *Office* of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W C 2

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales—Certificates of Births, Deaths or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House on payment of fees amounting to 3*s* 7*d* viz, 1*s* for search, 2*s* 6*d* for the certificate and 1*d* for the stamp affixed thereto (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5*s* 1*d*) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament Friendly Societies Act, 1896 Birth or Death, 1*s* Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education Birth, 6*d*, Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s* National Insurance Acts 1911 and 1913 Birth, 6*d*, Marriage 1*s*, Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s*, but only from the local Registrar

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837 An index to 2 000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W C 1

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1552, but until the Registration of Births, &c (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases Extracts may, however be obtained from them on payment of 2*s* 1*d* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar General H M General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars *These old registers are in the* charge of the Registrar General and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at *stated periods Registers up to the end of* 1919 are now in his possession There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s* A fee of 20*s* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s* is payable for a search of a particular parish An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s* 1*d* The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a m and 4 p m

COPYRIGHT

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, under which copyright subsists automatically, without registration, in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work The provisions of the Act were explained on pp 415–416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER'

Voluntary Registration at Stationers Hall—Compulsory registration at Stationers Hall terminated on Dec 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers Company established a *new* Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered A copy has to be filed at Stationers Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued the fees being 5*s* for a Book, and 2*s* 6*d* for Fine Art certified copies 5*s* in either case (Office open on Wednesdays *only*, 11 a m to 12 noon, and 2 to 4 p m) Such entries are of value in proving the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement

DAYS OF GRACE

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date have *three days of grace* allowed, thus a bill dated 1 Jan at two months date is not due until March 4 If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually, this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaveren* v *Morris* 37 I L R 366) Bills drawn *at sight* or *on demand*, must be paid on presentation without days of grace In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after

DEATHS

(For Certificates, *see previous col*)

In England and Wales—When a death takes place personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths and the register signed in his presence by one of the following persons—1 A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness If they fail 2 Some other relative of the deceased In default of any relatives 3 A person present at the death or the occupier of the house in which the death happened If all the above named *fail*, 4 An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration The registration must be made within five days of the death or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness If notice is *sent, information must nevertheless be given* and the register signed *within fourteen days* from the death It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate obtained before the funeral and delivered to the *clergyman or other person who performs the* funeral or religious service If at the end of fourteen days the *death is not registered* the Registrar may require any one of the above mentioned persons to attend to register at a

stated time and place Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above mentioned periods unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence when a fee of one shilling is payable After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered the death or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act*, 1926 ss 1 2)

A person disposing of a body must within ninety six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib* s 3)

'Still born child (*See* under Births (Registration), p 341)

Death at Sea—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping

Death Abroad—Consular Officers are authorised to register deaths of British subjects occurring in their districts

In *Scotland* the rules of registration are similar but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births &c (Scotland) Act 1854 within 7 days, (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered This is given to the undertaker who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases

CORONERS INQUESTS—Coroners inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths such as the case of a person slain or drowned or dying suddenly and of any person dying in prison Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests but are sent for by the peace officers to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred Inquests are not to be held on Sunday With a view to avoiding duplication of proceedings it is now provided that if some person has been charged before examining Justices with murder, manslaughter or infanticide the Coroner shall adjourn his inquest until after conclusion of the criminal proceedings (Act of 1926, s 20) On application by the Attorney General the High Court may order a new inquest if the interests of justice so require A jury is only essential in the five cases specified in the Coroners (Amendment) Act 1926 but *may* be summoned in any other case if the Coroner thinks fit The jury is to be composed of not more than 11 nor less than 7 "good and lawful men (sex disqualification now removed) If the minority is not more than two the Coroner *may* accept the verdict of the majority of the jury The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend The fine for defaulting *jurymen* or *witness* is any sum not exceeding £5. (*See*, generally, the *Coroners Act* 1887 and the *Coroners (Amendment) Act*, 1926)

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County *see* p 340) The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public inquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury

BURIALS

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed) it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will, or in some memorandum placed with private papers or may have been communicated verbally to a relative Consequently steps should be immediately taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources If *Cremation* is desired it is advisable for deceased to leave instructions in writing to that effect Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of burial Under the *Cremation Act* 1902 regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body disposal of ashes etc and containing numerous essential safeguards A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body As to place of burial—unless closed by order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners or any person dying in the Parish but this will only nowadays apply in villages and the smaller towns In the more populous districts cemeteries have long been established either by the local council or a private company and burials will take place there in accordance with the Cemetery Regulations For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by a County Council or County Borough Council and as to place of burial &c *see* Poor Law Act 1930 ss 75 to 78 A person being found drowned on the sea shore is to be buried by the Overseers of the Parish As to the necessity for registration of a death before burial *see* Notes under *Deaths*, p 343

DIVORCE.

Preliminary—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes viz (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld and (3) those in which the marriage being admitted partial or complete divorce is sought

(1) *Nullity of Marriage*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, if one of the parties was insane or if one of the parties was under the age of consent *v.s* 26—Age of Marriage Act, 1929 Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who

has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion; and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce*.—The third class of suit includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again) Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e g*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences, (2) those which are offences by statute, *e g*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer In the case of a wife it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery, but now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, she may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, or rape or certain other criminal offences or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion 'Cruelty is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger It is cruelty wilfully and recklessly to communicate a venereal disease, and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention *Powell* v. *Powell* (1922) para 278 Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation, and if coupled with adultery, a divorce

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default Other absolute bars to relief are (1) connivance at the adultery of the respondent (2) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion), (3) condonation, *i e* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo* Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation (*Crocker* v *Crocker* (1921) P 25) There are also certain discretionary bars as, *e g* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute After that date either spouse may marry again but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive *A* divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name Persons who have been divorced may re marry

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are at the time Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children Either spouse may make applications for access to the children

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i e*, means of support) pending suit provided evidence of the marriage is adduced The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date, and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for

dissolution of marriage If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate she may be condemned in costs A co respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree with or without consideration to separate and live apart but the agreement to be valid must be followed by an immediate separation Although usually made by deed a mere oral agreement is binding If made, however with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance

SUMMARY JURISDICTION

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife or has been guilty of persistent cruelty or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction By an Act which came into force on Sept 30 1925 the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing (*a*) cruelty to her children (*b*) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a venereal disease (*c*) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse Where a wife is the applicant the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2 Where the husband applies the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home If the wife has been guilty of adultery no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation and if having obtained an order she commits adultery the order may be discharged but not if the court is of opinion that the husband conduced to the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowances An order may be altered varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

'Domestic Servant signifies in law, a person employed in and about a residence, *e g*, cook, butler gardener, &c but does not include *e g* a governess or tutor By general custom one calendar month's notice, given at any time on either side, is required to terminate the contract of domestic service, but the Courts have recognized a custom for termination at the end of the first month if notice is given at the end of the first fortnight

Dismissal without notice is justified in the event of wilful disobedience to a reasonable order gross misconduct dishonesty incompetence or permanent incapacity A character however unfavourable is a privileged statement so long as given without malicious intent

The Workmen's Compensation Acts impose serious liabilities upon an employer in the event of death or disablement of a servant from an accident in the course of employment and prudent employers will protect themselves by a Policy which can be obtained through the leading Insurance Companies for a small annual premium

THE FRANCHISE

The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act 1928 considerably amended both the qualifications for the franchise and the mode of registration of electors, and assimilated the franchises for men and women both for Parliamentary and Local Government elections

PARLIAMENTARY

The qualifications for the franchise are now the same for men and women A person is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector who is 21 years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity and

(*a*) Has the requisite residence qualification, or (*b*) has the requisite business premises qualification or (*c*) is the husband or wife of a person having a business premises qualification

Residence is the actual inhabitancy of premises *i e* where a person's home is and where he sleeps The residence must have been during the whole of the qualifying period *i e* three months in the constituency or in another constituency in the same Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county If not it is essential that the residence should have been successive from a Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county contiguous to that borough or county The Administrative County of London is treated as a Parliamentary borough

Business premises means land or other premises of at least £10 yearly value The business premises must be occupied for the purpose of the business, profession or trade of the person to be registered

Universities —A person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity who has received a degree is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a University constituency also a woman who has passed the final examination and fulfilled the conditions required of women by a University which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The qualifications for the Local Government franchise are now the same for men and women A person is entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity and (*a*) is on the last day of the qualifying period occupying as *owner or tenant* land or premises in the electoral area and (*b*) has during the whole of the qualifying period occupied as *owner or tenant* any land or premises in that area if that area is not an administrative County or a County borough then in any administrative

County or County borough in which the area is situate; or (c) is the husband or wife of a person who is entitled to be registered in respect of premises in which the person entitled, and the husband or wife reside. There is also a *service qualification* for the Local Government franchise. A person (man or woman) who inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service or employment is deemed to occupy the dwelling house as *tenant* and so obtains the Local Government franchise provided the dwelling house is not inhabited by the employer.

REGISTRATION.

Each parliamentary borough and Parliamentary county is an electoral registration area, and for each registration area there is a Registration Officer. Normally, the Town Clerk is the Registration Officer for the Parliamentary Borough and the Clerk to the County Council for the Parliamentary County. It is the duty of the Registration Officer to compile the register of all persons entitled to vote as parliamentary electors or local government electors in his area. It is also his duty to comply with any directions given by the Secretary of State as to the arrangements to be made by the Registration Officer in carrying out the registration.

The electoral lists when prepared are published by the Registration Officer. A copy can always be inspected at his office, and generally at the chief post offices and other convenient places in the area, including Church Porches, Public Libraries, and Local Council Offices. The lists should be examined to see if the entries have been correctly made. If not, claims and objections may be made as by notice directed.

The Index letters showing the nature of the qualifications of an elector are:—

FOR MEN.

R = Residence qualification.
B = Business premises qualification.
O = Occupation qualification.
D = Qualification through wife's occupation.
NM = Naval or military voter.

FOR WOMEN.

Rw = Residence qualification
Bw = Business premises qualification.
Ow = Occupation qualification.
Dw = Qualification through husband's occupation.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

Every person registered as a parliamentary elector is entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament. But at a *General Election* a person shall not vote for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of a residence qualification, or for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of other qualifications of any kind; which means that a person (man or woman) may, if qualified, lawfully vote twice at a General Election, but one vote must be in respect of a residence qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 20*s.* a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. An unmarried domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act*, 1926, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, which ever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born.

How to Secure Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court under the *Legitimacy Declaration Act*, 1858, or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights of Legitimated Persons to take Interest in Property.—A legitimated person may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g. a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Person.—He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

Persons Legitimated by Extraneous Law.—Broadly speaking, the Act provides that persons properly legitimated abroad shall be recognized as legitimated in England and Wales.

SCOTLAND.

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1[illegible]
The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. Where in any action of affiliation and aliment the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall in awarding any sum in name of inlying expenses, or in name of aliment, have regard to the means of the pursuer and the defender, and the whole circumstances of the case. The court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody

of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff

JURY SERVICE

Preliminary The juries with which the public are most concerned are the grand juries juries summoned to try causes in the High Court at assizes and county courts and those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes the Old Bailey and courts of Quarter Sessions and coroners juries

Qualifications —All natural born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more being men or women between 21 and 60 are liable to serve as jurors

The sex disqualification was removed in 1919 and women are now liable to serve but a judge may order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only or may on an application made by a woman grant her exemption in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100 a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge or £20 in leaseholds or a householder in a county or borough occupying property whose net annual value is assessed at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London or £20 in other counties and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified

Exemptions and Disqualifications —Aliens (subject as above) felons lunatics imbeciles deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers members and officers of both Houses of Parliament clergymen and priests ministers of any congregation of Protestant dissenters and Jews whose meeting place is duly registered judges barristers solicitors (if practising) officers of the supreme court magistrates clerks of the peace sheriffs officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace members of local bodies governors of prisons and gaolers superintendents &c, of lunatic asylums doctors and pharmaceutical chemists (if actually practising) dentists officers and men in Navy Army, Air and Territorial Forces licensed pilots postal, custom and inland revenue servants

Special exemption —A judge and by virtue of § 3 of the Juries Act 1922 the sheriff may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury

Jury Lists —Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act 1922 the names of persons apparently qualified as jurors being so marked on the Electors Lists (exhibited at Town Halls Public Libraries in church porches, &c) Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer for *all whose names appear on the Jury List as finally settled are liable to serve*

Grand Juries —The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused against whom an indictment has been prepared and if they are satisfied of this they find a true bill if not they "ignore the bill and the accused is discharged

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases —An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a jury sworn A panel of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England* Vol 18 p 246) In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array *i e* the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll *i e* to individual jurors which may be peremptory or for cause Peremptory challenge or challenge without cause exists only as of right in treason and felony and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury Challenge for cause sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous

Except upon trials for murder treason and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate *e g* for lunch and at night The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant It must be unanimous except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict

Special Juries —Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications *e g* the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100 Trial is generally by Common Jury but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases

Payment of Jurors —A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court and on Circuit, 2d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and in fact receives nothing At Inquests held before Coroners the jurors are

entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5

Coroners' Juries —(*See* Deaths — Coroner's Inquests, page 344)

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR

Civil Cases

A system now exists for giving legal aid to poor persons in civil proceedings—including divorce —administered by the Law Society, Chancery Lane W C 2, and through various Provincial Law Societies Under this system committees are now established throughout England and Wales Anyone desiring this form of aid may apply to the nearest 'Poor Persons Committee for a Poor Persons Certificate and if this is granted a Solicitor and Counsel will be allotted to act without remuneration The Certificate can be given if the poor person is not worth £50 (excluding wearing apparel and trade tools) and the usual income does not exceed £2 a week In special circumstances above figures may be £100, and £4 a week The Committee may require the poor person to deposit a sum not exceeding £5 (in the first instance) to cover out of pocket expenses of the conducting solicitor

Divorce proceedings under the Poor Persons system may be commenced at the Divorce Registry in London or in one of the numerous District Registries in the Provinces now authorised for the purpose, and the trial or hearing may be in London or at the Assizes at one of the many towns at which Divorce business may now be taken under the Rules of the Supreme Court

Criminal Cases

The Poor Prisoners Defence Act 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners On trial for an *Indictable offence* the person charged may have free legal aid if Justices or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate* If the person's means are insufficient such Certificate *may* be granted in cases where desirable and *must* be given for a murder charge In Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, assuming insufficient means, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person if considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances

Scotland —In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons but the operation of the "Poors' Roll is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases Legal services are rendered free of charge and no Court dues are payable In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poors' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances The Poors Roll was established in 1424.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE

BANNS OF MARRIAGE —The Marriage Act, 1823, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place Under the Marriage Measure 1930, banns may be published and marriage solemnized in the parish church *which is the usual place of worship* of the persons to be married or either of them although neither of such persons dwells in such parish, but this publication of banns is *in addition* to any other publication required by law The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the place in England in which the party resides, and according to the custom in Scotland in the place where the other party reside It may be noted that by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub tit "Marriages in Scotland, *post*) The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important Where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley v Wood* 30 L J (P M A) 57) but if a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected

After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence or submit to the republication of banns The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are 'forbidden By the Marriage Act 1836, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place

MARRIAGE LICENCES are of two kinds—(1) a Common or Ordinary Licence dispensing with the necessity for Banns granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages, (2) a Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p 364). It is a *felony* for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence, and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony By virtue of the Marriage Act, 1886, the hours for marriage are now from 8 a.m to 3 p m

GENERAL NOTES —The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses

present and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books which are kept in duplicate

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857 An incumbent may refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register and the customary fee is 2*s* 6*d* and a stamp duty of 1*s* Searches in the register books may be made on payment of small fees viz 1*s* for a single year and 6*d* additional for every other year There are small fees regulated by custom on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another MARRIAGE FEES are not uniform and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them With those who are in a position to afford it it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman and 5*s* to the clerk and the usual fees are paid although a stranger clergyman be invited to perform the service

INFANTS cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons (*vide* Guardianship of Infants Act 1925 Sec 9 and Schedule) Where both parents are living both must consent where one is dead, the survivor or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased the guardian and the survivor The *Age of Marriage Act* 1929 prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age

MARRIAGE LICENCES FOR ESTABLISHED CHURCH

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the *Faculty Office* (23 Knightrider St Doctors Commons E C 4) at the *Vicar General's Office* (1 The Sanctuary Westminster S W 1) and at the *Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry* (1 Dean's Court, Doctors Commons E C 4) by *one of the parties* about to be married In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops Registrars but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued those procured at the *Faculty Office* are available for London and all England and Wales those procured at the *Vicar General Office* (hours in both offices 10 to 4 Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England except the Province of York No instructions either verbal or in writing can be received except from one of the parties Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings in addition to the cost of stamp 10*s* 6*d* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies according to the diocese from £1 15*s* to £2 12*s* 6*d* By the 4th George IV c 76 it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some Dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry)

A Licence continues in force for three months from its date.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury under special circumstances for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district or at any time &c but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval Application must be made to The Faculty Office 23 Knightrider Street Doctors Commons E C 4 (*tel* 6834 Central) Fees for licence stamp &c £25

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON CONFORMIST BUILDINGS

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages (1) by Certificate (2) by Licence Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar a Registrar of Births and Deaths a Registrar of Marriages or the deputy of such officer A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act 1898 respecting which see below In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE

If both parties reside in the same registration district they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given It may then be given by either party

If the parties reside in different registration districts notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE

One notice only is necessary whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts and either party may give the notice

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given

If they live in different districts and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification notice may be given in either district If one only has fulfilled the qualification the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given

The notice contains particulars as to names ages residence length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE)

After the lapse of twenty one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice book the Superintendent Registrar may provided no impediment is shown issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE

After the lapse of one week day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice the Superintendent Registrar may provided no impediment is shown issue his certificate and licence for the marriage which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE

(1) *Marriage by Certificate* —
- *a* If both parties live in the same district —The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district
- *b* If they live in different districts —A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district

(2) *Marriage by Licence* —The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given

PLACE OF MARRIAGE

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence it may take place in such usual place of worship provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given and if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong it may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district

MARRIAGE CEREMONY

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a m and 3 p m with open doors Each of the parties must declare as follows —

I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I *A B* may not be joined in matrimony to *C D* and each of the parties must say to the other I call upon these persons here present to witness that I *A B* do take thee *C D*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband] A wedding ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an authorised person (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations —

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I *A B*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C D*

Also each of the parties must say to the other —

I call upon these persons here present to witness that I *A B* do take thee *C D*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband] ,

or in lieu thereof —

I *A B* do take thee *C D*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]

FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS

	s	*d*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice book	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the office of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage ('marriage fees') the total fees for a marriage by certificate when the parties live in the same district amount to 7*s* if they live in different districts to 9*s*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s* 0*d*

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT 1908

Any officer seaman or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships at sea who wishes to marry may if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building give notice to his commanding officer who after the lapse of twenty one clear days can issue a certificate for the marriage The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides

If the marriage is to take place by ceremony of the Church of England the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES

"*Naval Military and Air Force Chapels* —The use of such Chapels for solemnization of marriages either according to the rites of the Church of England or otherwise and for the publication of Banns &c is now regulated by the *Marriage* (Naval Military and Air Force Chapels) Act 1932

In Wales and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837

If both parties are *Jews*, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling house at any hour the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (*Quakers*), or if not being in membership they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages they must give notice to a registration officer and may be married in a Friends meeting house the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books

A *divorced* person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced

Relaxations have been made by *Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship)* Acts 1907 to 1931, which successively permitted the following marriages, *i.e.*,

With a deceased wife's sister		Act—1907
,,	deceased brother's widow	Act—1921
,,	deceased wife's brother's daughter	Act—1931
,,	deceased wife's sister's daughter	do
,,	father's deceased brother's widow	do
,,	mother's deceased brother's widow	do
,,	deceased wife's father's sister	do
,,	deceased wife's mother's sister	do
,,	brother's deceased son's widow	do
,,	sister's deceased son's widow	do

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister

During the lifetime of a person *upon whose decease* a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity) it is not lawful for such a marriage to be contracted

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days should apply to the session clerk to publish banns as regards Ireland, the party there after a residence of seven days must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892 One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both parties are British subjects, or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country, or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country or

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs, or

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs, or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the Act

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession condition and residence of each of the parties and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding and the notice must state that they have so resided

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars,

and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor General of India in Council or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place

If the non resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment,

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode and the notice that has been given in that place or if neither party has resided there stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode and the notices that have been given in those places

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district, two or more witnesses are required to be present

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are payable to His Majesty's Government —

	£	s	d
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a m to 3 p m

No religious ceremony is required but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is however necessary to render the marriage valid If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects and also when only one of them is a British subject but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place or of a third country the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are in the absence of any treaty stipulations strictly prohibited

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy legation or consulate abroad For instance marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v *Braid* 1909 25 T L R 646)

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act 1892 before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906 — Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906 any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar General

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be

recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v *Pitkin*, 1909 25 I L R 222)

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12 Marriages may be regular or irregular

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s* 6*d* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days Objection may be made within other seven days If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate fee 1*s* 6*d* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages Scotland following the ancient Canon law These marriages may be contracted in three ways (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de præsenti*), (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise *subsequente copula*) the promise however can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*) i e the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland) Gretna Green marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap 96 Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s* 1*d* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner or marriage of two foreigners may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days

MOTOR LAW

The modern Charter of Motor Law is the Road Traffic Act 1930 and Regulations made thereunder by the Minister of Transport This Act not only consolidated the law by repealing some thirty earlier Acts but made numerous amendments and new provisions to keep abreast with the rapid development and modern universal use of motor vehicles The following provisions of the law have been selected for special reference in these notes

Driving Licence—As to fee &c see p 620 No person to drive without a licence nor employ a person to drive who is not licensed To be produced to police constable on demand but no conviction if licence produced at police station within five days On application for licence declaration must be made as to any physical disability &c certain disabilities will involve refusal of licence

Speed Limits The Act prescribes Speed Limits for various Classes of Motor Vehicles but for ordinary passenger motor cars (adapted to carry not more than seven excluding driver) there is now no speed limit But heavy penalties may be incurred for driving recklessly or at a speed or in manner dangerous to the public having regard to all the circumstances nature and condition of road amount of traffic at the time &c

Pillion Riding—Only one person (pillionaire) on a motor cycle in addition to driver and then only on proper seat securely fixed behind the driver

Third Party Insurance—No person may use or permit to be used a motor vehicle unless covered by a Policy of Insurance in respect of third party risk There is to be a 'Certificate of such insurance and this certificate of insurance must be produced by a driver to a constable on demand Under the Regulations of Transport Ministry an applicant for a car licence under the Finance Acts must with his application produce to the Licensing Authority his Certificate of Insurance

Highway Code—The Minister of Transport has compiled a Highway Code as authorised by the Act It is issued with driving licence and copies may be obtained from H M Stationery Office or booksellers price 1*d* The code is intended as a guide to persons using the road and may be revised from time to time Failure to observe any provision of the code is not an offence of itself, but it may be relied on as tending to establish or negative the liability of

a party in any proceedings—whether civil or criminal

Accidents—In the case of an accident causing damage to any person, vehicle or animal, the driver of the motor vehicle must stop, and on request of any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring give his name and address and identification of his vehicle If this is not done on the spot then the accident must be reported at a police station or to a constable as soon as possible and in any case within 24 hours

Reflecting Mirrors—Every motor vehicle, but not motor cycle, must now be fitted with a reflecting mirror

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application) and enclosed in a cover addressed to The Passport Office 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster S W 1, or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool The charge for a Passport is 15*s* Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9 30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1) The Passport Offices are *closed* on Sundays and Public Holidays (except in London between the hours of 10 a m and noon for cases of *special emergency only*) Passports may be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 15*s*, which should be crossed, *made payable to the Passport Office*, is forwarded with the application Cheques, Treasury notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment. Application should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than four days before that on which the Passport is required

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural born British subjects, (2) to the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India

The wife of an alien is deemed to be an alien

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister at law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, Notary Public or Chartered Accountant*, resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent General in London of the State concerned Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalisation, the Certificate of Naturalisation must be forwarded to the Passport Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine or Iraq, for which countries special endorsements must be obtained

Foreign Office Passports are available for five years from the date of issue unless otherwise stated On the expiration of their period of validity they may be renewed for further consecutive periods of one to five years In no circumstances are they available beyond ten years from the date of issue Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, application must be made for the issue of a new Passport

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad, such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Empire, to the nearest Passport issuing authority

Persons resident in the Irish Free State should make application for their Passports to the Passport Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Dublin

Certification of Photographs

Note—It is essential that one of the two photographs of the applicant (and wife if to be included on the Passport) should be certified on the back as shown on the Application Form

Safe Custody of Passports.

Passports, when not in use should be kept in a secure place At the expiration of the period of validity a Passport should be returned to the Passport Office

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the Ticket—

On goods pledged for 10*s* or less	½*d*
On goods pledged for more than 10*s*	1*d*

Note—In addition to the above, an additional charge of ½*d* for each 5*s* or part of 5*s* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act*, 1922)

For Interest—

On pledges not exceeding 40*s*, for every 2*s* or part of 2*s*, per month	½*d*
On pledges exceeding 40*s*, for every half crown or part of half a crown per month	1½*d*

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month

Forfeiture—Pledges for 10*s* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging After that they become the property of the pawnbroker

Pledges above 10*s*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny and receive any surplus produced by the sale Should there be a deficit the pawner or the person producing the ticket is liable to pay the deficiency Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i e*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent on the amount of the loan

If any ticket is lost mislaid or stolen the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same

When the loan is 5*s* or under the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny when the loan is above 5*s*, one penny

SPECIAL CONTRACTS —A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s* provided that—

(1) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn ticket signed by the pawnbroker

(2) The duplicate of the special contract pawn ticket shall be signed by the pawner

The pawnbroker may also charge —For ticket profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge and payment to inspect account of sale such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month or any part of a month in addition to the charges above mentioned

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction inspection of account of sale payment of surplus produced by sale and loss of ticket as in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s*

POOR LAW

The Poor Law in England and Wales is now administered through *Public Assistance Committees*, constituted for Counties and County Boroughs, which take the place of the old Boards of Guardians The law is consolidated in the Poor Law Act, 1930

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods &c received

VACCINATION

In England and Wales vaccination is compulsory within six months from birth the obligation to comply with the law being imposed on the parent or other person having custody of the child The local Public Vaccinator (a doctor appointed by the local authority) will vaccinate free of charge Penalties are incurred for non compliance with the law

Exemption may be obtained if a parent, within four months from the birth, makes a declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child

WARD OF COURT

By appropriate legal process an Infant may be made what is termed a Ward of Court in the Chancery Division of the High Court In this way judicial control of the Infant may be secured the court assuming and exercising wide powers in respect both of the person and property of Wards of Court Legal advice will obviously be necessary as to the circumstances in which an order might be made in any particular case

WILLS

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL —Every man having a wife and family should make his will However small his estate it is an imperative duty in most cases and is safer in every case to protect the interest of the survivors by a will and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect When persons die intestate having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential but it is always advisable particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being settled as it is called *e g* the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer Assuming a lawyer is not employed a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter to be got rid of in a few minutes but one demanding the most serious attention It is only after a person is dead and cannot explain his meaning that his will can be open to dispute It is the more necessary therefore to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty although the same name or word be often repeated Sounding phrases are entirely out of place Avoid the use of legal terms such as heirs and issue when the same thing may be expressed in plain language If in writing the will a mistake be made it is better to rewrite the whole Before a will is executed that is *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses* an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper* Although of course forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills either for themselves or others —

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator or if the will maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons as well as freehold land and houses while personal property includes debts due arrears of rents money, leasehold property house furniture goods assurance policies stocks and shares in companies and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons the residue of my estate and effects although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—This is the last will of me Thomas Smith of Vine Cottage Silver Street, Reading in the county of Berks.

TO FIND A WILL.—After disposing of the property the will may be ended as follows:—And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of —— 19—.

EXECUTION OF A WILL AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will in presence of two witnesses who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix as the case may be] in the presence of us both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator]

William Jones of Vine Cottage Silver Street Reading Tailor. Henry Morgan of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign even by a mark another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded:—Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present then the attestation should be:—The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament in the joint presence &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—This is a codicil to the will of me Thomas Smith of Vine Cottage Silver Street, Reading in the county of Berks the said will bearing date &c. A codicil must be dated at the end and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full as follows:—I appoint John Jones of number twenty one London Street Ipswich and Edward Matthews of number seventeen, Market Street Lincoln executors of this my will. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary but it is desirable here as elsewhere to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees except that the persons should be designated executors and trustees. The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children the will may read after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—I give and devise all my estate and effects real and personal of which I may die possessed or entitled to unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death such last mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking.' Where the widow is to have a life interest use the following words:—upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood] and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act 1925, s. 177) so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor are briefly as follows.—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way, then to make lists of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. (For scale of duty see Index, "Estate Duty.") Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the local District Probate Registry, or to a solicitor, and prove the will. Collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. All the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act; one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the

names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy which can be produced and read in any court of law The 29 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1857 are at —Bangor, Birmingham Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes Lincoln, Liverpool Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham Oxford, Peterborough Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Winchester, York

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House A will may be deposited personally, or through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter The fee is 25*s*., with an additional 5*s* if forwarded by a District Probate Registrar A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody but must remain in the registry until the testator dies Any will appointing the Public Trustee as Executor may be deposited with him for safe custody (See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*)

PROBATE OF WILLS

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House Strand, Room 44 The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased or an official certificate of burial and the will if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased

If there be no will or no executor be appointed or the executor will not act, two sureties must be obtained to enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, when one surety only will be required They need not attend upon the first visit

In no case can any correspondence be entered into, nor can an interview be given to any agent The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person

Application may be made at a District Probate Registry instead of at Somerset House

Where the whole real and personal estate without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, the widows, or children, if residing at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, may apply to the Registrar of the County Court

Scotland —"Confirmation' is the Scottish equivalent of Probate That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh Executors are either "nominate" or "dative' An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will In the former case the deceased's next of kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s* 8*d* sterling) A will may be either (1) *holograph* i.e. written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary (2) *tested* which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session H M General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the *Trustee Act*, 1925 (which came into force on Jan 1, 1926), a trustee may invest trust funds in (*a*) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom (*b*) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom, (*c*) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland (*d*) in India 7, 5½, 4½, 3½ 3 and 2½ per cent stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue (*e*) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament, (*f*) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or of the London County Council or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police or Metropolitan Water Stock (*g*) in Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act, and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years, (*h*) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (*g*) *supra*, (*i*) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways, (*j*) in "B' annuities of the

Eastern Bengal East Indian, the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register Class C of the East Indian Railway Company; (*k*) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Government, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed; (*l*) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying water for profit, and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. on Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*m*) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United Kingdom having a population of more than 50,000, or of any County Council; (*n*) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute, and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons, provided the rates for 10 years have not exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised to be levied; (*o*) in Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900; (*p*) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; (*q*) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland; (*r*) in Stocks, &c., authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments, the L. & N.E. Ry., the S.Ry., the L.M. & S. Ry., and the G.W. Ry., are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock. All the Stocks above mentioned may be purchased, although they are redeemable, and the price exceeds the redemption value; but as to those mentioned in paragraphs (*g*), (*i*), (*k*), (*l*), (*m*), (*o*), (*p*) and (*q*), *supra*, if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate, a trustee may not purchase (*a*) at a price exceeding 15 per cent. above par or such other fixed rate; nor (*b*) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as aforesaid within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value. §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

As to the investments permitted by *The Rules of the Supreme Court*, 1888, *see* "WHITAKER" for 1927, p. 854, where *The Trusts Amendment Act*, 1884 (*Scotland only*), *The Colonial Stock Act*, 1900, and *The Housing* (*Additional Powers*) *Act*, 1919, are also noted.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1932, was £328,033,641.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

As regards investments, the Public Trustee, like a private trustee, is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts or under the general law. *See Trust Funds ante.* The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to defray the expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel*, Holborn 4,300), or at any Post Office.

There is a branch office in Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester.

WIRELESS RECEIVING LICENCES.

HEAVY penalties are prescribed by the *Wireless Telegraphy Act*, 1904, on conviction of the offence of establishing a wireless station, or installing or working wireless apparatus without the Postmaster General's licence. Licences for receiving broadcasting programmes and messages sent for general reception can be obtained at any post office on payment of the fee of 10*s*.

BROADCASTING.

Number of receiving Sets in use (*Dec.* 1931).

U.S.A. (Dec. 1930)	12,078,345
United Kingdom	4,330,735
Germany	3,980,852
France (1929)	*1,500,000
Japan	958,767
Sweden	549,857
Netherlands	523,562
Canada	523,100
Soviet Union (1929)	*500,000
Denmark	475,600
Austria	468,577
The World	*32,000,000

* *Estimated.*

The succession to the property of a person dying Intestate on or after January 1, 1926, is regulated by The Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which repealed the old law and established one new Code applicable both to Real Estate (land, &c.) and Personal Estate (leaseholds, chattels, investments, &c.) The Act abolished the rule of Primogeniture (inheritance by eldest son), the rights of dower (widow's third) and of curtesy (husband's life interest), and all special customs (*e.g.* gavelkind and Borough English). As to Personal Estate Parents were placed on an equal footing, a mother regained her ancient preference over an intestate child's brothers and sisters, relatives of the whole blood obtained priority over those of the half blood, and relatives more remote than first cousins were excluded from the distribution. "The widow's £500 under the Intestates' Estates Act 1890, was increased to £1,000, whether there be issue or no issue, and given also to a husband, whilst the widow or husband now also takes all the "personal chattels."

TABLE OF EXAMPLES

Important.—NOTE.—By Section 46 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, a surviving husband or wife takes absolutely (i) the 'personal chattels' and (ii) £1 000 free of death duties and expenses. The residue is then distributed as indicated in the Table.

'Personal chattels' are.—Articles of household use or ornament, &c. (not used for business purposes).

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

	If the Intestate leaves	*The Estate is distributed as follows.*
	Widow (or husband) and children	One half to widow (or husband) for life and then to children equally. Other half to children equally at once.
2	Widow (or husband) and father and mother	Widow (or husband) for life and then to father and mother equally.
3	Widow (or husband) and either father or mother not both	Widow (or husband) for life and then to father or mother absolutely.
4	Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of whole blood	Widow (or husband) for life and then to brothers and sisters equally.
5	Widow (or husband) and brothers or sisters of half blood	Widow (or husband) for life and then to brothers and sisters equally.
6	Widow (or husband) and nephews or nieces	Widow (or husband) for life and then to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
7	Widow (or husband), and grandparents	Widow (or husband) for life and then to grandparents equally.
8	Widow (or husband) and uncles or aunts	Widow (or husband) for life and then to uncles and aunts equally.
9.	Widow (or husband) but none of above relations or descendants	All to widow (or husband).
10	Children and grandchildren (issue of deceased child)	Amongst children in equal shares the grandchildren taking equally their deceased parent's share.
11	Father and mother	Father and mother equally.
12	Father or mother not both	Father or mother.
13	Brothers or sisters of whole blood and of half blood	Brothers and sisters of whole blood equally.
14	Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces (children of deceased brother or sister)	Amongst brothers and sisters in equal shares the children of deceased brother or sister taking equally their deceased parent's share.
15	Brothers or sisters and grandparent	Brothers and sisters equally.
16	Grandparents paternal or maternal	Grandparents equally.
17	Grandparent and uncles or aunts	Grandparent.
18	Uncles or aunts of whole blood and of half blood	Uncles and aunts of whole blood equally.
19	Uncles or aunts and deceased uncles or aunts children	Amongst uncles and aunts in equal shares the children of deceased uncle or aunt taking equally their deceased parent's share.
20	Uncles or aunts and nephews or nieces	Nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
21	Cousins *i.e.* deceased uncles or aunts children or grandchildren	Cousins *per stirpes*.
22	Any other relation than those named in preceding examples (*e.g. Great* grandparents) and no widow or husband	The Crown.

NOTES.—The life interest of a husband or wife may be redeemed by payment of a lump sum.

In ascertaining the persons entitled, regard must be had to the rule that the relative must have attained or attain the age of 21 or have married or marry under that age.

Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus in Example 6 nephews and nieces take amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken if he or she had survived the Intestate.

Since January 1, 1927 in certain circumstances the mother of an illegitimate child, and an illegitimate child may succeed to real or personal property on the intestacy of the other. (Legitimacy Act, 1926, s. 9.)

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act 1911 the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following —*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none then to the Crown
Husband only	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin
Widow or husband and child or children by one or more marriages	One third to widow or husband one third to children surviving deceased *equally* one third to surviving children *per capita** and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father
Widow and mother (father)	Half to widow, one half to mother
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean If a deceased brother or sister has left issue such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share
Widow mother nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one half to mother
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father mother brothers and sisters	Half to father, half to brothers and sisters equally
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father, half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes**
Father brothers and sisters	One half to father, one half equally amongst brothers and sisters
Mother brothers and sisters	Mother one half brothers and sisters one half equally
Mother but no other kin	Whole to mother
Child children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister
Grandfather no nearer relation	All to grandfather
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father
Grandmother uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts if paternal
Great grandfather uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts if paternal, if not, then to paternal great grandfather
Uncles and aunts	All equally
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle
Uncle by mother's side and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle
Aunts nephew and niece	Nephew and niece
Cousins	Equally *per capita**
Nephew by brother and nephew by half sister	All to nephew by brother

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy

NOTE B.—In Scotland a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir at law

NOTE C. When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next of kin is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage He may however 'collate' the heritage, i.e., share it with the other next of kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate

* *Per capita* means by the head *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than 'to heirs and successors

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to —*
(1) Wife only, no blood relations	One third to wife for life rest to Crown as *ultimus haeres*
(2) Wife and child or children and children of a deceased child	One third to wife for life Fee to eldest son or his heir male If no son then to daughters equally The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place
(3) Wife and father	One third to wife for life, rest to father
(4) Wife and mother	One third to wife for life Fee to nearest heir male
(5) Wife brother or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister	One third to wife for life Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male, if none then to immediate elder brother
(6) Wife mother, nephews and nieces	One third to wife for life rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son See No 2
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One third to wife for life rest to younger brother and his heirs If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue If no male issue then to female issue as in (2)
(10) Husband and child or children	Life rent of whole to husband Fee to eldest son
(11) Mother, but no wife child or issue of a child father brother sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs) If none, then to grandfather and his heirs
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5)
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No 2) 'Rest to eldest son or his issue, under head, Wife and child &c
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother
(17) Brother's grandson and brother or sister's daughter	All to great nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos 2 and 7) All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother all
(19) Brother and wife	One third to wife for life, rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother then to child If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male
(24) Uncle by mother's side and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side
(25) Two aunts nephew and niece children of deceased brother	Nephew
(26) Uncle or aunt's children and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson or if granddaughters between them equally (conforming to Nos 2 and 7)
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother
(28) Nephew by deceased brother and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again

*SOLICITORS CHARGES

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non contentious business by the Solicitors Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Sale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it It chiefly relates to sales, purchases and mortgages and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1 000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent this does not apply to sales by auction Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3 000 is 1 per cent It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to *Charges are now subject to an increase of* 33⅓ *per cent*

Scotland —Solicitors fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors) Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session The tables of fees are published in The 'Parliament House Book' and in "The Scottish Law Directory When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges

MEDICAL FEES

The following are the charges usually made by *General Practitioners* —

General	Rental (for Patients House)		
	£10 to £25	£25 to £50	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 15s
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s 6d	3s	4s
Detention per ½ hour	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 15s
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit		
Attendce on servants	5s	5s	5s to 7s 6d
Midwifery	1½ Gs	1½ to 2½ Gs	2½ to 3½ Gs
Administring Chlfrm	15s	1½ Gs	3 Gs
Consultants			
Advice or Visit alone	3 Gs	3 Gs	3 Gs
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	1½ Gs	1½ to 3 Gs	1½ to 3 Gs
Mileage beyond two miles from Home		15s	

Special visits—*i e* of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round are charged at the rate of a visit and a half Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee When he himself is called in in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c , if all goes well but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits except where special investigation is needed as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices &c when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year

STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes are very voluminous and technical The customary scale of brokerage is 5s per £100 on British (with some exceptions) or Foreign Government or American dollar stocks, and 10s per £100 on British Railway registered stocks On shares not exceeding 15s the brokerage is 1/2d per share not exceeding 30s, 3d per share not exceeding 40s, 4½d not exceeding 60s, 6d per share, and so on there are *minimum* charges of 10s on less than £100 and £1 on over £100

ACCOUNTANTS CHARGES

The following scale of fees is generally applicable but for special work fees are usually a matter of negotiation —

Company Audits —Fee fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c —Principals time, per day of seven hours, 5 to 10 Gs Managing Clerks (if Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 3 to 5 Gs, (not Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 1½ to 2½ Gs, other Clerks, 1 G and upwards If at a distance from the office or outside the United Kingdom, hotel and travelling expenses will be charged

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy —Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid

Voluntary Liquidators —Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting

ARCHITECTS

Fees on New Works —For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows —

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000, the percentage is to be 6 per cent

* It is anticipated that the increase of 33⅓ per cent will be reduced by voluntary action by the profession in accordance with suggestions made by the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Sankey) in May 1932 The Lord Chancellor considered that there was a difference between non contentious work and litigation and he suggested as his personal opinion, that the 33⅓ per cent on litigation costs might be reduced to 25 per cent, and the 33⅓ per cent in respect of non contentious work including scale charges might be reduced to 20 per cent The Lord Chancellor was most anxious that the movement for a reduction should be a voluntary one coming from the solicitors themselves

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2 000, the percentage is to be 10 per cent in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent in the case of works costing £2 000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate

Alterations and Additions—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost

Fittings Decorations &c—In works in which designs for fittings appointments decorations or complex detail or construction are main features special fees may be charged according to the circumstances and also for designs for furniture

Omitted Works—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order but not executed, two thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out

Partial Service—If the project or part of it be abandoned or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows —

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise one fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained two thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works

Instalments—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials or where material labour or carriage is provided by the Client the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor and with new material

Services Not Included in Percentage—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services for which and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved —

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site Negotiations relating to the site or building Surveying the site or building and taking levels and making surveys, measurements and plans of existing buildings

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in or addition to the Client's instructions or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords adjoining owners public authorities or others and making applications for licences and consents

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements reservations or restrictions Services in connection with litigation or arbitration Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works Services in connection with fire flood or tempest during the execution of the works and services in connection with the planning of grounds gardens

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Scottish Board of Health

Approval of Lease Plan—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled and certifying for lease when required the charge is as follows —

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500 2½ per cent (minimum fee £3 3*s*)

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5 000 1¼ per cent

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000 1 guinea per cent

Litigation and Arbitration—For qualifying to give evidence settling proofs conferences with Solicitors and Counsel attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect

Land Surveying and Levelling—For surveying and making a plan of a town village street or road estate or grounds or any part thereof for taking levels, setting out streets or roads and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21

Sanitary Surveys—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21 the minimum fee being £3 3*s* in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances

Expenses—The above mentioned fees are in all cases exclusive of the cost of copies of documents lithography travelling and hotel expenses and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

I—Architectural Work

Note—In cases where any of the materials used in construction are supplied by the building owner the percentage charge is based upon the estimated or actual value thereof

Lump Sum Contracts

(*a*) Taking out and preparing Bills of Quantities—2½ per cent upon the estimated cost of the work up to £5 000 2 per cent above £5 000

(*b*) Pricing out estimates—½ per cent

(*c*) Measuring and making up account of varia

tions upon contracts including pricing —2½ per cent upon the amount of the gross additions, and 1½ per cent upon the amount of the gross omissions

(*d*) Preparing approximate estimates —½ per cent upon the estimated cost

(*e*) Surveying work in progress taking particulars, and reporting for Interim Certificates — ½ per cent upon the amount of the valuation

(*f*) Taking particulars on site and writing specifications for works of alterations or repair including supervision if required —7½ per cent on the amount expended or alternatively a charge based upon the time involved

Schedule Contracts

(*a*) Preparing, pricing and agreeing a schedule of prices ½ per cent upon the cost of the work

(*b*) Measuring bringing to account and valuing work done —2½ per cent upon the gross amount of the account

II —Engineering Work

Lump Sum and Schedule Contracts

Percentage charges half those for architectural work but the same scale in respect of charges based upon time

III —Litigation and Arbitration

For qualifying to give evidence settling proofs, conferences with solicitors and counsel, attendance in courts or before arbitrators or other tribunals and for other services in connexion the charge is based upon the time involved, with a minimum of 5 guineas per day

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing lithography and fair copies of accounts and in all cases travelling and other out of pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually a commission upon the estimated or actual cost of works covered by the Engineers Specifications and (or) Drawings, or alternatively an agreed fee The total commission is normally 5 per cent unless such cost be less than £10,000 when remuneration is at a higher rate or by an agreed fee Additional fees (usually 3 per cent increase) are payable for Reinforced Concrete work

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2½ per cent or an agreed fee

A copy of Professional Rules and Practice and Scale of Fees may be obtained (price 1*s*) from the Hon Sec of the Association, 11, Victoria Street Westminster S W 1

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS

1 Sales by Auction.

Freehold Leasehold and Copyhold Properties including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves —On the first £300, 5 per cent, on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent, on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges —On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels Fixtures, Fittings Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase money of the property —5 per cent on £500 and 2½ per cent on residue, to include inventory and valuation

Where the division of an Estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, increased remuneration as arranged between the Vendor and Auctioneer

Sale before Auction

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction

Non Sale

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement is payable

Sale after Auction

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable

Furniture Trade Stocks and Chattels on the Vendor's Premises —5 per cent on the amount realised exclusive of preparation of catalogues

Plant and Machinery —5 per cent on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses, Pedigree Live Stock and Milk Recorded Cattle) —2½ per cent on live stock and 5 per cent on dead stock on the amount realised

Horses Pedigree Live Stock and Milk Recorded Cattle —5 per cent on the amount realised

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor —One half the commission on sale calculated on the amount of reserve or buying in price

2. Private Treaty Sales

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases —On the first £300 5 per cent, on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent on the residue, 1½ per cent, and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings Furniture, Trade Stocks* and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant right*, of 5 per cent up to £500 and 2½ per cent on the residue, to include inventory and valuation

NOTE —*In Sales by Auction and Private Treaty Sales* —Where two Agents are co operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter

3 Purchases

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases —One half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged one guinea per cent on first £1,000, half a guinea on next £9 000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property Minimum fee, £5 5*s*

4 Lettings

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses Flats, &c, or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise — If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent on one year's rent in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent on one year's rent whatever the term Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, and the commission on any

sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent on the residue In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable When a property which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him with an option to purchase and the tenant afterwards exercises his option the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation —Half the commission payable for a letting

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent —5 per cent on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent for the remainder of the term

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation —Half the commission payable for a letting

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects —A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses

On Letting Land on Building Lease —(*a*) On Ground Rents up to £50 one year's ground rent (*b*) on Grount Rents exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 as in (*a*) on first £50 plus 75 per cent on the residue (*c*) on Ground Rents exceeding £100 and not exceeding £1,000, as in (*b*) on first £100, plus 50 per cent on the residue (*d*) on Ground Rents exceeding £1,000 as in (*c*) on first £1 000 plus 25 per cent on the residue, together with 5 per cent on the first £1 000 of the premium and 2½ per cent on the residue

On Assigning Building Agreements at a Premium —One half of the scale for Letting Land on Building Lease, together with 5 per cent on the first £1 000 of the premium and 2½ per cent on the residue

5 Collections or Receiverships

10 per cent upon gross rental of weekly property, 5 per cent upon gross rental of other property or tithes, 7½ per cent upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates, 2½ to 5 per cent on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections

6 Laying Out or Development of Estates

For Road Construction, 5 per cent upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses

7 Valuations

1 *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties* —A guinea per cent on the first £1 000, half a guinea per cent on the next £9,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas

2 *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers* —(*a*) For qualifying to give evidence the charge is on Ryde's Scale (*b*) to the valuer preparing the case (including negotiation for a settlement where required) one third additional to Ryde's Scale The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances Plans and disbursements extra

3 *Valuing for Annual Rental* —(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent up to £250 5 guineas per cent on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond (*b*) *Business and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent up to £300 and 2½ guineas per cent beyond Minimum fee 5 guineas

4 *Valuation of Furniture Fixtures Trade Stocks, and Effects* —5 guineas per cent up to £500 and 2½ guineas per cent on the residue

5 *Valuation of Plant, Machinery and Trade Stocks* —2½ guineas per cent on first £500 1½ guineas per cent on the next £4 500 on the next £5 000 1 guinea per cent over £10 000 by arrangement Valuation to include inventory Minimum fee, 5 guineas

6 *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock* —5 guineas per cent on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent on the residue *Valuation of Tenant Right* —5 guineas per cent on first £100 2½ guineas per cent on next £900 and 1½ guineas per cent on residue *For Settling Dilapidations* — 5 guineas per cent on the amount of the settlement

7 *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixtures Fittings and Contents* —5 guineas per cent on the amount of the valuation as settled

8 *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes* (*a*) *Freehold Copyhold and Leasehold Property* —One guinea per cent on the first £1 000, half a guinea per cent on the next £4 000, and one quarter guinea per cent on the remainder Minimum fee £5 5*s* (*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects* —5 guineas per cent on the first £100 and 2½ guineas per cent on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory Minimum fee, £5 5*s*

9 *Valuations for Rating purposes and Assessment Appeals* —This scale applies to single Properties which have to be valued for Ratepayers Rating Authorities, Assessment Committees or County Valuation Committees but does not apply to the preparation of new Valuation Lists or the assessment of Special Properties or all Licensed Premises in a Rating Area Where the net annual value does not exceed £1 000 2 guineas per cent plus 5 guineas not exceeding £5 000, 2 guineas per cent with minimum fee of 25 guineas not exceeding £10 000 2 guineas on first £5 000 and 1½ guineas on residue not exceeding £20 000, 2 guineas on first £5 000, 1½ guineas on next £5 000 and 1¼ guineas on residue exceeding £20 000 2 guineas on first £5 000, 1½ guineas on next £5 000 1¼ guineas on next £10,000 and 1 guinea on the residue

In addition to the foregoing, for attending before *Assessment Committees* 5 guineas per day and before *Quarter Sessions* 10 guineas per day, together with travelling expenses

10 *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required* —5 guineas per cent on the amount Minimum fee £5 5*s*

11 *Marking Valuation and Sale of Timber and Underwood* —5 guineas per cent on amount realised When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent on first £500, and 2½ guineas per cent on the residue

Where one Valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties

SHIPBROKERS' CHARGES

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for Members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (*Office*, 24 St Mary Axe, London E C 3) from Aug 1, 1927 Copies may be obtained from the Secretary

The Royal Navy.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir B. M. Eyres-Monsell, G.B.E., M.P. ..... (*with house*) £4,500
Naval Secretary, Rear-Adm. S. J. Meyrick £1,953
Sec to Naval Secretary, Paym.-Com. R. H. Pearce, R.N.
Private Secretaries to First Lord, C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E. ; E A Seal
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Sir A. Ernle M Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*from* Feb. 28, 1933). (*with house allowance* £450)* £2,790
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. R. C. Jerram, D.S.O., R.N.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Adm. A. Dudley P. R. Pound, C.B. *£1,860
Naval Assistant, Capt. G F. B Edward-Collins, R.N.
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. J. R Hemsted, R.N.
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm. C. M. Forbes, C.B., D.S.O. £1,860
Secretary, Paym.-Com. G. H. Bankart, R.N.
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. Geoffrey Blake, C.B., D.S.O. *£1,860
Secretary, Pay-Com. J. T. V. Webster, D.S.O., R.N.
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. C. J. C. Little, C.B. (*from* Jan 9, 1933) *£1,860
Secretary, Paym.-Com. N H. Beale, O.B.E., R.N.
Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. S R Bailey, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*from* Feb 28, 1933) *£1,953
Secretary, Paym -Com F. R. J. Mack, O.B.E., R.N.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, D. P. Walsh.
Civil Lord, Capt. D. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P. £1,000
Private Secretary, S. G. Smith.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn Alexander Ruthven Murray, G.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, R. E. Boucher.

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B. ... £2,200
Private Secretary, J. H. James .....
Principal Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, C.B., O.B.E., C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E., W. A. T. Shurto, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H. Eastwood, T. Fry, E. Lee, N. Macleod, P. E Marrack, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H Plummer, F. Porter, O.B.E. (*Director of Navy Accounts*), W. G. Spear, O.B.E., R. Walton. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors of Navy Accounts, R. G. Peirce, M.B.E., G. J. Prentice, M.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Principals, H. B. Bain, M.B.E., R. E. Boucher, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E., A. E. Gloyn Cox, C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., C M. Dodwell, M.B.E., G. Dunn, H. Eborall, M.B.E., W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., J. Lawson, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C., C. G. Madhu, O.B.E., H. V Markham, M.C., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., H N. Morrison, C. Perham, E. Sawers .... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals (£200 to £500) *and Assistant Administrative Officers* (£400 to £500), W. L. Cadman, P. J. Henniker-Heaton, G. P. Humphreys-Davies, J. H. James, J. G. Lang, R. Millar, J. D. Morris, J. F. Mountain, E. A. Seal, S. G. Smith, P. N. Synnott, D. P. Walsh.
Librarian, D. B. Smith, F.R.hist.s. .... £500 to £700

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

Directors:—
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. G. C. Dickens, C.M.G. £1,953
Civil Assistant, E. J. Miller, M.B.E. ... £500 to £600
Plans, Capt H. R. Moore, D.S.O., R.N.
Operations, Capt. C G. Brodie, R.N.
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. J. S. M. Ritchie, R.N.
Naval Air, Capt. H. C Rawlings, D.S.O., R.N.
Tactical, Capt. J. G. Crace, R.N.

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Capt. J. A Edgell, ... £1,953
Assist. ditto, Capt. A. L. Jackson, R.N.
Chief Civil Asst., W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. D. Campbell, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Supt. of Chart Branch, Com. E. F. B. Law, R.N.
Supt. of Sailing Directions Branch, Capt. F. A. Reyne, R.N. (*ret.*).
Supt. of Tidal Branch, Com. H. D. Warburg, R.N. (*ret.*).

Personal Services Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. A. L. Snagge £1,974
Deputy Director (*Manning*), Capt. G. W. Taylor, R.N.
Deputy Director (*Personnel*), Capt. W. J. Whitworth, D.S.O., R.N.
Civil Assistant, J. E. Collins, M.B.E. .... £500 to £600

Naval Recruiting Department.

85 Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Director, Lt.-Col. A. S. Cantrell, R.M.
Asst. and Deputy do., Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) A. J. Dixon, R.M.

Physical Training and Sports Branch.

Assistant Director, Com. J. B. E. Hall, R.N.

The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. R. St. G. S. Bond, C.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., R.H.P. £2,325
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. G. L. Buckeridge, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N.
Assistants to the Director-Genl., Surg.-Capt (D.) E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E., L.D.S., R.N., Surg.-Commanders R. J. G. Parnell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N., C. F. O. Sankey, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N., A. E. Malone, M.B., B.C.M., D.P.H., R.N., R. A. W. Ford, L.R.C.P. & S., R.N.
Civil Assistant, F. Goldworthy, M.B.E. (*with allowance* £50) ..... £400 to £500

The Paymaster Director-General.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. E. F. Murray.
Assistant to Director-General, Paymaster-Capt. W. D. T. Morrish, R.N.

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.
Chaplain of the Fleet, Venble. Archdeacon Walter K. Knight-Adkin, C.B., O.B.E., B.A., R.H.C. £2,445

Education Department.

Adviser on Education, A. P. McMullen, C.B., M.A. £1,500
Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Instr.-Capt. J. Camp, C.B., B.A., R.N. (*ret.*).
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. A. E. Hall, O.B.E., A.R.C.S., R.N.

Royal Marine Office.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depôt at Deal.
Adjutant-General, Lt.-Gen. R. V. T. Ford, C.B., C.B.E., R.M. £1,953
Assist. do., Col. and Comdt. W. W. Godfrey, C.B., C.M.G., R.M.
Deputy-Assist. Adjt.-General, Bt.-Lt.-Col. T. L. Hunton, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.

Naval Construction Department.

Director, A. W. Johns, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Director, F. Bryant, O.B.E. ... £2,200 to £2,500
Assistant Directors, S. E. Boyland, O.B.E., A. W. E. Cluett, O.B.E., S. V. Goodall, M.B.E. £1,200 to £1,200
Superintendent of Contract Work, E. D. Meryon (*with house allowance* £105, *and allowance* £200) £700 to £850
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne (*with house allowance* £105) £700 to £850

* In addition to naval half-pay.

§ *For Salaries see note, p.* 281.

Chief Constructors G Bulkeley E F Coast MBE L D Stansfield MBE A W Watson, MBE I Woollard (*with house allowance* £105) £700 to £850

Engineer in Chief's Department

Engineer in Chief of the Fleet, Eng Vice Adm H A Brown CB £2 325

Deputy do Eng Rear Adm R Beaman MC

Assist Engineers in Chief Eng Rear Adm G Preece Eng Capt A G Clousaz RN

Electrical Engineering Department

Director W McClelland CB OBE MIEE £1 500

Assistant Director and Deputy A D Constable OBE MIEE £1 000 to £1 200

Asst Director J McCaffery CBE AMIEE F Γ Williams OBE MIEE £900 to £1 100

Superintending Electrical Engineers (Grade I) F Purser Fletcher OBE AMICE R Wightman AMIEE (*with house allowance* £105) £800 to £900

Superintending Electrical Engineer (Grade II) F E Benham MIEE

(*with house allowance* £105) £650 to £800

Naval Ordnance Department

Director Capt F Γ B Towell OBE RN

Civil Asst W P Daniels £500 to £600

Deputy Director Capt A F Pillham RN

Asst Director Capt F R Bent DSC RN

Chief Inspector Capt F R Willis RN (*ret*) £1 255 to £1 395

Armament Supply Department

Chief Superintendent, Capt H J B Hall OBE, RN (*ret*) £1 200 to £1 500

Deputy Chief Superintendent R W Whalhurst OBE £850 to £1 000 (*with £100 additional*)

Supt T W Midmer OBE £850 to £1 000

Torpedoes and Mining Department

Director Capt H R Sawbridge OBE RN

Deputy do Capt J F B Custance RN

Naval Equipment Department

Director Rear Adm C I Talbot DSO £1 953

Asst Director Capt S S Bonham Carter DSO RN

Compass Department

Ditton Park Slough Bucks

Director, Capt H L Hitchins RN (*ret*) £850 to £1 000

Dockyards Department

Director Vice Adm Sir A I Addison KBE CB CMG (*ret*) * £1 500

Civil Asst J A Page MBE £550 to £700

Deputy Director C F G Wheal OBE £1 200

Assistant Directors Eng Rear Adm G W Phillips J S Pringle OBE

Chief Constructor C W Kennidge

(*with house allowance* £105) £700 to £850

Signal Department

Director Capt A J I Murray DSO OBE RN

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department

Director O Lance OBE £1 000 to £1 200

Asst do J H Jeffery £850 to £1 000

Naval Store Department

Director, J W J Oliver CB CBE £1 200 to £1 500

Deputy Director A E Cocks OBE £1 000 to £1 200

Assistant Directors W Gick BE O S Griffiths, R J Hull £850 to £1,000

Victualling Department

Director G F Cotton MVO BE £1 000 to £1 ...

Assistant Director C R B Lane £850 to £1 000

Civil Engineer in Chief's Department

Civil Engineer-in-Chief T B Hunter, OBE, MICE £1 600

Deputy Civil Engineers in Chief A L Anderson MBE F Clark MICE £1 300

Superintending Civil Engineers Higher Grade G S Jacob MICE H M Setchell MICE

(*with house allowance* £105) £750 to £950

* In addition to Naval Retired Pay

Superintending Civil Engineer, Lower Grade, H T Dormer MICE

(*with house allowance* £105) £625 to £750

Chief Surveyor, G D Callow, FSI £800 to £1 000

Chief Surveyor of Lands, H F Graham FSI £700 to £900

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts W St D Jenkins, CBE CBE £1 200 to £1 500

Deputy Director G B Cobb £1 000 to £1 200

Assistant Directors P Dale Russell OBE F F Fisher OBE E C Jubb OBE £850 to £1 000

Technical Cost Section

Principal Technical Costs Officer W A James MBE, MI Mech E £600 to £800

Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant W J Karamelli ASAA £700 to £800

Scientific Research and Experiment Department

Director C V Drysdale CB OBE DSC MIEE, FRS (Ed) £1 200 to £1 500

Asst Director J Brigham MA £800 to £1 000

Superintendent Admiralty Research Laboratory C S Wright BE M MA £800 to £1,000

War Office Representative Maj D S C Evans RA

Reserves Office

Queen Annes Chambers Tothill Street, S W 1

Admiral Commanding Reserves Vice Adm H W Parker CB CM

Naval Members R N I R Committee Capt H Pott MVO RN

NOTE—Inquiries where otherwise shown Naval and Marine Officers should be addressed to the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay and Allowances

Judge Advocate of the Fleet

c/o Royal Naval College Greenwich S E 10

Judge Advocate of the Fleet C M Pitman K

Deputy do Lym Capt M G Bennett OBE RN

Greenwich Hospital Department

Office 14 Buckingham Gate S W 1

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1932 is £241 584 as compared with £256 412 for 1931 The total estimated expenditure is £241 178 as against £248 903 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £406 Of the total figure it is estimated that £143 622 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines including Greenwich Hospital Capital pensions pensions to widows and benefactors Children and £63 744 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School

Director A W Smallwood BE £1 500

Clerk in Charge A W J Davies MBE

NAVAL ESTIMATES, 1913-14 to 1932-33

Expenditure and Personnel compared with 1913 14 Estimates

Year	Numbers (including R M Police)	Expenditure £
1913 14	146 000	47 021 636
1923 24	99 107	54 064 350
1924 25	99 453	55 693 787
1925 26	100 284	60 004 548
1926 27	100 791	57 142 862
1927 28	101 916	58 123 257
1928 29	100 680	57,139 146
1929 30	99,300	55 987 770
1930 31	94 921	52 274 186
1931 32	93 650	51 605 000
1932 33	91 410	50 476,300

NAVAL PERSONNEL, 1914 1929 and 1931

	Active		
	1914.	1929	1931
Great Britain	146,047	99 800	96,042
United States of America	67,258	114,500	109,886
Japan	50 645	85 000	88,200
France	69,885	62 000	57,000
Italy	40,023	46,000	52,000

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, GCB, GCVO (*born* 1847)	April 30 1920
Earl Jellicoe, GCB, OM, GCVO, LL D (*born* 1859) .	April 3 1919
The Rt Hon Earl Beatty, GCB, OM, GCVO, DSO, DCL, LL D (*born* 1871)	April 3 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss GCB CMG MVO, DCL, *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864),	Nov 1, 1919
Sir C F Madden Bt GCB OM GCVO, KCMG, DCL LL D (*b in* 1862)	July 31 1924
Hon Sir S A Gough Calthorpe GCB, GCMG CVO (*born* 1864)	May 8 1925
Sir H F Oliver GCB K MC MVO, LL D (*born* 1865)	Jan 21, 1928
Sir O de B Brock, GCB KCM KCVO DCL (*born* 1869)	July 31 1929
Sir R J B Keyes Bt GCB KCVO, CMG, DSO DCL LL D (*b in* 1872)	May 8 1930

ADMIRALS.

Sir F L Field, KCB, KCMG (*1st Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff* until February 28 1933)
Sir R Y Tyrwhitt Bt, CCB DSO DCL (*C in C Nore*) (*First and Principal Naval A D C to the King*)
Sir A F M Chatfield, KCB, KCMG CV (*1st Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff* from Feb 28 1933)
Sir C T M Fuller, KCB, CM DSO
Sir A K Waistell, KCB (*C in C Portsmouth*)
Sir J D Kelly GCVO KCB (*C in C Home Fleet*)
Sir W A H Kelly K B CMG MVO
Sir W W Fisher, KCB CVO (*C in C Mediterranean*)
B S Thesiger B CMG
Sir W H D Boyle, K B

VICE-ADMIRALS

Sir F C Dreyer KCB CBE (*C in C China*)
F H Mitchell B DSO
Sir F Larken KCB CMG
R M Burmester CB, CMG
H W Parker CB, MVO (*Reserve Fleet*)
R R C Bellhouse CB CMG (*1st Battle Squadron Mediterranean*)
I G Preston CB (*Commandant, Imperial Defence College*)
Hon Sir H Meade Featherstonhaugh KCVO CB, DSO ADC (*H M Yachts*)
A D P R Pound, CB (*2nd Sea Lord*)
H T Tweedie CB (*C in C Africa*)
H R H The Prince of Wales KG (*Personal A D C to the King*)
F J A Fullerton, CB, DSO, MA (*C in C Plymouth*)
W M Kerr CB, CBE (*Reserve Fleet*)
B F Domville CB CMG (*President*)
N Tomkinson CB MVO
I V Astley Rushton B CMG
Hon R A R Plunket Erle Erle Drax CB DSC (*C in C, America*)
M F Dumbu Nasmith V C B (*C in C, East Indies*)
Hon M R Best, CB DSO, MVO (*Malta*)
H I Walwyn CB DSC (*Director Royal Indian Marine*)
F R G R Evans CB (*in CB (c) DSC (C in C Africa*)

Engineer Vice-Admiral

H A Brown CB (*Fleet Engineer Officer*)

Surgeon Vice Admiral

R St G S Bond CB FRCP FRCS KHP (*Medical Director Gen*)

REAR-ADMIRALS

H K Kitson CB (*Portsmouth*)
H O Reinold CB CVO (*Dep uty rt*)
I J Hallett CB CBE
C V Usborne CB MC
C K Chetwode CB, BT (*1st Cruiser Squadron Mediterranean*)
C M Forbes B DSO (*3rd Sea Lord*)
C J C Little B (*D C B S*)
W M James B (*Battle Cruiser Squadron Home*)
R G H Henderson CB (*Aircraft Carriers*)
W F French CB CMG
J N James B MVO (*Gibraltar*)
R M Colvin CB CBE (*2nd Battle Squadron Home*)
I F Rose B DSO (*Destroyers Mediterranean*)
J K Im Thurn B CM CBE (*Asst Chief of Naval Staff* until Feb 1933)
Hon W S Leveson Gower, CB, DSO (*Coast of Scotland*)
P L H. Noble CB CVO (*2nd Cruiser Squadron Home*)
C W Round Turner CMG (*Chatham Dockyard*)
R A S Hill CBE (*S N O, Yangtse*)
H J S Brownrigg DSO
F Loftus Tottenham CBE (*3rd Cruiser Squadron Mediterranean*)
S R Bailey CBE DSO (*Asst Chief of Naval Staff*)
G Blake CB, DSO (*4th Sea Lord*)
R C Dalgish (*Australian Squadron*)
A L Snagge (*Director of Personal Services*)
F M Austin
B W M Fanshawe OBE (*Vice President, Ordnance Committee*)
F G G Chilton
A F F Bedford
H R Sir A R M Ramsay KCVO DSO
S J Mevrick (*Naval Sec to 1st Lord*)
G C Dickens CMG (*Director Naval Intelligence*)
H R H the Duke of York KG (*Personal A D C to the King*)
C P Talbot DSC (*Naval Equipment*)
D P N North CSI CMG VO (*Extra Equerry to the Prince of Wales, C of S Home*)
N F Lawrence DSC
A B Cunningham DSO (*R N Barracks Chatham*)
M K Horton, DSO
T M Pipon, MG, MVO
W T R Ford

Engineer Rear Admirals.

A W McKinlay OBE
G Preece
G W Phillips
I Gurnell
J H Hocken
W S Mann CBE
L Beeman MG
S P Stuart
A F Hurst

Surgeon Rear Admirals.

J H Fergusson BT
R W B Hall CB OBE
W W Keen CMG
H R H Denny
P T Nicholls
J S Dudding OBE

Paymaster Rear-Admiral

E F Murray (*Paymaster Director Gen*)

COMMODORES

and Class

J M Pipon, CMG MVO OBE (*R N Barracks Devonport*)
F B Watson, DSO (*New Zealand*)
J F Somerville DSO (*R N Barracks Portsmouth*)
G H D O Lyon (*Destroyers, Home*)
G Layton, DSO (*Chief of staff China*)
R H O Lane Poole OBE (*Commander South American Div 4 th W I Squadron*)
F McC W Lawrie DSO (*Hong Kong*)

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

BRITISH

Abolition of submarines and gas and chemical warfare
Reduction of size of warships and guns
25 per cent reduction of all armaments
Establishment of maxima military strength for all countries.

AMERICAN

Restrictions for tanks and heavy mobile guns
Abolition of submarines and poison gas
Limitation of expenditure on armaments
New proportional reduction of Navies
Limitation of Armies

FRENCH

Big aeroplanes, warships and submarines to be handed over to the League of Nations
International police force to prevent war International army to repress war
Prohibition of aerial artillery and poison gas attacks on civilians.

NAVAL COMMANDS

The Nore

C-in-C, Adm Sir R Y Tyrwhitt Bt GCB, DSO (*Pembroke*) May 16, 1930
Chatham Dockyard Rear Adm C W Round Turner, CMG Oct 1, 1931

Portsmouth

C-in-C Adm Sir A K Waistell KCB (*Victory*) June 9 1931
HM Submarines Rear Adm C J C Little CB (*Dolphin*) Sept 2 1931
HM Yachts, Vice Adm Hon Sir H Meade Feather stonhaugh KCVO CB ISO (*Victoria & Albert*) April 1 1931
Portsmouth Dockyard Rear Adm H K Kitson CB May 13 1931

Plymouth

C-in-C, Vice Adm F J A Fullerton CB DSO MA (*Erebus*) Oct 10 1932
Devonport Dockyard Rear Adm H O Reinold B CVO Much 2 1931

Coast of Scotland

Commanding Rear Adm Hon W S Leveson Gower CB, DSO (*Cornwall*) July 6 1932

Reserve Fleet

Commanding Vice Adm W M Kerr CB CMG (*Inductive*) April 22 1932

Home Fleet

(*HM S* Nelson Rodney Malaya Warspite Hood, Renown 2 Londons 2 Yorks 2 Aircraft Carriers 3 Destroyer Flotillas 6 *I* Submarines)
C-in-C, Adm Sir J D Kelly GCVO KCB (*Nelson*) Oct 6 1932
2nd Battle Squadron Rear Adm R M Colvin CB CBE (*Warspite*) Dec 15 1932
Battle Cruiser Squadron Rear Adm W M James CB (*Hood*) Aug 15 1932
2nd Cruiser Squadron Rear Adm P I H Noble CB CVO (*Dorsetshire*) Dec 15 1932
Aircraft Carriers Rear Adm R G H Henderson CB (*Courageous*) Sept 21, 1931

Mediterranean

(*HM S* Queen Elizabeth Revenge Resolution, Royal Oak Royal Sovereign 4 Londons 4 Ceres 3 Destroyer Flotillas 7 Submarines)
C-in-C Adm Sir W W Fisher KCB, CVO (*Queen Elizabeth*) Oct 31 1932
1st Battle Squadron Vice Adm R R C Backhouse CB CMG (*Revenge*) April 12 1932
1st Cruiser Squadron Rear Adm G K Chetwode, CB CBE (*Adam*) April 12, 1932
3rd Cruiser Squadron Rear Adm F L Tottenham CBE (*Colombo*) Feb 2 1932
Destroyer Flotillas Rear Adm F F Rose CB, DSO (*Coventry*) Nov 13 1931
SNO Malta Rear Adm Hon M R Best CB MVO DSO (*Egmont*) July 13 1931
SNO Gibraltar Rear Adm F N Jones MVO (*Cormorant*) April 21, 1931

China

(5 'Kents *HM S* Caradoc, 8th Destroyer Flotilla *HM S* Hermes Aircraft Carrier 12 Submarines Gunboats and Sloops)
C-in-C Vice Adm Sir W A H Kelly KCB CMG CVO (*Kent*) Dec 26 1930
Hong Kong Commodore E McC W Lawrie DSO (*Tamar*) Aug 31 1932
SNO Yangtse Rear Adm R A S Hill CBE (*Bee*) Oct 28 1931
SNO, West River Capt W G Benn (*Tarantula*) Dec — 1932
Singapore Capt M B Birkett DSO RN (*Tamar III*) Nov 14 1931

America and West Indies

(5 *D* Cruisers 2 Sloops)
C-in-C, Rear Adm Hon R A R Plunkett Ernle Erle Drax CB DSO (*Delhi*) May 11 1932
South American Division Commodore R H O Lane Poole, OBE (*Durban*) Sept 1 1931

East Indies

(*HM S* Hawkins Emerald Enterprise, 3 Sloops)
C-in-C Rear Adm M E Dunbar Nasmith, VC CB (*Hawkins*) June 24, 1932
SNO Persian Gulf Capt L G E Crabbe DSO (*Triad*) June 26 1930

Africa.

(*HM S* Cardiff and Carlisle 4 Sloops)
C-in-C Vice Adm Hugh J Tweedie CB (*Cardiff*) ——— Feb 26 1932
Simonstown Capt H Boyes CMG DSO (*Flora*) May 14 1931

IMPERIAL NAVIES

India

(4 Sloops 5 other vessels)
Director Royal Indian Marine and Principal Naval Transport Officer East Indies (*Bombay*) Rear Adm H T Walwyn CB ISO Oct. 5 1928
Deputy Director Capt H Morland, RIM, CIE. Dec 23, 1925

Australia

(*HM A S* Australia and Canberra 2 Cruisers and 5 Destroyers)
C-in-C Rear Adm R C Dalglish (*Canberra*) April 7, 1932
Sydney Capt H J Feakes RAN (*Penguin*) Aug 7, 1931

Canada

(4 Destroyers 5 other vessels)
Director of Naval Service Commodore W Hose BF RCN (*Guelph*) July 1 1930

New Zealand

(*HM N Z S* Diomede and Dunedin 2 Sloops)
C-in-C Commodore F B Watson DSO (*Diomede*) April 17 1932

South Africa

(4 vessels)
See African Station

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

The R N R was formed in 1853 and its affairs are governed under the Board of Admiralty by the R N R Advisory Committee, which meets as necessary.

R N R ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Queen Anne's Chambers Tothill Street S W 1

President Vice Adm H W Parker CB CMG
Secretary, Paym Lieut M A W Sweny, RN

Commanders for R N R and M M Duties

Liverpool (30 Canning Place), Com E W H Blake RN
London (P L A Buildings, Trinity Square, E C 3) Com M J Palmes, RN
Southampton (Prudential Buildings, Above Bar), Com N M F Corbett, RN

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

The R N V R was formed in 1902, and its affairs are governed under the Board of Admiralty by the R N V R Committee

R N V R COMMITTEE

Queen Anne's Chambers Tothill Street S W 1

President Vice Adm H W Parker CB CMG

Commanding Officers of Divisions

London (*HM S President* Victoria Embankment E C 4) Capt N Iff Wells RN VD
Sussex Capt Rt Hon Earl Howe CBE VD
Tyne, Capt E W Swan CBE VD
Mersey, Capt E. Elgood VD
Clyde, Capt J McKellar Robertson, VD, ADC
Severn, Capt E G C Cavendish
East Scottish, Capt W F Keay, VD
Ulster, Capt Earl of Kilmorey

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Dec 31, 1932).

POST-JUTLAND TYPES

Battleships

Completed		Tons	Main Armament
1927	Nelson, Rodney	33 500	9 × 16in

Battle Cruiser

1920	Hood	42,100	8 × 15in

Cruisers

1927	Berwick, Cornwall, Cumberland		
1928	Kent, Suffolk		
1928	*H M A S* Australia, Canberra		
1929	London Devonshire, Sussex, Shropshire		
1930	Dorsetshire Norfolk	10 000	8 × 8in
1930 31	York, Exeter	8 400	6 × 8in
1933	Leander	7 000	8 × 6in
1924	Achilles, Neptune Orion	7 000	8 × 6in
1935	Amphion, Ajax	7 000	8 × 6in
1934	Arethusa	5 000	6 × 6in
1935	Unnamed	5 000	6 × 6in
1919 25	Hawkins, Frobisher Effingham	9 860	7 × 7 5in
	Vindictive	9 925	6 × 7 5in
1925	Emerald, Enterprise	7 500	7 × 6in
1918 22	Danae, Dauntless, Delhi, Despatch, Dragon, Durban, Dromede (*N Z*), Dunedin (*N Z*)	4 850	6 × 6in

POST-JUTLAND TYPES.

Cruisers—*continued*

Completed		Tons	Main Armament
1918 22	Cairo, Calcutta Capetown, Carlisle, Colombo	4,190	5 × 6in

PRE JUTLAND TYPES

Battleships

Life = 20 years under Washington Pact

1916	Queen Elizabeth, Malaya Barham, Valiant Warspite	31 000	8 × 15in
1917	Royal Sovereign Royal Oak, Revenge Resolution, Ramillies	29 150	8 × 15in

Battle Cruisers

1916	Renown, Repulse	32,000	6 × 15in

Cruisers.

1917	Ceres, Cardiff Coventry, Curacoa, Curlew	4 290	5 × 6in
1917	Concord	4 120	4 × 6in
1916	Caledon, Calypso, Caradoc	4,180	5 × 6in
1916	Centaur	4 120	4 × 6in
1916	Cambrian, Canterbury Castor, Champion, Constance	3 920	4 × 6in
1914	Comus	3 895	4 × 6in

OTHER VESSELS

Aircraft Carriers Courageous 22 500 tons Glorious 22 500 Eagle, 22,600 Furious 22,450 Hermes, 10 850 Albatross, 5,000 two in Reserve *Monitors* 8 *Patrol Boats* 5 *Depot Ships* 21 *Sloops* Daffodil class 5 Cornflower, 9 Bryony 3 Ladas, 1 Heliotrope, 1 , Bideford 10 Under construction or proposed 12 About 1 500 tons 1 or 2 × 4 in *Minelayer* 1 *Minesweepers* 28 *Flotilla Leaders* Bruce class 8 Shakespeare 5 Post war built—Codrington, Keith Kempenfelt, 3, Duncan and two others under construction All about 1,500 tons, 4 or 5 × 4 7 in *Destroyers* 2 "A, 10 "R, 36 "S 26 "V, 35 "W, built from 1928, 8 "A, 8 "B, 2 "Canadian S, 4 "C ready in 1933 8 "D", in 1934, 8 more, in 1935, 8 more All about 1,350 tons with 4 or 5 4 7 in *Submarines* pre 1919—15 "H 20 "I, 1 "R From 1926—1 "V, 9 "O," 3 "P, 4 "R under construction—4 "S, 1 "P, 3 in 1932 3 programme *Surveying* 9 *Gunboats* 17 with 1 building *Miscellaneous* 65 yachts drifters, trawlers, &c, with 6 under construction

NON-EFFECTIVES

Iron Duke (Battleship) has been rendered unfit for warlike service, but is kept for training purposes Under the London Agreement, Cruisers reach the age limit in sixteen years On Dec 31 1932 there were nine Cruisers on the List of 52 that were out of date, thus reducing Effective List to 43 These aged ships are mostly *C's*

NAVAL AIR WORK

Catapults have been, or are being, fitted to 20 capital ships and cruisers In 1932 3, Hawker-Nimrod (single seater) and Hawker-Osprey (two-seater fighter reconnaissance) are replacing the Flycatcher (1923) type for sea work

THREE POWER AGREEMENT 1930

	Brit Emp	U S	Japan
Capital Ships (Number)	15	15	9
8 in Gun Cruisers ,,	15	18(*a*)	12(*b*)
,, ,, (Tonnage)	146 000	180,000	108,400
6 in ,, (Tonnage)	192,200	143,500(*b*)	100,450
Destroyers (Tonnage)	150,000	150,000	105,500
Submarines (Tonnage)	52,700	52,700	52,700
Total Tonnage	541 700	526,200	367,050

NOTES—(*a*) U S A undertake not to complete more than 18 8-gun Cruisers before 1935

(*b*) U S A retains option to list on above figure for 8 gun Cruisers and to increase 6 gun cruisers to 289 000 tons making parity with Brit Empire at 541 700 tons If option is not exercised the 16th 17th and 18th 8-gun Cruisers will be laid down in 1933 1934 and 1935 and Japan will then be at liberty to claim (at Conference in 1935) an increase in its 8 gun Cruiser tonnage

FRENCH NAVY

Programme for 1932 designed to bring tonnage to total of 670 000 towards desired total of 721,000 tons —Capital ships, 175,000, Aircraft carriers, 60 000 Cruisers and destroyers, 390,000, Submarines, 96,000 New construction in 1932 Estimates —4 Cruisers, 7,800 tons, 8 × 6 in , 4 other vessels Post war Cruisers —3 of 7,500, 7 of 10,000 (not all finished), 6 of 7,800 tons (ordered and projected)

ITALIAN NAVY.

Last (*Bolzano*) of the series of seven 10 000 Cruisers under the Washington Agreement was launched at Milan, August, 1932

GERMANY'S "POCKET BATTLESHIPS."

Germany is building 5 "Pocket Battleships" of 10,000 tons displacement, heavily armoured, 50,000 h p , with 6 11-in guns (670 lb projectile), 8 6-in guns, and 4 3 5-in guns, with 6 torpedo tubes "A" (*Ersatz* Preussen) was laid down at Kiel early in 1930.

FLEETS OF THE MARITIME POWERS (Jan., 1933).

NOTE.—As a result of the *London Naval Conference* (Jan. 21-April 25, 1930) the British Empire, the United States and Japan undertook to proceed at once with the reduction of their capital ships, and all five Powers agreed to waive (during the years 1931-1936 inclusive) the right granted by the Washington Treaty to replace obsolescent ships.

Class	British Empire			U.S.A.			Japan			France			Italy			Russia			Germany		
	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.	C.	B.	P.
Battleships	12	—	—	15	—	—	10	—	—	9	—	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	4	2	2
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	52	7	—	19	7	—	27	6	2	19	4	4	17	9	—	4	—	—	6	—	—
Do. Minelayers	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	8	—	—	3	1	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	18	1	20	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	134	20	—	251	5	6	110	8	9	61	—	1	66	11	—	17	—	—	16	—	4
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—		—	2	—	4	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5
Submarines	52	10	—	81	3	—	67	5	8	65	45	—	46	29	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Sloops	34	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	22	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	—	40	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunboats	17	1	—	20	—	—	14	—	—	54	8	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
Minesweepers	32	—	—	43	—	—	10	2	4	26		—	48	—	—	6	—	—	29	—	6

C. = Completed. B. = Building. P. = Projected.

NAVAL FORCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Battleships	Cruisers	Destroyers	Submarines
Argentina	4	7	12	3
Australia	—	4	6	2
Brazil	3	3	11	4
Canada	—	—	4	—
Chile	2	4	7	9
China	—	6	12	—
Cuba	—	2	—	—
Denmark	—	3	—	11
Estonia	—	—	2	—
Finland	—	2	—	4
Greece	2	2	8	6
Latvia	—	—	—	2
Netherlands	*3	3	8	31
New Zealand	—	3	—	—
Norway	*4	—	3	9
Peru	—	2	1	4
Poland	—	—	2	3
Portugal	—	11	11	6
Rumania	—	—	4	1
Siam	—	—	3	—
Spain	2	8	17	16
Sweden	*10	—	13	22
Turkey	2	2	5	2
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	4

* Coast Defence Ships.

PORT AND STARBOARD

In accordance with the provisions of the International Convention of 1929, the Admiralty have ordered from January 1, 1933, that the previous steering orders of "starboard" and "port" are to be used in the "direct sense, i.e. opposite to the previous meanings attached to those words. For a transitional period of six months, the orders will be given as 'Wheel to starboard' or 'Wheel to port' so that the men may become used to the new meanings before reverting to the single words. Under the new instructions an order of "Wheel to port" the wheel, ship's head and after end of the rudder blade will all go to port. The word "helm" is not to be employed.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H M ships and merchant ships but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses —

	Officers	Men
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20 735
Died	400	11 433
Wounded in action	549	3 961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3 541	37 517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR

Allies 803 000 displacement tons
Enemy (*excluding* Scapa Flow) 415 000 displacement tons.

Class	U K	U S A	France	Italy	Japan.	Germ	Aust H
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	1	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING

Ships	By F Bs Cruisers &c	By Submarines	By Mines	By Aircraft	Total
Merchant	448 702	6 635 059	673 427	7 912	7 759 090
Fishing	5 637	57 583	8 454	Nil	71 765
Total	448 339	5 692 642	681 962	7 912	7 830 855

BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS
COMPARISON WITH PRE WAR TOTAL *

Date	Battleships		Battle Cruisers		Total
	Built	Building	Built	Building	
Jan 1 1914	58	14	9	1	82
Jan 1 1932	12	0	3	0	15

* From official sources

GREAT WAR MEDALS

THE following Medals for service in the Great War have been issued up to Sept 30 1932 —

Medal	Admiralty	War Office	Air Ministry	Board of Trade
British War Medals	532 888	5 687 185	110 953	97 903
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108			
Distinguished Service Medals	5 519			
Meritorious Service Medals	1 058	92 735	892	
1914 Stars	12 391	366 128		
1914-15 Stars	283 413	2 082 504		
Victory Medals	477 027	5 143 056	105 140	
Distinguished Conduct Medals		31 173		
Military Medals		130 274		
Territorial War Medals		33 944		
Distinguished Flying Medals			169	
Air Force Medals			168	
Mercantile Marine War Medals				133,135

Institutes —Navy Army and Air Force Institutes known to the Services as "Naafi, conducts the Canteen and Institute service for His Majesty's Forces Registered under the Companies Acts as an Association not trading for profit the Corporation exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H M Forces with whom it is alone entitled to deal *Chairman of the Board of Management* Lt.-Col Sir Murrough Wilson, K B E *General Manager* F Benson, O B E *Secretary*, S Baker, *Headquarter Offices*, Imperial Court, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E 11 Telephone Reliance 1200. Telegraphic Address 'Naafi Lamb London In the year ended Oct 31, 1931, there was a surplus of £487 871 Rebates and discounts amounting to £80,000 were paid to the Royal Navy and £315 658 to Army and Royal Air Force

The Army.

§ The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (*President of the Army Council*), Hon Capt the Rt Hon the Viscount Hailsham, DCL, LLD £5,000
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War (*Vice President of the Army Council*), Lt Col the Rt Hon the Earl Stanhope DSO, MC, DL £1,500
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir George F Milne GCB, GCMG, DSO, DCL, LLD
Adjutant General to the Forces, Gen Sir Archibald A Montgomery Massingberd, KCB, KCMG, ADC GEN
Quarter Master General to the Forces, Lt Gen Sir Felix F Ready, KCB, CSI, CMG, DSO
Master General of the Ordnance, Lt Gen Sir J Ronald E Charles, KCB, CMG, DSO
Financial Secretary of the War Office (*Finance Member*), A Duff Cooper, DSO, MP £1,500
Permanent Under Secretary of State for War (*Secretary of the Army Council*), Sir Herbert J Creedy, KCB, KCVO £3,000

The Secretary of State for War

Hon Capt the Rt Hon the Viscount Hailsham, DCL, LLD £5 000
Principal Private Secretary, H J B Clough (*plus allowance of £300*) £700 to £900
Assistant Private Secretary, C L Bayne (*plus allowance of £100*) £200 to £500
Personal Private Secretary, Capt A C Graham £200
Military Secretary (*Secretary of the Selection Board*) Lt Gen G S Clive CB, CMG, DSO
Deputy Military Secretary (*Assistant Secretary of the Selection Board*), Col (temp Brigadier) F S G Piggott, DSO

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir George F Milne, GCB GCMG DSO DCL, LLD
Military Assistant, Bt Lt Col J G des R Swayne
Personal Assistant, Lt G H N Larden RA
Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj Gen W H Bartholomew, CB CMG DSO
Deputy Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Col (temp Brigadier) A C Temperley, CB, CMG, DSO
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col M N MacLeod DSO, MC, Col K D B Murray DSO, Col A G C Daunay, CBE DSO, Col R H Haming DSO, Col L V Bond, Col P J Mackesy, DSO, MC
Director of Staff Duties, Maj Gen Sir Ivo L B Vesey, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col W G Lindsell, DSO, OBE, MC, Col L Carr, DSO, OBE, Col R H Willan, DSO, MC
Director of Military Training (*and Inspector of Infantry*), Maj Gen Sir Hugh J Ellis, KCMG KCVO, CB, DSO
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col W T Brooks, MC, Col J H T Priestman, DSO, MC
Inspector of Cavalry, Col (temp Brigadier) R G H Howard Vyse, CMG DSO
Inspector of the Royal Artillery, Maj Gen F A Wilson, CB, CMG, DSO
Inspector of the Royal Engineers, Maj Gen H L Pritchard, CB, CMG, DSO
Inspector of the Royal Tank Corps, Col (temp Brigadier) K M Laird, DSO
Inspector of the Royal Army Service Corps Col (temp Brigadier) C W MacLeod, CMG, DSO, ADC
Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, Col J A Smith, CMG
Inspector of Physical Training, Col G N Dyer, DSO

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant General to the Forces, Gen Sir Archibald A Montgomery Massingberd, KCB, KCMG, ADC GEN
Private Sec, Lt (Qr Mr) G A Seymour, MBE
Director of Recruiting and Organization, Maj Gen B D Fisher, CB, CMG, DSO
Assistant Adjutants General, Col R Luker, CMG, MC, Col C A Lyon, DSO, Col A K Hay, DSO, OBE, Col A P Y Langhorne, DSO MC, Lt Col H B Warwick, DSO, Col G C G Blunt, DSO, OBE, AMIMECH E, Col A W Stokes, DSO, MC
Director of Personal Services, Maj Gen C P Deedes, CB, CMG, DSO
Assistant Adjutants General, Col E J L Pike, MC, Col C T Tomes, DSO, MC

Director General Army Medical Services, Lt Gen Sir Harold B Fawcus, KHP
Deputy Director General, Maj Gen W R Blackwell, CB CMG KHS
Assistant Director General, Bt Col F D G Howell, DSO, MC, KHS
Director of Hygiene, Maj Gen P H Henderson, DSO, MB
Asst do, Lt Col W B Purdon, DSO, OBE, MC MB
Assistant Director General (*for the Dental Services*) Col J P Helliwell, CBE
Matron in Chief Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Miss M E Medforth, CBE, RRC
Principal Matron, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Miss E R Collins, RRC

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces

Quarter Master General to the Forces, Lt Gen Sir Felix F Ready KCB CSI, CMG DSO
Private Sec, Maj (Qr Mr) H Gooch, MBE
Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj Gen F N Broadbent CB, CMG, DSO
Asst Director of Transportation, Col R N Burn, OBE
Asst Quarter Masters General Col R F Lee, CMG, DSO, OBE Col J C Hooper, DSO
Asst Director of Remounts, Col (temp Brigadier) C L Rome, DSO
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj Gen E. Gibb, CB, CMG, CBE, DSO
Assistant Directors Col W Hilliett, CB, CBE, DSO, Col H W P Stokes CBE DSO, Col G C G Blunt DSO, OBE
Director of Works, Maj Gen R L B Thompson, CB, CMG DSO
Assistant Directors, Col A C Dobson, DSO, Col R A Boger Col A E Davidson, DSO
Director General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj Gen W S Anthony R MC
Assistant do, Maj S I Slocock MC, FRCVS
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col B Burgess
Inspector of the Royal Army Service Corps Col (temp Brigadier) C W Macleod, CMG DSO, ADC

The Master General of the Ordnance

Master General of the Ordnance, Lt Gen Sir J Ronald E Charles, KCB, CMG, DSO
Private Sec, Lt C J H Nicholson
Director of Artillery, Col (temp Brigadier) R K Hezlet, BF DSO
Assistant Directors, Lt Col Lord Graham DSO MC, Col J U Hope, DSO, Col G B Pears, MC Col J W Renny Tailyour DSO
Director of Mechanization, Maj Gen A Brough CB, CMG, CBE, DSO
Assistant Directors, Col W A C Saunders Knox Gore, DSO, Col M A Studd, DSO MC
Director of Ordnance Services, Maj Gen J Baker, CB, CBE
Assistant Directors, Col L L Hoare, DSO, Col J J Mills, OBE, Col J H Howell Jones, CBE, DSO, Lt Col H B Warwick DSO
Inspector of Army Ordnance Services, Col. (temp Brigadier), H L Wethered, CMG, DSO
Director of Ordnance Factories, Sir Reginald Townsend, KCB, CBE, ACA £2,200
Assistant to Director of Ordnance Factories, G S Whitham, MI chem ENG £750 to £850

§ *For Salaries, see note, p.* 281

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, Lt.-Col the Rt. Hon the Earl Stanhope, DSO, MC, DL £1,500
Private Secretary, M H FitzGerald MC (*plus allowance of* £100) £200 to £500
Director-Gen of the Territorial Army, Gen. Sir William Thwaites, KCB, KCMG, ADC GEN.
Assistant Director, Col J S Drew, DSO, MC
Principal C A Lewis, MC . £700 to £900
Matron in Chief, Territorial Army Nursing Service, Miss R Osborne CBE, RRC
Comptroller of Lands, H. G Golighcr, CBE, IID, £1 000 to £1,200
Chief Land Agent and Valuer, Col. H C Cole, CBE, FSI £1 000

The Financial Secretary of the War Office

Financial Sec of the War Office, A Duff Cooper, DSO, MI £1,500
Private Sec, G W Turner (*plus allowance of* £100) £200 to £500
Party do (unp), The Viscount Knebworth, MP
Director of Army Contracts, F C Bovenschen, CB £1,200 to £1 500
Deputy Dir, H W Moggridge CMG £1 000 to £1 200
Assistant Directors, J Tollis, CBE, F H Bedford (*acting*) £850 to £1,000

The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War

Permanent Under Secretary of State for War and Accounting Officer, Sir Herbert J Creedy, KC KCVO £3 000
Private Sec, A J Newling (*plus allowance of* £100) £200 to £500, E B Charteris (*unpaid*) Mrs F Sammut, MBE (*inclusive*) £179 13s 6d
Deputy Under Secretary of State, J B Crosland CB £2,200
Private Sec, A F Dobbie Bateman (*plus allowance of* £100) £200 to £500
Assistant Under Secretaries of State R J G C Paterson, CB (*Director of Finance (B)*), C F Watherston CB (*Director of Finance (A)* (*Actuary*), B M Draper, CB (*Director of Finance (C)*, A F Widdows CB, IP, F C Bovenschen CB (*Director of Army Contracts*) £1,200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries, L. D Holland CBE, B R T Grindle, CBE, H G Gollgher CBE, IID (*Comptroller of Lands*), H C Gordon K Lyon, CBE, T J Cash A Earl, CBE, H W Moggridge, CMG
Deputy Director of Army Contracts), G W Lam H T Ottley, A R McBain OBE (*acting*) £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, G F S Hills, H Birkhead, H J B Clough (*Principal Private Secretary*), F Whittle, J R Wade H C Perrott, G D Roseway, E J R Edwards, H C Care (*Assistant Actuary*†), A Rowlands, MBE, F C Atkin, O S Cleverly, W H Schlich, E M Daltroff, E B B Speed, MC, W Hayden, OBE, C A Lewis, MC, A E Kemble, DSO, J R McGregor, MC (*acting*) (*Resident Clerk*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G W Turner (*Private Secretary*), A J Newling (*Private Secretary*), M H Fitz Gerald, MC (*Private Secretary*), C I Bayne (*Assistant Private Secretary*) (*Resident Clerk*‡), A F Dobbie-Bateman (*Private Secretary*) E A Armstrong, D W Bartington (*Actuarial Assistant***) (*Resident Clerk*), G H Shreeve, C M Life, H Wilson, MC, G H Williams, V G F Bovenizer £200 to £500
Chief Accountants, B H Richardson, OBE S F H Goffin, OBE IID, C W Egerton Warburton, TD R N Bradley, G R Rice OBE, A S King, J A Williams, E J Jeffrey, OBE, F E Gowan OBE, B A G Willis, T Limond £850 to £1,000
Chief Paymaster, Col (temp Brigadier) A I Musson
Controller of Cost Accounts, *A T V Robinson*, CBE (*lent to Min of Transport*) £1,200
Librarian W Y Baldry OBE FIA £500 to £700
Chaplain-General to the Forces, Rev E H Thorold, CB
Deputy Chaplain General to the Forces, Rev G Standing DSO, MC, KHC
RC Bishop in Ordinary for British Army & A A F, Rt Rev Bishop W Keatinge, CMG, CBE (*Bishop of Metellopolis*)

Office of The Judge Advocate-General

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W C 2

Judge Advocate General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bt, KC £2 000
Deputy Judge Advocate General, P Sutherland Graeme, CBE £1 000 to £1 200
Deputy Judge Advocate, C L Stirling £550 to £700

Military and Air Force Department

Officer in Charge (Military Deputy of the Judge Advocate General), Col Sir Henry D F MacGeagh,

† Carries an additional allowance of £100 a year
‡ Carries an additional allowance of £50 a year
** Carries an additional allowance of £200 a year

ATTACHES TO EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

—	Naval	Military	Air
Angora Athens and Sofia	*See* Rome	Maj B J O Leahy RA	
Belgrade and Prague	*See* Rome	Lt Col T D Daly, MC	
Berlin, Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen	Com M A. Hawes	Col A F A N Thorne, CMG, DSO	Group-Capt J H Herring, DSO MC
Brussels and The Hague	*See* Paris	Maj Hon W Fraser, DSO MC	*See* Paris
Budapest, Berne and Vienna	...	Lt.-Col F N Mason Macfarlane, MC, RA	...
Buenos Aires	Capt E de F Renouf, CVO		Group-Capt. R B Maycock, OBE
Kabul		Capt A E Farwell	
Madrid and Lisbon	*See* Paris	Maj M M Parry Jones MC	*See* Paris
Paris.	Capt J U P Fitzgerald	Col T G G Heywood, OBE	Group Capt R J Bone, CBE, DSO.
Peipung	*See* Tokyo	Lt Col V R Burkhardt, DSO, OBE, RA	...
Riga, Kovno, Helsinki and Reval	*See* Berlin	Maj R C W G Huebrace, RA	...
Rome and Durazzo	Capt R B. Ramsay	Col H R G Stevens, DSO	Group Capt T G Hether ington, CBE
Santiago, Rio, Lima and Quito	*See* Buenos Aires	Maj L H G Andrews	*See* Buenos Aires.
Tehran		Lt -Col P C R Dodd, DSO, MVO	...
Tokyo ..	Capt M G B Legge, DSO Eng -Com C B Evington (*Asst*)	Col E. A H James.	...
Warsaw and Bucharest	*See* Berlin.	Maj C F Connal Rowan.	
Washington, D C, Mexico City and Central America	Capt P Macnamara. Eng -Com J S Orr (*Asst*).	Col M F Day, MC Capt. F St D B. Lejeune (*Asst*).	Group-Capt Hon. L J. E. Twisleton-Wykeham Fiennes

FIELD MARSHALS.

H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, G B E, V D, Colonel Grenadier Gds and R A S C, and Colonel in Chief H L I, Rifle Brig and R A M C, Personal A D C to the King *born* 1850 — June 26, 1900

Viscount Allenby, G C B, G C M G, D C L, LL.D, Colonel L G and 16th 5th Lancers, *born* 1861 — July 32, 1919

Sir W R Robertson, Bt G C B G C M G G C V O, D S O D C I LL D Col R H G, *born* 1860 — March 29, 1920

H.M The King of the Belgians, K G G C B, Col in Ch 5th Inniskilling D G, *born* 1875 — .. July 4, 1921

Sir W R Birdwood, Bt, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, C I E, D S O, LL D, Indian Army, Colonel 12th Lancers, *born* 1865 — March 20, 1925

Sir C W Jacob G C B, G C S I, K C M G, Indian Army Col Worc R *born* 1863 — Nov 30, 1926

Sir G F Milne, G C B G C M G, D S O D C L LL D, Col Comdt R A Master Gunner St James's Park (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*), *born* 1866 — Jan 30, 1928

H M King Alfonso, K G G C V O, Col in Ch 16th 5th Lancers *born* 1886 .. — June 3, 1928

H I M The Emperor of Japan K G G C B, G C V O, *born* 1901 . . . . — June 26, 1930

Viscount Byng, of Vimy G C B, G C M G, M V O, D C L LL D, Col 10th Roy Hussars *born* 1862 — Sept, 1932

GENERALS

British Army.

Sir A J Godley G C B, K C M G Col R U Rif (*Gibraltar*)

Sir P W Chetwode, Bt, G C B K C M G, D S O Col The Greys (*Comm in Ch India*)

Sir C H Harington G B E K C B D S O D C I A D C Col The King's R nd 4 15 Punjab R Col Comdt A & C (*Aldershot Command*)

Sir D G M Campbell, K B A D C, Col 9th I (*Comm in Ch Malta*)

Sir A A Montgomery-Massingberd K C B K C M G A D C Col Comdt R A (*Adjutant General*)

Sir W Thwaites, K C B K C M G Col Comdt R A (*Director Gen T A*)

Sir W Gillman K C B K C M G, D S O Col Comdt R A (*Eastern Command Horse Guards*)

Sir C F Romer K C B K B E C M G (*Southern Command Salisbury*)

Royal Marines.

A G Little C M G

Indian Army

Sir J S M Shea, G C B, K C M G, D S O

Sir R A Cassels K C B, C S I, D S O, A I C (*Northern Command, Murree India*)

Sir C N Macmullen, K C B, C M G C I E D S O (*Eastern Command Naini Tal*).

LIEUTENANT GENERALS

British Army

Sir P P de B Radcliffe K C B K M G D S O Col Comdt R A (*Scottish Command Edinburgh*)

Sir C J Deverell K C B K B E (*Western Command Chester*)

Hon Sir J F Gathorne Hardy, K C B, C M G D S O (*Northern Command York*)

Sir A F Wardrop, K C B, C M G Col Comdt R A, Col 2nd 9th Jat R (*Q M G, India*)

Sir H B Rawens, K C B, C M G, D S O D C I, M B, K B E (*Director General A M S*)

Sir J T Burnett-Stuart, K C B, K B E, C M G, D S O (*Egypt*)

Sir F G Matheson, K C B, C M G (*Western Command, Quetta, India*)

Sir F F Ready, K C B, C S I, C M G, D S O, Col R Berks R (*Quarter Master General*)

H R H The Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K G K T, K P, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, G B E, M C Col W Gds, Col in Chief 24th L R S Fus, S Wales Bord, D C L I P W Vols Middx R Seaforth and R Wilts Yeo (*Personal A D C to the King*)

Sir B F Burnett Hitchcock, K C B, D S O

Sir G D Jeffreys, K C B, K C V O M G (*Southern Command India*)

Sir T A Cubitt, K C B, C M G, D S O (*Bermuda*)

Sir W P Ironside K C B, C M G D S O (*Lieutenant of the Tower*)

A R Cameron, C B, C M G Col Black Watch

Sir J R F Charles, K C B, C M G D S O (*Master General of the Ordnance*)

J W O'Dowda C B, C S I C M G, C I R W K

Sir A G Wauchope K C B, C M G D S O (*Palestine*)

Sir W M Thomson, K C M G, C B E M C

W M St G Kirke C B, C M G, D S O

G S Clive C B, C M G I S O (*Military Sec and Sec of Selection Board War Office*)

B R Kirwan C B, C M (*Master General of the Ordnance, India*)

H H S Knox, C B D S O (*3rd Div Bulford*)

Royal Marines

R V T Ford C B E B

F H Griffiths

Indian Army

Sir K Wigram, K C B C S I, B E D S O (*Chief of General Staff India*)

Sir C A C Goodwin K C B C M G, I S O

Sir W S Leslie K C B K B E M C D S O (*Adjutant General India*)

Sir H H Tapp R Fives K C B C M G D S O (*Deccan District Kolaram*)

MAJOR-GENERALS

British Army

F H Willis C B, C M G (*Jersey*)

Lord Ruthven, C B, C M G, D S O (*Guernsey*)

G J Farmar, C B, C M G (*Lieut Gov and Sec R Hosp, Chelsea*)

W H S Nickerson, late C B, C B E, C M G, M B, K H S (*D M S, India*)

A B E Cator, C B, I S O (*London District, Horse Gds, S W 1*).

E S Girdwood, C B, C M G, Col Cameronians (*Northern Ireland District*)

L C I Oldfield C B, C M G, D S O (*G O C Malaya, Singapore*)

W H Bartholomew C B C M G, D S O (*Director of Mil Operations & Intelligence War Office*)

C Bonham Carter C B, C M G D S O (*4th Division, Colchester*)

H R Peck, C B, C M G, D S O (*44th Home Counties Division Woolwich*)

H W Newcome C B, C M G, D S O (*Baluchistan District, Quetta*)

E Gibb C B, C M G, C B E, D S O (*Director Q & T War Office*)

G A Weir B C M G D S O, Col 3rd D G (*55th West Lancashire Division Liverpool*)

C A Ker C B, C M G, C B E, D S O (*Meerut District Ranikhet*)

C I Deedes C B, C M G, D S O, Col K O Y L I (*Director of Personal Services, War Office*)

F T Humphreys C M G, C M G, D S O (*5th Division, Catterick*)

W H Peach, C B, M C, D S O (*42nd East Lancashire Division, Preston*)

E Evans, B, C M G, D S O, Col Wilts R (*Administration, Aldershot*)

C G Fuller C B C M G, D S O (*48th S Midland Division, Oxford*)

J W Sandilands C B C M G, D S O (*G O C British Troops in China, Hong Kong*)

Sir W J Constable Maxwell Scott, Bt B D S O (*52nd Lowland Div, Glasgow*)

S C Peck, C B, I S O

Sir I L B Vesey K B E C B C M G, D S O (*Director of Staff Duties, War Office*)

A F W Harman, C B, D S O, Col The Buffs (*1st Division Aldershot*)

Sir H J Elles, K C M G, K C V O, C B, D S O (*Director of Military Training War Office*)

H L Pritchard C B, C M G, D S O (*Comdt, School of Military Engineering, Chatham*)

W W Pitt Taylor, C B, C M G, D S O (*Director of Recruiting & Organization, War Office*)

F A Wilson B, C M G, D S O (*Inspector of the Royal Artillery*)

H Ensor, C B, C M G C B E, D S O, M B, K H S (*D D M S, Eastern Command, Horse Guards, S W 1*)

O H Delano Osborne, C B, C M G

R J T Hildyard, C B, C M G, D S O (*43rd Wessex Div, Devonport*)

C R Newman, C B, C M G, D S O. (*Madras District, Bangalore*).

Sir R S May, KBE, CB, CMG DSO (*Comdt R M C Sandhurst*)
F J Marshall CB, CMG, DSO (*54th E Anglian Div on Hertford*)
W R Blackwell CB CMG KHS (*Deputy Director Gen A M S War Office*)
H E M Doughty, VC CB, CMG, DSO (*D D M S, Southern Command India*)
W S Anthony CB, CMG (*Director Gen, A F S War Office*)
C J C Grant CB DSO, C I K S L I (*53rd Welsh Division Shrewsbury*)
J A Hartigan CMG DSO, MB, KHP (*D D M S, Aldershot*)
J F S Bland CB, CMG DSO (*Deputy Chief of Gen Staff and Director of Staff Duties, India*)
R D F Oldman CB, CMG, DSO (*47th and London Div n, Chelsea*)
W J Dugan, CB CMG, DSO (*56th 1st London Div n, City Road*)
H C R Hime, DSO, MB, KHP (*D D M S, Southern Command Salisbury*)
H K Bethell CB, CMG, CVO, DSO (*Presidency and Assam District, Talapahr*)
H de C Martelli, CB, DSO (*Administration Southern Command, Salisbury*)
H C Jackson, CB CMG, DSO (*2nd Division, Aldershot*)
L H R Pope Hennessy CB, DSO (*50th Northumbrian Div n, Darlington*)
I F C Fuller, CB, CBE, DSO
R L B Thompson, CB, CMG, DSO (*Director of Works, War Office*)
E N Broadbent, CB, CMG, DSO (*Dir of Movements & Quarterings*)
O C Borrett, CB, CMG CBE, DSO, Col King's Own R (*46th N Midland Division, Derby*)
R G Finlayson CB, CMG, DSO (*Rawalpindi District*)
J G Dill, CB, CMG, DSO (*Staff College Camberley*)
G H N Jackson, CB, CMG, DSO (*49th West Riding Division, York*)
H Karslake, CB, CMG, DSO (*Royal Artillery, India*)
C M Wagstaff, CB, CMG, CIE, DSO (*R M A, Woolwich*)
H Needham, CB, CMG, DSO (*Bombay District*)
G Thorpe, CB, CMG, DSO (*D A G & Dir of Organization, India*)
A F McNamara, CB, CMG, DSO
G W Howard CB, CMG, DSO (*4th Mechanization Eastern Command Horse Guards*)
J Kennedy, CB, CMG, DSO
M G Taylor CB, CMG DSO
Sir J L G Burnett of Leys Bt, CB, CMG, DSO (*51st Highland Div n, Perth*)
H F Salt CB, CMG DSO (*I A 4th Defence Formations Ibbridge*)
B D Fisher, CB CMG DSO (*Army Sport Control Board*)
A Brough, CB, MC, CBE, DSO (*Director of Mechanization War Office*)
H N Foster, CMG, CBE, AMIMech E
P H Henderson, DSO, MB (*Director of Hygiene War Office*)
J F Martin MC CBE, MB (*D D M S, Western Command Quetta*)
G H Addison, CMG DSO (*Engineer in Chief India*)
J Baker CB, CBE (*Director of Ordnance Services War Office*)
J K Dick Cunyngham, CB, CMG, DSO
J R M Minshull Ford, DSO MC
W J N Cooke Collis, CB, CMG DSO
H R W M Smith, CBE, DSO (*President Ordnance Committee*)
Sir Hereward Wake, Bt CMG, DSO
H R H Duke of York KG KT GCMG GCVO Col in Chief 11 Hrs Som L I E Yorks Reg R A O C and Lec Yeo (*Personal A D C to the King*)
C C Armitage CMG, DSO
A W Bartholomew, CMG CBE DSO
J W West, CMG, MB KHS (*R A M College, Millbank*)
R B Ainsworth, DSO, OBE, KHP (*Commandant, R A M College*)
E O Lewin, CB, CMG, DSO
C P Heywood, CMG, DSO (*Director of Military Training, India*)
R J Collins, CMG, DSO (*Commandant, Small Arms School, Netheravon*)

Royal Marines.

H A H Jones
G Carpenter, OBE, DSC
L C Lampen.

Indian Army.

J F S D Coleridge, CB, CMG, DSO (*Peshawar District*)
F F Orton CB (*D Q M G and Director of Movements & Quartering*)
D Deane, CB, DSO (*Burma District Rangoon*)
H B D Baird, CB CMG, CIE DSO (*Kohat District*)
C J B Hay, CB, CMG CBE DSO (*Lucknow District Naini Tal*)
A W H M Moens CB, CMG DSO (*Lahore District*)
C Alexander, CB IP DSC (*D A & Q M G, Southern Command, India*)
C Hudson CB, CIE, DSO, FRCS, KHS, I M S (*D D M S, Eastern Command, Naini Tal*)
D I Shuttleworth CB, CBE, DSO (*D A & Q M G, Northern Command, Murree*)
W L O Twiss, CB, CBE, MC (*Military Sec & Sec of Selection Board, India*)
J W D Megaw, CIE, MB, KHP, VHS I M S
S F Muspratt, CB, CSI, CIE, DSO (*Sec, Military Dept, India Office*)
R C Wilson, CB, DSO MC (*Commandant, Staff College Quetta*)
C Kirkpatrick, CB, CBE (*Sind Brigade Area, Karachi*)
W C H Forster, MB VHS I M S
J D Graham, CB, CIE, MB KHS I M S
B R Moberley, CB, DSO (*Landi Kotal Brigade*)
C A Sprawson CIE, MD, FRCP, VHS, I M S
H F F MacMahon CB, CBE MC (*Director of Supplies & Transport*)
W V Coppinger, CIE, DSO, MD FRCSI, I M S
S B Pope, CB, DSO (*Waziristan District, Dera Ismail Khan*)
W Dent, CB, CBE, DSO
C A Milward, CB, CIE, CBE, DSO
W E Wilson Johnston, CB, CIE, CBE, DSO
F D Giles, CB, CMG, DSO (*Cavalry, India*)
T G F Paterson, DSO, MB I M S, KHI (*D D M S, Northern Command, Murree*)

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table —

	Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
	Admiral of the Fleet.	1 Field Marshal	Marshal of the Royal Air Force
	Admiral	2 General.	Air Chief Marshal
	Vice Admiral	3 Lieutenant General.	Air Marshal
	Rear Admiral	4. Major General	Air Vice Marshal.
	Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).	5. *Brigadier	Air-Commodore.
	Captain	6 Colonel	Group Captain
7	Commander	7 Lieut.-Colonel.	Wing Commander.
8	Lieutenant Commander.	8. Major	Squadron Leader
9.	Lieutenant.	9. Captain	Flight-Lieutenant
10.	Sub Lieutenant and Mate	10 Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11.	Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank	11 Second Lieutenant.	11 Pilot Officer

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, according to Seniority with Army Officers of the same titles

* In place of the former Army title of Brigadier General

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY.

The British Army, 1914 and 1932

	July 1914	Jan 1932
Regular Army, Home	125 000	99,000
,, ,, India	75,000	61,000
,, ,, Overseas	33,000	29,000
Army Reserve	145,000	124,500
Militia	64 000	*nil*
Supplementary Reserve	*nil*	17,500
Territorial Army	272 000	136 000
Total	714 000	467,000

Order of Precedence of Regiments etc

The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)

Royal Horse Artillery (but on parade, with their guns, to take the right and march at the head of the Household Cavalry)

Regiments of Cavalry of the Line —1st King's D G, The Queen's Bays (2nd D G) 3rd/6th Carabineers (P of W D G and The Carabineers) 4/7th D G (4th Royal Irish and 7th Princess Royal's), 5th Inniskilling D G 1st The Royal Dragoons The Royal Scots Greys (2nd D), 3rd The King's Own Hussars 4th Queen's Own Hussars 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 8th King's Own Royal Irish Hussars, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) 12th Royal Lancers (P of Wales's), 13/18th Hussars (13th H and 18th Royal Queen Mary's Own H), 14/20th Hussars (14th King's and 20th), 15/19th Hussars (15th The King's and 19th Royal, Queen Alexandra's Own) 16/5th Lancers (16th The Queen's and 5th Royal Irish) 17/21st Lancers (17th D of Cambridge's Own and 21st Empress of India's)

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Corps of Royal Engineers

Royal Corps of Signals

Regiments of Footguards - Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions) Coldstream Guards (3 Bns) Scots Guards (2 Bns), Irish Guards (1 Bn), Welsh Guards (1 Bn)

Regiments of Infantry of the Line —49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each), 3 Welsh Regiments (2 Battalions each) 10 Scottish (6 Highland and 4 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each), and 2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each)

Titles —Certain Infantry Regiments have special titles—*e g* The Queen's Royal Regt (West Surrey) The Buffs (E Kent), The King's Own Royal Regt (Lancaster), The King's Regt (Liverpool), The Green Howards (Yorkshire), The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding), The Prince of Wales's Volts (South Lancs), The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), The Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby), The Loyal Regt (North Lancs), The Queen's Own (R W Kent), The King's Own (Yorkshire L I), The King's Shropshire L I

Royal Tank Corps

Local Companies of Royal Artillery abroad.

Royal Malta Artillery

Royal Army Chaplains Department.

Royal Army Service Corps

Royal Army Medical Corps

Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Royal Army Pay Corps

Royal Army Veterinary Corps

Army Educational Corps (Hdqrs Army School of Education, Shoeburyness)

The Army Dental Corps

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers

Supplementary Reserve

Militia (In order of Arms as for Regular Army)

Honourable Artillery Company

Territorial Army

Territorial Army Nursing Service

Militia Units in Bermuda, Channel Islands and Malta

Officers Training Corps

THE MILITIA

In 1907 the 'Old Constitutional Force' known as the Militia was transformed into the "Special Reserve, but the following Militia units were retained —The Bermuda Militia Artillery the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions were abolished, and 'Militia' restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force

Militia in the War —At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

In 1907 the "Yeomanry and the "Volunteers were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry Royal Horse, Royal Field, and *Royal Garrison Artillery Royal Engineers*, Infantry Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army

Territorials in the War —The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000 During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50 000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 87,000 officers and nearly 600,000 other ranks of which some 6,600 officers and 106 000 other ranks were killed Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses

OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug 31, 1921 The Ottoman Empire was excluded from the Order in Council, and War with Turkey was declared at an end on August 6, 1924.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD

Country	System	Peace Strength
Albania	Compulsory	13 000
Argentina	Compulsory	30,000
Australia	Voluntary	30 000
Austria	Voluntary	(*a*) 30 000
Belgium	Compulsory	90 000
Bolivia	Compulsory	8 000
Brazil	Compulsory	46 000
Bulgaria	Voluntary	(*b*) 20 000
Canada	Militia	50 000
Chile	Compulsory	25 000
China	Voluntary	1,000 000
Colombia	Compulsory	10 000
Costa Rica	Militia	1 000
Cuba	Voluntary	12 000
Czechoslovakia	Compulsory	150 000
Denmark	Militia	12 000
Dominic Rep	Voluntary	3 000
Ecuador	Voluntary	5 000
Egypt	Compulsory	12 000
Estonia	Compulsory	15 000
Finland	Compulsory	28 000
France	Compulsory	500 000
Germany	Voluntary	(*c*) 100 000
Gt Britain	Voluntary	100 000
Greece	Compulsory	65 000
Guatemala	Compulsory	7 000
Haiti	Militia	2 000
Honduras	Compulsory	2 200
Hungary	Voluntary	(*d*) 35 000
India	Voluntary	260 000
Irish Free State	Voluntary	7 000
Italy	Compulsory	500,000
Japan	Compulsory	270 000
Latvia	Compulsory	25 000
Liberia	Militia	5 000
Lithuania	Compulsory	18 000
Mexico	Voluntary	50 000
Netherlands	Compulsory	60 000
New Zealand	Militia	20 000
Nicaragua	Voluntary	3 000
Norway	Natl Militia	60 000
Panama	Police	1 000
Paraguay	Compulsory	3 000
Persia	Compulsory	40 000
Peru	Compulsory	10 000
Poland	Compulsory	264 000
Portugal	Compulsory	70,000
Rumania	Compulsory	180 000
Russia (U S S R.)	Compulsory	562 000
Salvador	Voluntary	4 000
Siam	Compulsory	25,000
Spain	Conscription	120,000
Sweden	Natl Militia	30 000
Switzerland	Natl Militia	45 000
Turkey	Compulsory	140 000
U S A	Voluntary	145,000
Union S Africa	Compulsory	12,000
Uruguay	Voluntary	6 500
Venezuela	Compulsory	6,000
Yugoslavia	Compulsory	127,000

AIR FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

Country	First Line Aircraft	Total Aircraft
Albania	*nil*	*nil*
Argentina	86	
Australia	40	
Austria	(*e*)	(*e*)
Belgium	195	
Bolivia	20	
Brazil	100	150
Bulgaria	(*f*)	(*f*)
Canada	355	
Chile	100	150
China	250	
Colombia	15	
Costa Rica	10	
Cuba	20	
Czechoslovakia	546	687
Denmark	78	
Dominic Rep	*nil*	*n l*
Ecuador	10	
Egypt	*nil*	*nil*
Estonia	75	
Finland	60	
France	1 687	3 000
Germany	(*g*)	(*g*)
Gt Britain	838	1 434
Greece	40	120
Guatemala	12	
Haiti	*nil*	*nil*
Honduras	*nil*	*nil*
Hungary	(*h*)	(*h*)
India	116	196
Irish Free State	24	
Italy		1 507
Japan	1 384	1 939
Latvia	79	
Liberia	*nil*	*nil*
Lithuania	70	
Mexico	10	
Netherlands	320	
New Zealand	36	
Nicaragua	*n l*	*nil*
Norway	180	
Panama	*nil*	*nil*
Paraguay	*nil*	*nil*
Persia	20	
Peru	30	
Poland		700
Portugal	130	
Rumania	599	799
Russia (U S S R)	1 500	( )
Salvador	1	6
Siam		
Spain	462	649
Sweden	91	180
Switzerland	125	300
Turkey	50	
U S A	1,752	2 351
Union S Africa	66	
Uruguay	42	
Venezuela	10	
Yugoslavia	627	924

NOTES.—(*a*) *Austria* limited to 30 000 all ranks by Treaty of St Germain (*b*) *Bulgaria* limited to 20 000 all ranks with Gendarmerie 20 000 and Frontier Guard 3,000 by Treaty of Neuilly (*c*) *Germany* limited to 100 000 all ranks by Treaty of Versailles (*d*) *Hungary* limited to 35 000 all ranks by Treaty of Trianon (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*) Prohibited by respective Treaties.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY

Aldershot

G O C in Chief, Gen Sir Charles H Harington GBE, KCB, DSO, DCL, ADC Gen June 30 1931

Major Gen (Administration) E Evans CB CMG DSO April 1 1930

Eastern Horse Guards S W 1

G O C in Chief Gen Sir Webb Gillman KCB KCMG, DSO March 1 1931

Major Gen (Administration) G W Howard CB CMG, DSO June 1 1931

London District, Horse Guards, S W 1

G O C, Maj Gen A B E Cator CB DSO Feb 1 1932

Northern York

G O C in Chief Lieut Gen Hon Sir J Francis Gathorne Hardy, KCB, CMG DSO May 15 1931

Northern Ireland Newtownards

G O C, Maj Gen E S Gridwood CB CMG Sept 17 1931

Scottish Edinburgh

G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir P P de B Radcliffe KCB, KCMG, DSO. Feb 19 1930

Southern Salisbury

G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir Cecil F Romer KCB KBF CMG March 1 1931

Major Gen (Administration), H de C Maitelli, CB, DSO Nov 11 1930

Western, Chester

G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir Cyril J Deverell, KCB, KBE April 11 1931

China, Hong Kong

G O C, Maj Gen J W Sandilands, CB CMG DSO Jan 5, 1929

Egypt Cairo

G O C Lieut Gen Sir J J Burnett Stuart KCB KBE, CMG DSO June 5 1931

Sudan Defence Force

G O C Col (temp Brigadier) S S Butler, CMG DSO March 28, 1930

Iraq

Air Officer Commanding Air Vice Marshal E R Ludlow Hewitt, CB CMG DSO MC Oct 2, 1930

India

C in Chief, Gen Sir P W Chetwode Bt, GCB, KCMG, DSO, ADC Gen Nov 30 1930

Chief of the General Staff, Lieut Gen Sir K Wigram, KCB, CSI CBE DSO Indian Army March 22 1931

Adjutant-General, Lieut Gen Sir W S Leslie, KCB, KBE CMG, DSO April 1 1932

Quartermaster General, Lieut Gen Sir A E Wardrop, KCB CMG Sept 19, 1930

Master General of the Ordnance, Lieut Gen B R Kirwan, CB CMG April 1 1930

Engineer-in Chief, Maj Gen G H Addison CMG, DSO June 8, 1928

Indian Commands

Northern, Gen Sir R A Cassels KCB, CSI, DSO, ADC Gen, Indian Army May 10, 1930

Western, Lieut Gen Sir I G Matheson, KCB CMG June 30, 1931

Eastern, Gen Sir C N Macmullen, KCB, CMG, CIE DSO, Indian Army April 1, 1932

Southern, Lieut Gen Sir G D Jeffreys, KCB, KCVO, CMG March 23, 1931

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1932 33

GREAT BRITAIN ...	34 regular squadrons 13 auxiliary or Cadre squadrons
OVERSEAS	
India	8 squadrons
Iraq	4 squadrons
Egypt Palestine and Transjordan	6 squadrons
Aden	1 squadron
Singapore	1 squadron
FLEET AIR ARM	
At home and abroad	27 flights
FLYING BOATS	
At home and abroad	7 squadrons

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE

The Air Estimates for 1932 show a maximum number of Royal Air Force personnel allowed for the year of 32 000 the same as for 1929. These numbers exclusive of officers and airmen serving in India are shown below —

	1932
Air Officers	38
Commissioned Officers	3 200
Cadets	140
Warrant Officers	512
Non Commissioned Officers	5 900
Aircraftmen	19 440
Aircraft apprentices	2,770
Total	32 000

The numbers recorded above include 3,416 officers and airmen in Technical Training and Educational Services (including cadets and aircraft apprentices under instruction) 1 016 Medical Services 125 Air Ministry and 859 in Experimental and Research Services and attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces

Air Force Reserve

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 1 550 officers and 11 000 other ranks in 1932 the estimated strength on 1st January 1932 being 1 229 officers and 8 704 airmen (exclusive of Permanent Staff) a total of 9 933

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES 1914-1919

British Empire

	Deaths	Wounded.
Gt Britain and Ireland	812 317	1,849 494
Canada	62 817	166,105
Australia	60,456	154,722
New Zealand	18,212	45,946
South Africa	9 032	17,843
Newfoundland	1,609	3,628
Colonies	52,044	78,535
India	73,432	84,715
Total, British Empire	1,089,919	2,400,988

Allied and Associated Countries

	Deaths	Wounded
France	1 393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460 000	947,000
Portugal	7 222	13 751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127 535	133,148
U S A	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries

Germany	2 050 466	4,202 028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

§ The Royal Air Force.

THE KING, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Most Hon The Marquess of Londonderry, KG, MVO

Under Secretary of State for Air and Vice President of the Air Council, The Rt Hon Sir Philip Sassoon Bt, CBE, CMG, MP

Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of the Council, Air Chief Marshal Sir John M Salmond, GCB CMG CVO, DSO, LLD (*until April 1, 1933*) *

Air Member for Personnel Air Marshal Sir Edward L Ellington, KCB, CMG CBE, ADC

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice Marshal H C T Dowding, CB CMG

Secretary of the Air Ministry, Sir Christopher Ll Bullock, KCB CBE.

Secretary of State.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S W 1

Secretary of State, The Most Hon The Marquess of Londonderry KG, MVO

Principal Private Sec, L G S Reynolds OBE

Personal Private Sec, C A C J Hendriks, MC

Asst Private Sec, I V H Campbell

Under Secretary of State for Air, The Rt Hon Sir Philip Sassoon Bt, GBE CMG, M

Private Secretary, G Calder

Parliamentary Private Sec (unpaid), T I E B Guinness, MI

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation, †Lt Col I C Shelmerdine, CIE, OBE £2,000

Personal Assistant, H Jones, MBE

Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, F G L Bertram CBE

Chief Technical Assistant R H S Mealing

ACCIDENTS BRANCH

Inspector of Accidents Maj J P C Cooper, OBE, MC

Deputy do Squadron Leader (*ret*) F E Holliet,

Department of the Secretary.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W C 2.

Secretary, Sir Christopher Ll Bullock, KCB, CBE £3,000

Private Sec, M P Murray

Deputy Secretary, Sir Sigmund Dannreuther, CB £2,200

Private Sec, W E L Courtney

Principal Assistant Secretaries, J A Webster, CB, DSO C R Brigstocke CB, J S Ross CB CBE £2,200 to £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, J B Abraham, C G Evans, C N Knight, OBE, R L Megarry, OBE (*acting*), F G Nutt, CBE, L G S Reynolds, OBE, R C Richards, A H Self, J A Smith, OBE £2,000 to £2 200

Principals J H Barnes, C G Caines, MBE, W G Clements MC, E F Cliff, J T Cotton, OBE, W B Loden, C J Galpin, DSO, J G Gibson, R Monk Jones, F W Musson, AFC, P J Oldfield, J B Proper, L F Schooling, W L Scott, DSC, W G Stevens, I G C Young £700 to £900

Asst Principals and Asst Administrative Officers, R Abraham MC MM, G Calder, I V H Campbell, S S Chorly, W E L Courtney, M J Dean, K H S Edwards, F S Jackson, M P Murray, H R Ould, H Russell, F H Sandford, A F Slater, H W Walsh, E H T Wiltshire

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS

Director, J M Spaight CBE £1,200

Deputy Directors, H W Clothier, F W N Sibley £850 to £1 000

Chief Auditors, W F Connolly, MBE (*acting*) (*Middle East*), £850 to £1,000 A D Donald (*Iraq*) (*and allowance £150*) £550 to £700

Senior Accounts Officers, H H Adams, MBE, W A R Channel, A C Hamilton (*acting*), F Noxon, P Cohen MBE, W F Pettet, MBE £550 to £700

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS

Director, B E Holloway, CB. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Director, L V Meadowcroft £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Directors, G T Jones, E L Pickles, MBE £800 to £900

Senior Contracts Officers, E Buckhouse MBE, S Divov MBE (*acting*) W C Fenwick MBE (*acting*) E C L White £550 to £700

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff,* Air Chief Marshal Sir John M. Salmond, CCB, CMG CVO DSO, LLD

Private Secretary, J B Proper

Personal Assist, Squadron Leader H S P. Wilmsley MC, DFC

Director of Operations and Intelligence and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice Marshal E R Ludlow Hewitt, CB CMG, DSO, MC

Deputy Director, Group Capt R E C Peirse, DSO, AFC

Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Commodore R P Mills CB, MC, AFC

Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Group Capt F L. Leigh Mallory, DSO

Deputy Director of Organisation, Group Capt L A Pattinson DSO, MC, DFC

Signals Branch, Air Commodore A D Warrington-Morris, CMG, OBE

Director of Works and Buildings, Col J F Turner, DSO

Deputy do, K F M Pearson, CBE, MInst CE

Asst Director of Works, H A Lewis Dale, MI E, MI Mech E

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Maj D Goad, OBE, MIEE

Department of the Air Member for Personnel

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir E L Ellington, KCB, CMG, CBE AD

Private Secretary I H F Wiltshire

Director of Postings Air Commodore C F Maclean, DSO, M

Director of Personal Services Air Commodore E D M. Robertson DI

Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt C H K Edmonds, DSO OBE

Director of Training, Air Commodore W. G S. Mitchell CBE, DSO, MC AIC

Director of R A F Medical Services, Air Vice Marshal J McIntyre CB, MC MB, BCh, LRCS

Asst Director (Hygiene), Squadron Leader R Boog Watson, MB ChB, DPH

Matron in Chief, Miss K C Watt RRC

Chaplain in Chief, Rev S L Clarke, MA, BSC RHC

Educational Adviser, W M Page, CBE, MA

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice Marshal H C T Dowding CB, CMG

Private Sec, A L Slater

Director of Technical Development, Air Commodore H M Cave Browne Cave, DSO, DFC

Director of Scientific Research H E Wimperis, CBE, MA FRAES, MIEE

Deputy Director of Technical Development, Major J S Buchanan, OBE, AFRAES, AMIME

Deputy Director of Scientific Research, D. R Pye, MA, FRAES

Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt Col H W S Outram, CBE, ARSM, AFRAES, AMIEE, MIEI

Director of Equipment, Air Commodore A W Bigsworth, CMG, DSO, AFC

Deputy do, Group Capt G Laing, CMG

Deputy do (Stores), Group Capt C G Smith, OBE

Deputy do (Repair and Maintenance), Group Capt. R. M Hill, MC, AFC

† **Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.**

* To be succeeded, April 1 1933 by Air-Marshal Sir W G H Salmond, KCB, KCMG, DSO.

§ *For Salaries see note, p. 281.*

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Air Defence of Great Britain,

Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Middlesex

Air Officer Commanding in Chief, Sir W Geoffrey H Salmond, KCB, KCMG, DSO — Sept 25, 1931

Wessex Bombing Area, Andover, Hants

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal Sir Tom I Webb Bowen, KCB, CMG — Sept 26, 1931

Fighting Area, Uxbridge, Middlesex

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal F W Bowhill, CMG, DSO — May 4, 1931

Inland Area, Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal A E Borton, CB, CMG, DSO — Nov 1 1929

Coastal Area, Lee on the Solent, Hants

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal R H Clark Hall, CMG, DSO — Oct 1, 1931

Royal Air Force, Cranwell, Cranwell, Lincs

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal A M Longmore, CB, DSO — Dec 16, 1929

Royal Air Force, Halton.

Halton House, Halton Camp, Bucks

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal N D K MacEwen, CMG, DSO — Oct 1, 1931

Royal Air Force, Middle East,

Villa Victoria, Cairo

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal C L N Newall CB, CMG, CBE, AM — Sept 26, 1931

Air Officer Commanding Transjordan and Palestine, Air Commodore W R Freeman, CB, DSO, MC — Nov 20, 1930

Iraq Command.

Hinaidi

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal C S Burnett CB, CBE, I — Dec 1, 1932

Royal Air Force India,

Simla (*May Oct*), Delhi (*Nov April*)

Air Officer Commanding, Air Marshal Sir J M Steel KBE, CB, CMG — Feb 6 1931

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean. Valletta Malta

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C E H Rathborne, DSO — Jan 22, 1932

Aden Command

Steamer Point, Aden

Officer Commanding, Group Capt O T Boyd OBE, MC, AFC — Aug 7 1931

Far East Command.

Singapore, Straits Settlements

Officer Commanding, Group Capt A H Jackson — Oct 17, 1930

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of H R H the Princess Royal (Countess of Harewood).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

The Lord Trenchard, GCB, DSO, DCL, LLD (Col R Scots Fus and Hon Maj Gen in Army) — Jan 1, 1927

Air Chief Marshal.

Sir J M Salmond, GCB, CMG, CVO, DSO, LLD (*Chief of the Air Staff*) — Jan 1, 1929

Air Marshals.

Sir E L Ellington, KCB, CMG, CBE, AFC (*Air Member for Personnel*) . . — July 1, 1929

Sir W G H Salmond, KCB, KCMG, DSO (*A.O.C in C, A D G B*) — July 1, 1929

H R H The Prince of Wales, KG, KT, KP, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, CCVO, CBE, MC (*Personal A D C to the King*) (*Hon Air Commodore in Chief, Auxiliary Air Force*) — Sept 1, 1930

Sir R Brooke Popham, KCB, CMG, DSO, AFC, — Jan 1, 1931

Sir J M Steel KBE, CB CMG (*A O C, India*) — Jan 1, 1932

Air Vice-Marshals.

Sir T I Webb Bowen, KCB, CMG (*A O C, Wessex bombing Area*) — July 1, 1925

H C T Dowding CB, CMG (*Air Member for Supply and Research*) — Jan 1 1929

R H Clark Hall, CMG, DSO, (*A O C, Coastal Area*) — July 1, 1929

A E Borton, CB, CMG, DSO, AFC (*A O C, Inland Area*) — July 1, 1929

E R Ludlow Hewitt CB, CMG, DSO, MC (*Director of Operations and Intelligence and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff*) — Jan 1, 1930

A M Longmore, CB, DSO (*A O C, Cranwell*) — Jan 1 1930

C L N Newall, CB, CMG, CBE, AM (*A O C Middle East*) — Jan 1, 1930

F W Bowhill, CMG, DSO (*A O C, Fighting Area*) — July 1, 1931

C S Burnett, CB, CBE ISC (*A O C, Iraq*) — July 1, 1931

J McIntyre CB M MB Bch (*Director of R A F Medical Services*) — July 1 1931

N D K Mackewen, CMG DSO (*A O C, Halton*) — Jan 1 1932

H R H The Duke of York, KG, KT, CMG, CCVO (*Personal A D C to the King*) — June 3, 1932

Air Commodores.

A D Warrington Morris, CMG BE (*Signals*) — Jan 1 1929

P F M Fellowes, DSO — July 1, 1929

P B Joubert de la Ferte CMG, DSO (*Commandant R A F Staff College Andover*) — July 1, 1929

R P Mills, CB, MC, AFC (*Director of Organisation and Staff Duties*) — July 1, 1929

W R Freeman, CB, DSO, MC (*A O C, Transjordan and Palestine*) — July 1, 1929

W G S Mitchell, CBE DSC, MC, AF (*Director of Training*) — July

P H L Playfair, CB MC — Jan 1 1930

A W Bigsworth, CVO CB AFC (*Director of Equipment*) — Jan 1, 1930

W F McN Foster BE DSO DFC (*No 1 Air Defence Group A D G B*) — Jan 1, 1930

H V Wells, CBE M S IR E, KHP, (*P M O, Inland Area*) — July 1 1930

R P Ross DSC C C (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Middle East*) — Jan 1, 1931

C L Courtney, CB BE, DSO (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Iraq*) — Jan 1, 1931

C E H Rathborne DSO (*A O C, Mediterranean*) — Jan 1, 1931

C T Maclean, DSO MC (*Director of Postings*) — July 1, 1931

E D M Robertson, DFC (*Director of Personnel Services*) — July 1, 1931

H M Cave Browne Cave, DSO, DFC (*Director of Technical Development*) — July 1, 1931

H le M Brock, CB, DSO (*No 22 Group, Inland Area*) — July 1, 1931

N J Gill, CBE, MC (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Coastal Area*) — Jan 1, 1932

J B Bowen, OBE (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Inland Area*) — Jan 1, 1932

C D Breese, AFC (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Fighting Area*) — July 1, 1932

A S Barratt, CMG, MC (*Senior Air Staff Officer, India*) — July 1, 1932

E L Gossage, DSO MC (*Senior Air Staff Officer, A D G B*) — July 1, 1932

Chaplain-in Chief.

Rev S L. Clarke, MA, BSC, KHC — Dec 11, 1930

Religious Statistics.

Religion	Continental Distribution						
	Europe	Asia	Africa	N. America	S. America	Oceania	Total
Christians —							
Roman Catholics	220 000 000	7 000 000	2 000 000	40 000 000	61 000 000	1 500 000	331 500 000
Orthodox Catholics	120 000 000	20 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000			144 000 000
Protestant Churches	115 000 000	7 000 000	3 000 000	75 000 000	900 000	6 000 000	206 900 000
Total Christians	455 000 000	34 000 000	8 000 000	116 000 000	61 900 000	7 500 000	682 400 000
Non Christians —							
Jews	10 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	4 510 000	100 000	30 000	16 130 000
Muhammadans	5 000 000	160 000 000	44 000 000	20 000			209 020 000
Buddhists		150 000 000		180 000			150 180 000
Hindus		230 000 000		150 000			230 150 000
Confucians and Taoists		350 000 000		600 000			350 600 000
Shintoists		25 000 000					25 000 000
Animists		45 000 000	90 500 000	50 000		100 000	135 650 000
Unclassified	5 000 000	18 000 000		25 000 000	2 000 000	870 000	50 870 000
Total Non Christian	20 000 000	979 000 000	135 000 000	28 000 000	2 100 000	1 000,000	1 165 100 000
TOTAL	475 000 000	1 013 000 000	143 000 000	146 500 000	64 000 000	8 500 000	1 850 000 000

RELIGIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLES 1929

(From The Church Self Government Chronicle List 1931)

England

Religions	Number	
Anglicans	25 800 000	69 54
Roman Catholics	2 120 000	5 66
Eastern Orthodox, Old Catholics, Lutherans	30 000	0 08
Methodists	2 800 000	7 54
Congregationalists	1 020 000	2 74
Baptists	890 000	2 39
Presbyterians	500 000	1 34
Church of Christ	50 000	0 13
Salvation Army	120 000	0 32
Moravians	8 000	0 02
Brethren	80 000	0 21
Catholic Apostolic Church	15 000	0 04
Swedenborgians	15 000	0 04
Society of Friends	30 000	0 08
Unitarians	37 000	0 10
Christian Scientists	150 000	0 40
Jews	270 000	0 72
Others	3 165 000	8 52

Wales and Monmouthshire

Anglicans	750 000	27 77
Calvinists	550 000	20 37
Congregationalists	520,000	19 25
Baptists	410 000	15 18
Methodists	165 000	6 11
Roman Catholics	100 000	3 70
Others	205,000	7 58

Scotland

Church of Scotland	3 525 000	71 93
Roman Catholics	600 000	12 24
Episcopal Church	164 000	3 34
Congregationalists	107 000	2 18
Baptists	63 000	1 28
Methodists	37 000	0 75
Others	404 000	8 24

RELIGIONS OF CANADA

Religions	1911	1921
Roman Catholic	2 833 041	3 389 636
Presbyterians	1 116 071	1 409 407
Anglicans	1 043 017	1 407 994
Methodists	1 079 993	1 159 458
Baptists	382 720	421 731
Lutherans	229 864	286 458
Greek Church	88 507	169 832
Jews	74 564	125 197
Mennonites	44 625	58 797
Congregationalists	34 054	30 730
Confucians	14 562	27 114
Salvation Army	18 834	24 733
Evangelical Associations	10 595	13 905
Christian Science	5 073	13 826
Doukhobors	10 493	12 648
Brethren	9 278	11 580
Buddhists	10 012	11,281

RELIGIONS OF AUSTRALIA

Religions	1911	1921
Church of England	1 710 443	2 372 995
Presbyterians	558 336	636 974
Methodists	547 806	632 629
Other Protestants	458 379	637 692
Roman Catholics	921 425	1 134 002
Jews	17 287	21 625

RELIGIONS OF NEW ZEALAND

Religions	1916	1926
Church of England	41 75	41 21
Presbyterians	23 71	24 60
Methodists	9 64	9 02
Roman Catholics	13 79	12 89

RELIGIONS OF U.S.A.

Religions	Estimate for 1926
Protestant Episcopal	1 860,000
Other Protestant	78 000,000
Roman Catholic	18 600,000
Eastern Orthodox	470 000
Latter Day Saints	600,000
Jews	4 100 000

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

8, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5)

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1933 — Feb 6-10, June 12 16, Nov 13 17

MEASURE PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY, 1932

(Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.)

Benefices (Diocesan Boards of Patronage) Measure, 1932 (June 16 1932)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920 to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof. The Assembly consists of three Houses composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops* and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*, the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences who consist mainly of representatives elected, either directly or indirectly by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act* 1919 often referred to as the "Enabling Act". It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1930 was 430,621, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,401,635. The total gross income of 12,807 incumbents was £6 523,257, including £200,020 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,008,939. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 43 dioceses of England was £6,833,092.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1932 amounted to £135,692, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £109,593. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Training. Training for Holy Orders	£1,152
Religious Education	31,267
Special purposes	559
Missionary Council	5 277
Investment of Gifts to Capital	1,380
Clergy Pensions	50,000
Overseas Fund	623
Sponsors' Scheme	16,515
General Administration, Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation &c. committees	27,176
*Total expenditure	£133,949
Total receipts	135,692

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury
Vice Chairman, The Archbishop of York
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Assistant Secretary, Guy H. Guillum Scott
Financial Secretary and Secretary to Legal Board, Canon F. Partridge
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Rev. Frank Woolnough
Sec. to Mins. Council, Canon A. W. Davies, D.Litt.
Sec. Pres'd. Public'ns Board, Canon F. Partridge
Hon. Sec. Social and Industrial Committee, Rev. P. T. R. Kirk
Secretary Archbishops' Commission on the Relations of Church and State, L. Eaton Smith

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury
Vice Chairman, The Archbishop of York

The House of Clergy

Chairman, The Dean of Norwich
Vice Chairman, The Archdeacon of Auckland

The House of Laity

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice Chairman, The Lord Darlington

CONVOCATION.

Canterbury, Upper House.

President.—The Archbishop of Canterbury
Registrar, H. I. A. Dashwood
Apparitor General, Sir John Hunham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of St. Albans
Actuary, Guy Bowman

York, Upper House.

President.—The Archbishop of York

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Halifax
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York

* The Board also incurred a Capital Expenditure of £410 820 in connection with the rebuilding of Training Colleges the greater part of which was defrayed out of debentures issued and special contributions.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church (the Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain their value of fixed annual money payments estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income*

Province of Canterbury

*CANTERBURY £15,000

95th Archbishop and Primate of All England Rt Hon and Most Rev Cosmo Gordon Lang D D (*consecrated* 1901) (Lambeth Palace, S E 1) [Signs Cosmo Cantuar] 1928

Asst Bp, Rt Rev A M Knight, D D, *cons* 1903 1910

Bishops Suffragan

Dover, Rt Rev J V Macmillan, O B E D D (Lambeth Palace, S E 1) 1927

Croydon Rt Rev E S Woods M A (The Vicarage Croydon) 1930

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev Howlett Johnson D D, B Sc 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

S Pickersgill, D D 1916
J G Gardiner, M A 1917
Bp of Dover 1921
Archdn Hurdcastle 1924
J M C Crum M A 1928
C Jenkins, D D 1929

Organist, C Charlton Palmer, Mus Doc

Archdeacons

Canterbury Ven E H Hardcastle, M A 1924
Maidstone The Bishop of Dover 1921

Benefices Clergy 310, *Curates, &c* 152

Vicar General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin D C L

Commissary of Diocese F H L Errington C B D C L K C

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec, H T A Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary S W 1

LONDON £10,000

108th Bishop Rt Hon and Rt Rev Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram K C V O D D, L L D (Provincial Dean of Canterbury Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) *cons* 1897 (Fulham Palace S W 6) [Signs A F London] 1901

Asst Bps Rt Rev Herbert Bury D D *cons* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster S W) Rt Rev W W Perrin D D *cons* 1911

Bishops Suffragan

Stepney Rt Rev Chas Edwd Curzon M A (120 Bedford Court Mansions W C 1) 1928

Kensington Rt Rev Bertram Fitzgerald Simpson M C B D 1932

Willesden Rt Rev Guy Vernon Smith M C, M A (65 Hendon Lane N W 3) 1929

Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt Rev Basil Staunton Batty, O B E M A 1926

Dean of St Paul's (£2,000)

Very Rev Wm Ralph Inge, K C V O, D D Deanery, Dean's Court E C 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

S A Alexander C V O O C Quick M A 1930
M A 1909 J K Mozley, D D 1931
Archd Sharpe M A 1929

Organist, Stanley Marchant Mus Doc F R C O

Archdeacons

London Ven E N Sharpe M A 1930
Middlesex Ven F N Thicknesse M A (£333) 1930
Hampstead Ven C E Lambert M A 1930

Benefices Clergy 561 *Curates, &c* 1015

Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter F H L Errington C B, D C L K C (1922)

Joint Registrars C W Lee and H T A Dashwood, 1 Dean's Court E C 4

Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H T A Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary S W 1

Westminster. £2,000

Dean The Very Rev W Foxley Norris, C.V.O., D D 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

W H Carnegie M A 1913
Archd Storr, M A 1921
F L Donaldson M A 1924
C S Woodward, M C M A 1925
P Dearmer, D D 1931
(vacancy) 1932

Sub Dean, W H Carnegie M A 1918
Archdeacon Ven V F Storr, M A 1931
Receiver Gen & Chapter Clerk, Sir E F Knapp-Fisher
Precentor, Rev Leigh H Nixon, M A
Organist, E Bullock, Mus D, F R C O

*WINCHESTER £4,500

90th Bishop Rt Rev Cyril Forster Garbett, D D, *cons* 1919 (Wolvesey Winchester) Prelate of the Order of the Garter [Signs Cyril Winton] 1932

Bishop Suffragan

Southampton, Rt Rev Cecil H Boutflower, D D, *cons* 1905 1921

Dean (*nominally* £1,970)

Very Rev Edward Gordon Selwyn, D D 1930

Dean of Jersey Very Rev S Falle, M A 1906
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev D F Carey, D S O M A 1922

Canons Residentiary (*nominally* £917)

P R P Braithwaite, M A 1901
Bp of Southampton 1925
A G Robinson M A 1908
I Hodgson D D 1932

Organist, W Prendergast, Mus Doc

Archdeacons (£300)

Winchester Ven Alfred Edward Daldy M A 1920
Basingstoke Ven J Carpenter Turner, M A 1927

Benefices Clergy 306 *Curates, &c*, 82

Chancellor Guy H Guillum Scott M A (1930)
Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester
Secretaries C W Lee and H T A Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary S W 1

BATH AND WELLS £5,000

71st Bishop, Rt Rev St John Basil Wynne Willson D D (The Palace, Wells) [Signs Basil Bath & Well] 1921

Asst Bp, Rt Rev C F de Saliis, D D (*cons* 1911) 1930

Bishop Suffragan

Taunton Rt Rev George Arthur Hollis, M A (The Liberty, Wells) 1931

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev J A Robinson, K C V O D D 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600)

J M Alcock, M A 1915
Bishop of Taunton 1918
I H Davis Mus D 1920
H B Salmon, M A 1932

Organist, Rev Canon Davis, Mus D

Archdeacons (each £200)

Bath Ven S A Boyd, M A 1924
Taunton Bishop de Saliis, D D 1911
Wells Ven Walter Farrer, M A 1917

Benefices Clergy, 492, *Curates, &c*, 136

Chancellor, F H L Errington C B, D C L K C
Registrar, Sec & Chapt Clerk, R G Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM £4,200 §

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev Ernest William Barnes, Sc D, D D, LL.D, F R S (Bishop's Croft Harborne, Birmingham) [Signs E W Birmingham] 1924

Assistant Bishop and Provost, Rt Rev A Hamilton Baynes, D D, *Birmingham* (*cons* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £300)

Birmingham, Ven Charles Hopton, M A 1915
Aston Ven J Harold Richards M A 1920

Benefices Clergy 166 *Curates &c*, 85

Organist, F W B Dunnill, F R C O

Chancellor Sir E W Hansell K C M A (1921)
Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin 36 Waterloo St Birmingham

BRISTOL £2 577 (*reconstituted* 1897)

49th Bishop Rt Rev George Nickson D D (*cons* 1906) (The Palace Bristol) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Bishop Suffragan

Malmesbury Rt Rev Ronald Erskine Ramsay LL D 1927

Dean (£1 360)

Very Rev H L C V de Candole D D 1926

Canons Residentiary (each £680)

H B Freeman M A 1924 | L G Mannering M C M A 1932
F D V Narborough B D 1928

Organist Hubert W Hunt D Mus

Archdeacons (each £200)

Bristol Ven W Welchman M A 1927
Swindon Bishop of Malmesbury 1928

Benefices Clergy 190 *Curates &c*, 104

Chancellor H C Dowdall K C M A 1919
Registrar and Secretary Wm Sefton Clarke M A

CHELMSFORD £3 000

3rd Bishop Rt Rev Henry Albert Wilson D D (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs Henry Chelmsford] 1929

Bishops Suffragan

Colchester Rt Rev Thomas Alfred Chapman D D (Derby House Colchester) 1922
Barking Rt Rev J Theodore Inskip D D (The Walnuts Walthamstow E 17) 1919

Organist F R Pyle, B A, F R C O

Archdeacons

Colchester Bishop of Colchester (£600) 1922
West Ham Bishop of Barking (£400) 1920
Southend Ven P M Bayne, M A (£300) 1922

Benefices Clergy, 460 *Curates &c* 238

Chancellor, Sir P Baker Wilbraham Bart
Secretaries Day and Son 2 Millbank S W

CHICHESTER £4 200

97th Bishop Rt Rev George Kennedy Allen Bell D D (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs George Cicestr] 1929

Asst Bishop, Rt Rev Henry Kemble Southwell C M G D D (*cons* 1920) 1930

Bishop Suffragan

Lewes Rt Rev Hugh Maudsley Holdern M A 1929

Dean (£950)

Very Rev A S Duncan Jones B D 1929

Canons Residentiary (each £475)

Bishop Southwell, C M G, D D 1911 | E Mortlock M A 1926
Archdn Hoskyns 1918 | R J Campbell, D D 1930

Organist, Harvey Grace, Mus Doc

§ Subject to pension of £1 250 to predecessor

Archdeacons (each £300)

Lewes Ven F H D Smythe M A 1929
Chichester Ven Benedict G Hoskyns M A 1920
Hastings Ven A F Alston 1928

Benefices Clergy, 397 *Curates &c*, about 195

Chancellor Kenneth M Macmorran, K C LL D 1922
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G Ashley Tyacke, Chichester

COVENTRY. £3,000.

3rd Bishop and Dean Rt Rev Mervyn George Haigh D D (The Bishop's House, Coventry) [Signs Mervyn Coventry] 1931

Organist Dr Harold Rhodes

Archdeacons

Coventry, Ven J W Hunkin O B E M C D D 1927
Warwick, Ven H St B Holland M A 1929

Benefices Clergy, 201 *Curates, &c* 70.

Chancellor, Sir E W Hansell K C M A (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett Coventry (1918)

DERBY £3 000

1st Bishop Rt Rev Edmund Courtenay Pearce D D (Breadsall Mount Derby) [Signs Edmund Derby] 1927

Archdeacons

Derby Ven Edward Spencer Noakes L I D 1909
Chesterfield, Ven Geoffrey Hale Clayton M A 1928

Organist A W Wilcock Mus D F R C O

Benefices Clergy 262 *Curates &c*, 45

Chancellor H B Vaisey, M A K C
Registrar, J E J Ducker, Derby

ELY £4 000

61st Bishop Rt Rev Leonard Hanney White Thomson D D (The Palace Ely) [Signs Leonard Ely] 1924
Assistant Bishop Rt Rev Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, D D *cons* 1906 1919

Dean (£1 720)

Very Rev A F Kirkpatrick D D 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820)

Bishop Price D D 1921 C J Smith M A 1926
G W Evans M A 1923 J M Creed D D 1926
E V Watson M A 1925 C E Raven, M A 1932

Organist M P Conway Mus Doc (1931)

Archdeacons

Ely, Rt Rev Bishop Price D D (£600) 1919
Hunts Ven K D Knowles, D D (£200) 1921
Wisbech, Ven G H Ward, M A (£200) 1924

Benefices Clergy 308 *Curates &c*, 100

Chancellor Kenneth M Macmorran K C LL D
Registrar, E R Evans Ely
Secretary, H T A Dashwood 1 The Sanctuary, S W 1

EXETER £2 800

63th Bishop Rt Rev Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, D D (The Palace Exeter) [Signs W Exon] 1916

Bishops Suffragan

Crediton Rt Rev William Frederick Surtees, M A (The Close Exeter) 1930
Plymouth, Rt Rev John Howard Bertram Masterman, M A 1923

Dean (£1,500)

Very Rev Walter Robert Matthews, D D 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

D McLaren, M A 1913 | Archd Thompson 1930
Archd Leeke 1921 | Bp of Crediton 1930

Organist, T H M Armstrong, Mus Doc

Archdeacons
Exeter Ven A Huxley Thompson M A 1930
Barnstaple Van F Emlyn Jones M A (£340) 1930
Totnes Ven I N Leeke M A (£300) 1921
Plymouth Ven F W Daukes M A (£300) 1928
Benefices 522 *Incumbents* 501 *Curates &c* abt 300
Chancellor Sir Francis Newbolt K C
Registrar and Secretary H W Michelmore Exeter

***GLOUCESTER £4 300**

33rd Bishop Rt Rev Arthur Cayley Headlam D D C H (Palace Gloucester) [Signs A C Gloucester] 1923
Assistant Bishop Rt Rev Edwin James Palmer D D (*cons* 1908) 1929
Dean Very Rev Henry Gee, D D (about £1 400) 1917

Canons Residentiary (each about £700)
F H Dudden D D 1918 | Archd Ridsdale 1921
F Peacock M A | H M Smith I I 1921
(*Can & Missioner*) 1919 | M F Athay M A 1923
Organist Herbert Sumsion Mus Bac F R C O £400

Archdeacons (each £300)
Gloucester Ven C H Ridsdale M A 1919
Cheltenham Ven F W Sears M A 1934

Benefices Clergy 300 *Curates &c* 90
Chancellor & Vicar Gen Sir E W Hansell K C M A 1923
Registrar & Sec Percy C Lloyd 1932

GUILDFORD £3 000

1st Bishop Rt Rev John Harold Greig D D *cons* 1921 (Farnham Castle Surrey) [Signs John Guildford] 1927
Asst Bp Rt Rev C H Golding Bird I I *cons* 1919

Archdeacon (£300)
Surrey Ven Lionel Blackburne M A 1922
Dorking Rt Rev C H Golding Bird D I 1930
Organist A Sowerbutts M C F R C O
Benefices Clergy 140 *Curates &c* 76
Chancellor K Macmorran M A K C
Registrar A W D Moore

HEREFORD £4 200

99th Bishop Right Rev Charles Lisle Carr D I *cons* 1922 (The Palace Hereford) [Signs Lisle Hereford] *trans* 1930

Dean
Very Rev Reginald Waterfield D D (£1 000) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £700)
A I Bannister M A 1909 | B H Streeter D D 1915
A I Lilley M A 1921 | H A Morse M A 1929
Organist Percy C Hull F R C O Mus Doc

Archdeacons (each £300)
Hereford Rt Rev G D Ilift D D 1929
Ludlow Ven H T Dixon D D 1932

Benefices Clergy 296, *Curates &c*, 23.
Chancellor S R C Bosanquet K C, M A
Registrar Francis R. James

LEICESTER

10th bishop Rt Rev Cyril Charles Bowman Baldsley D D (Bishop's House, Leicester) [Signs Cyril Leicester] *cons* 1923 1926

Canons Residentiary
Archdn Macnutt 1927 | S T Winckley M A 1927
Archdn Hurrell 1927 | G W Briggs M A 1927
F R C Payne, M A 1927 | A Linwood Wright, M A 1927
Organist George C Gray Mus Bac F R C O

Archdeacons (each £200)
Leicester Ven F B Macnutt M A F R Hist S 1920
Loughborough Ven W P Hurrell M A 1923

Benefices Clergy 242 *Curates, &c*, 55
Chancellor N C Armitage M A

LICHFIELD £4 200

93rd Bishop Right Rev John Augustine Kempthorne D D *cons* 1910 (Bishop's Hostel Lichfield) [Signs J A Lichfield] *trans* 1913
Bishop Suffragan
Stafford Right Rev Lionel Payne Crawfurd I D (Edgmond Rectory Newport Salop) 1915

Dean (£1 000)
Very Rev Hy E Savage D D (1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500)
A Moncrief M A 1917 | J J G Stockley M A 1928
Alfred Penny M A 1919 |
Arch Bright M A 1922
Organist Ambrose P Porter B Mus, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £200)
Salop Ven Hon H E S S Lambart M A 1917
Stafford Ven Hugh Bright M A 1922
Stoke on Trent Ven D H Crick M A 1931

Beneficed Clergy 472, *Curates &c* 282
Chancellor F O Langley L L B (1928)
Registrar and Sec, G J Murray Atkins The Close Lichfield

LINCOLN £4 500.

91st Bishop Right Rev (The Old Palace Lincoln) [Signs Lincoln] 1934
Asst Bishop Rt Rev John Edward Hine I D (*cons* 1896) 1930

Bishop Suffragan
Grantham Right Rev Ernest Morell Blackie B A (The Subdeanery Lincoln) 1930

Dean (£2 000)
Very Rev Robert Andrew Mitchell M A 1930

Canons Residentiary (each £1 000)
Sub Dean Jeudwine J H Stawley D D 1923
1913 | Bishop Hine 1925
Bishop of Grantham 1921
Organist Gordon Slater, Mus Doc

Archdeacons,
Lincoln Bishop Hine D D 1925
Stow Bishop of Grantham (£200) 1921

Benefices 582 *Curates &c* 73
Chancellor Sir E W Hansell, K C, M A. (1923)
Registrar A E T Jourdain

NORWICH £4,200.

65th Bishop (*105th* of *East Anglia*) Rt Rev Bertram Pollock K C V O D D (The Palace Norwich) [Signs B Norwic] 1910
Asst Bp, Rt Rev E F Robins D D *cons* 1910

Dean (£1 800)
Very Rev David H S Cranage B D Litt D 1928

Canons Residentiary (each £900).
J Allen Bell M A 1918 | Archd Buckland, M A 1927
A R H Grant C V O D D 1926 | F W Green M A 1931
Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus Doc, £350.

Archdeacons (each £300)
Norwich, Ven G M MacDermott, M.A. 1920
Norfolk, Ven Augustus R Buckland, M A 1920
Lynn, Ven H S Radcliffe M A. 1926

Beneficed Clergy, 468, *Curates, &c*, 150
Chancellor, F Keppel North, LL B
Registrar & Sec, C B Bolingbroke

OXFORD £5,000

36th Bishop, Rt Rev Thomas Banks Strong G B E D D D Mus, *cons* 1920 (Cuddesdon Palace Oxon) [Signs Thomas Oxon] *trans* 1925

Bishop Suffragan

Buckingham Rt Rev Philip H Eliot D D 1921
Assistant Bishop Rt Rev Edward Demett Shaw D D (*cons* 1914)

Dean of Christ Church (£3 000)

Very Rev Henry Julian White D D 1920

Canons Residentiary (£1 200 to £1 500)

R J Ottley D D 1903 | Bishop Shaw D D 1920
E W Watson D D 1908 | H J Goudge D D 1923
G A Cooke D D 1914 | N P Williams D D 1927

Organist W H Harris D Mus, £400

Archdeacons

Oxford Rt Rev F D Shaw D D (£300) 1921
Bucks Bishop of Buckingham D D (£300) 1921
Berks Ven R Wickham Legg M A (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy 610 *Curates, &c* 281
Chancellor Sir E W Hansell K C M A (1912)
Sec & Registrar, C Alan Chilton, 88 St Aldate's Oxford

Windsor. £2 000

Dean, Very Rev Albert Victor Baillie K C V O, D D, F S A, 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £1 000)

Alex Nairne D D 1921 | One suspended) 1930
A C Deane M A 1929 | H W Blackburne D S O M C 1931

Organist, Charles Hylton Stewart Mus Bac
Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton

PETERBOROUGH £4 000

31st Bishop Rt Rev Claude Martin Blagden D D (The Palace Peterborough) [Signs Claude Petriburg] 1927
Asst Bp Rt Rev N M Lang, D D *cons* 1913
Dean (£1,000, (Subject to a pension of £400) 1928
Very Rev James Gilliland Simpson, D D

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

Rt Rev N M Lang 1919 | A J Tait D D 1924
R Blakeney, M A 1923 | Archd Greaves 1926

Organist H F Coleman, Mus Doc

Archdeacons (each £300)

Oakham Ven Arthur Ivan Greaves M A 1923
Northampton Rt Rev N M Lang, D D 1919

Beneficed Clergy 301, *Curates &c*, 35.

Chancellor Guy H Guillum Scott M A (1930)
Registrar W B Pearson

PORTSMOUTH £3,000

1st Bishop Rt Rev E Neville Lovett C B E D D (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants) [Signs Neville Portsmouth.] 1927

Archdeacons

Portsmouth, Ven H N Rodgers, M A 1927
Isle of Wight, Ven R McKew, C B E, D D 1929
Chancellor, T H Parr, K C, M A. (1930).
Registrar, E Bechervaise

*ROCHESTER £4,000

102nd Bishop, Rt Rev Martin Linton Smith D S O, D D, *cons* 1918 (Bishop's Court, Rochester) [Signs Martin Roffen] 1930
Asst Bp, Rt Rev G L King D D, *cons* 1899

Dean (£2 000)

Very Rev Francis Underhill D D 1932

Canons Residentiary (each £1 000)

Rt Rev G L King 1923 | D C Simpson D D 1925
W H Mackean D D 1925

Organist, H A Bennett

Archdeacons

Rochester, 1932
Tonbridge, Ven Leonard Savill, M A (£300) 1925

Beneficed Clergy 204, *Curates &c* 175

Chancellor, J H J Errington C B D C L K C
Registrar, R A Arnold B A Rochester
Secs, Day and Son 2 Millbank House S W

ST ALBANS £2 500

4th Bishop Rt Rev Michael B Furse D D *cons* 1909 (Abbeygate House St Albans) [Signs Michael St Albans] 1919

Dean

Very Rev Edward Lowry Henderson M A (£288) 1925

Organist, C E Osmond Mus Bac

Archdeacons (each £300)

St Albans Ven Hon K I Gibbs M A 1909
Bedford Ven A H Parnell M A 1924

Beneficed Clergy 302 *Curates* 83

Chancellor K M Macmorran K C LL D (1922)
Registrar, S Day
Secretaries, Day & Son 2 Millbank House S W 1

ST EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH £3 000

3rd Bishop, Rt Rev Walter G Whittingham D D (The Bishop's House Ipswich) [Signs W G St Edm & Ipswich] 1923
Asst Bp Rt Rev W H Maxwell Gumbleton D D, *cons* 1916

Archdeacons

Ipswich Ven F R Buckley M A 1932
Sudbury, Rt Rev W H Maxwell Gumbleton D D 1932
Suffolk, Ven J G R Darling M A 1920

Organist C J H Shann

Beneficed Clergy 367 *Curates* 25

Chancellor E K North LL B
Registrar S J M Sampson Bury St Edmunds

*SALISBURY £5 000

95th Bishop, Right Rev St Clair George Alfred Donaldson D D *cons* 1905 (The Palace Salisbury) [Signs St Clair Sarum] 1921

Bishop Suffragan

Sherborne, Rt Rev Gerald Burtt Allen D D 1928

Dean (£1,000)

Rt Rev J H G Randolph D D 1927

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

Archd Carpenter 1915 | C J Dimont D D 1928
Hy R Barker 1916 | Archd Parish 1929

Organist, Walter G Alcock M V O Mus D

Archdeacons (each £300)

Dorset Ven W O Parish M A 1929
Wilts, Ven J W Coulter M A 1927
Sarum, Ven H W Carpenter O B E, M A 1914
Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne D D 1919

Beneficed Clergy 490 *Curates &c*, 227

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M A (1907)
Registrar, E C Parker
Legal Secretary, W E Bigg

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

4th Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev Richard Godfrey Parsons, D.D. (*cons.* 1927). (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11.) [Signs Richard Southwark] .....*trans.* 1932

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D., *cons.* 1918.

Bishops Suffragan.

Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Frederick Ochterloney Taylor Hawkes, M.A. (Kingston House, Macaulay Rd., Clapham Common, S.W. 4.) 1927

Woolwich 1932

Canons Residentiary.

R. C. Joynt, M.A. ...1917 H. G. Monroe, M.A. 1926
J. B. Haldane.....1918 A. L. Preston 1930
F. A. Cockin, M.A. 1929 (vacancy) 1932

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1927
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919
Kingston, Ven. 1931

Beneficed Clergy, 332; *Curates, &c.*, 353.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. ...(1923)
Registrar, Arthur Day.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

4th Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell.) [Signs Henry Southwell] 1928

Archdeacons (each £300).

Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1918
Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. ...1916

Organist, Capt. G. T. Francis, F.R.C.V.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 255; *Curates, &c.*, 86.

Chancellor, Maj. W. T. Monckton, M.C., K.C., M.A. 1930
Registrar, W. Noel Parr.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter Howard Frere, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro.) [Signs Walterus Truron :] 1923

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. R. Mounsey, D.D., *cons.* 1909.

Canons Residentiary.

E. W. Sara, M.A. (£400) | H. H. Mills, M.A. ...1925 1932
H. W. Sedgwick, M.A. (£300) 1926 | Archd. Hockley, M.A. 1930

Archdeacons (each £300).

Cornwall, Ven. G. W. Hookley, M.A.....1925
Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A. 1923

Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A.

Beneficed Clergy, 223; *Curates*, 33; *other Clergy*, 48.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar and Sec., A. F. Harvey.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

107th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. (*cons.* 1920) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) [Signs Arthur Worcester] 1931

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) ...1908

Canons (each £800).

Archdn. James, M.A.....1916 | A. J. Carlyle, D.Litt. 1930
Archdn. Peile, M.A. 1926 | Rt. Rev. C. R. Duppuy, D.D.....1932

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 200.

Chancellor, W. H. Lewis, O.B.E., M.A. (1931).

Province of York

***YORK.** £9,000.

90th *Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Temple, D.D., D.Litt., *cons.* 1921. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs W. Ebor] 1928

Bishops Suffragan.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Solly Hodgson, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York.)

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Herbert Newell Bate, M.A.... 1932

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

George Austen, M.A. 1908 | Archd. Cooper 1926
C. C. Bell, M.A.... ..1914 | L. Dewar, B.D. 1930

Organist, Sir E. C. Bairstow, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £300).

York, Ven. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A. ... .1923
East Riding, The Bishop of Hull 1931
Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *cons.* 1918. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. James Geoffrey Gordon, M.A. 1932

Dean (£3,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. 1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. .....1914 | G.C.Richards, D.D. 1927
D. Dawson Walker, D.D. .....1919 | Archd. Rawlinson 1928 Bishop of Jarrow..... 1932

Organist,

Archdeacons.

Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. (£200)...1932
Auckland, Ven. A. E. J. Rawlinson, D.D. (£300) 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 269; *Curates*, 90.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., M.A. 1929
Registrar. J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, H. C. Ferens, M.A., Durham.

BLACKBURN. £3,000.

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D., *cons.* 1922. (Bishop's House, Blackburn.) 1927

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Rt. Rev. Edgar Priestley Swain, M.A. (Reedles Lodge. Burnley.) 1931
Whalley, Rt. Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909

Archdeacons (each £300).

Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley 1922
Lancaster, Ven. P. G. Hornby, M.A.....1909

Organist,

Beneficed Clergy, 252; *Curates, &c.*, 45.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, O.B.E., M.A. (1929).
Registrar, E. S. Chesney.

BRADFORD £2 750

and Bishop Rt Rev Alfred Walter Frank Blunt D D (Horton Hall, Bradford) [Signs Alfred Bradford] 1931

Archdeacons (each £300)

Bradford Ven 1932
Craven Ven J F Howson M A 1928

Beneficed Clergy 150 *Curates*, 38

Chancellor, Sir F Newbolt M A, K C
Registrar and Secretary F A T Mossman 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford

CARLISLE £4 500

61st Bp, Rt Rev H Herbert Williams D D (Rose Castle, Carlisle) [Signs Herbert Carlisle] 1920
Asst Bishop, Rt Rev E L Danson D D *cons* 1917 (The Abbey, Carlisle) 1931

Bishop Suffragan

Barrow in Furness, Rt Rev Herbert Sidney Pelham, M A 1926

Dean (about £1,725)

Very Rev Henry Venn Stuart D D 1924

Canons Residentiary (each about £850)

Archd Campbell, M A 1930 | W J T P Phythian Adams, D S O, M C M A 1932
Rt Rev E L Danson D D 1931

Organist, F W Wadely Mus Doc

Archdeacons

Carlisle, Ven D F Campbell M A 1930
Furness, Ven G S Smith M A (£200) 1926
Westmorland, Ven J H Hopkinson M A (£200) 1931

Beneficed Clergy 283 *Curates &c*, 64.

Chancellor, H B Valsey K C, M A (1930)
Registrar and Sec, G W Bowman, M C Carlisle

CHESTER £4,200

35th Bishop, Rt Rev Geoffrey Francis Fisher M A (The Bishop's House Chester) [Signs G F Chester] 1932

Dean (£1 200)

Very Rev Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett M A, The Deanery, 59 Liverpool Rd Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

Arch Paige Cox, B D 1917 | J F L Southam, M A 1927
M R Newbolt, M A 1926 | A E Simpson, M A 1931

Organist Malcolm Boyle

Archdeacons (each £300)

Chester, Ven W L Paige Cox, B D 1914
Macclesfield, Ven J H Armitstead M A 1932

Beneficed Clergy, 284, *Curates &c* 197

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham Bart
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co, Chester, and H T A Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S W 1

LIVERPOOL £4,200

3rd Bishop Rt Rev Albert Augustus David D D, *cons* 1921 (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool) [Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan

Warrington, Rt Rev Herbert Gresford Jones, D D, *cons* 1920 (Winwick Rectory, Warrington) 1927

Dean (£1,500)

Very Rev Frederick William Dwelly, D D 1931

Canons Residentiary

C E Raven, D D 1923 | J C How ... 1931
T A E Davey 1931 | C F Twitchett 1931

Organist, H Goss Custard, Mus B

Archdeacons (each £300)

Liverpool Ven George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington Ven George John Howson 1916

Beneficed Clergy 223 *Deaneries* 12 *Curates &c* 150

Chancellor His Hon Judge Dowdall K C B C L
Registrars R Farmer & F H Arden Church House, Liverpool

MANCHESTER £4 200

6th Bishop Right Rev Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman D D (Bishopscourt Higher Broughton) [Signs Guy Manchester] (*cons* 1919) 1928

Bishops Suffragan

Hulme Rt Rev Thomas Sherwood Jones, D D (Rectory, Middleton) 1930
Middleton Rt Rev Cecil Wilfred Wilson D D 1932

Dean (£1 500)

Very Rev Garfield Hoddel Williams O B E M B 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £850)

P Green, M A 1911 | Archd Aspinall 1922
D S Johnson M A 1914 | Bp of Middleton 1931

Organist A W Wilson M A, Mus D

Archdeacons (each £200)

Manchester Ven N I Aspinall M A 1916
Rochdale Ven I R Sale M A 1919

Beneficed Clergy 370 *Curates &c* about 190

Chancellor H P Lewis, O B E M A (1930)
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary F S Chesney

NEWCASTLE £3 900

6th Bishop Rt Rev Harold Ernest Bilbrough D D (Benwell Tower Newcastle upon Tyne) [Signs Harold Newcastle] (*cons* 1915) 1927
Assistant Bishop Rt Rev Cecil J Wood D D (*cons* 1912) (St George's Tesmond) 1924

Canons Residentiary

A Boot M A 1924 | J N Bateman
E B Hicks M A 1927 | Champain M A 1928
Archd Hunter 1931

Archdeacons

Lindisfarne Ven R R Mangin, M A (£200) 1924
Northumberland Ven J S Hunter, M A 1931

Organist William Ellis Mus D, F R C O

Beneficed Clergy 185 *Chaplains* 11, *Curates* 61
Chancellor F H L Errington C B D C L K C
Registrar and Sec J B Lazenby, Newcastle

RIPON £3 900

6th Bishop Rt Rev Edward Arthur Burroughs, D D (The Palace, Ripon) [Signs Arthur Ripon] 1926

Bishop Suffragan

Knaresborough, Rt Rev Lucius F M B Smith, D D (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905

Dean (£1 000)

Very Rev Charles Mansfield Owen D D, V D 1915

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

G W Garrod B A 1907 | J G W Tuckey C B E, B D K H C 1923
J B Harford B D 1911 | Archd Watson M A 1921

Organist C H Moody C B E, Mus Doc, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £300)

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D D 1905
Richmond Ven A Herbert Watson, M A 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221 *Curates* 60.

Chancellor, F O Langley, L L B (1932)
Registrar and Secretary, G B Lomas Waker, Harrogate

SHEFFIELD £2,500

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Leonard Hedley Burrows, D D, *cons* 1909 (Bishopsholme, Sheffield) [Signs Leonard H Sheffield] 1914
Organist, J W Hanforth Mus B, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £300)
Sheffield Ven A C E Jarvis D D 1931
Doncaster Ven F G Sandford M A 1913

Beneficed Clergy 172 *Curates* 60
Chancellor, Humphrey King, M A, L L B 1930
Registrar and Legal Sec, V. H. Sandford, 30 Bank Street Sheffield

SODOR AND MAN £2 000

73rd Bishop Rt Rev William Stanton Jones D D (Bishop's Court Isle of Man) [Signs William Sodor and Man] 1928
Archdeacon Ven John Kewley M A (£1 000) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 28, *Curates*, &c, 24
Vicar General, Sec and Registrar, Ramsey G Johnson

WAKEFIELD £3 000

3rd Bishop Rt Rev James Buchanan Seaton, D D (Bishopgarth, Wakefield) [Signs James Wakefield] 1928

Bishop Suffragan
Pontefract, Rt Rev Campbell Richard Hone M A (Woodthorpe Lodge, Wakefield) 1930

Archdeacons (each £300)
Halifax Ven R C M Harvey M A 1927
Pontefract, The Bishop of Pontefract 1930
Organist N S Wallbank

Beneficed Clergy 219 *Curates* &c 93
Chancellor Harry Bevir Vaisey K C M A (1928)
Registrar and Sec, W H Coles, Wakefield

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH IN WALES

Barking (*Chelmsford*), *Barrow in Furness* (*Carlisle*) *Buckingham* (*Oxford*) *Burnley* (*Blackburn*) *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*) *Crediton* (*Exeter*), *Croydon* (*Canterbury*), *Dover* (*Canterbury*), *Fulham* (*London*) *Grantham* (*Lincoln*) *Hull* (*York*) *Hulme* (*Manchester*), *Jarrow* (*Durham*) *Kensington* (*London*) *Kingston* (*Southwark*) *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*) *Lewes* (*Chichester*) *Maenan* (*St Asaph*) *Malmesbury* (*Bristol*) *Middleton* (*Manchester*) *Plymouth* (*Exeter*) *Pontefract* (*Wakefield*) *St Asaph* (*St Asaph*) *Sherborne* (*Salisbury*), *Southampton* (*Winchester*) *Stafford* (*Lichfield*) *Stepney* (*London*) *Taunton* (*Bath & Wells*) *Warrington* (*Liverpool*) *Whalley* (*Blackburn*) *Whitby* (*York*) *Willesden* (*London*) *Woolwich* (*Southwark*)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED

Name	Diocese	Cons	Res
C J Abraham, *b* 1857	*Derby*	1909	1927
E A Anderson *b* 1859	*Riverina*	1895	1925
F S Baines *b* 1858	*Natal*	1901	1928
Arthur H Baynes *b* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
F H Beaven *b* 1855	*S Rhodesia*	1911	1925
A P Berkeley *b* 1868	*Windward Is*	1917	1930
E J Bidwell *b* 1866	*Ontario*	1913	1926
C H Golding Bird *b* 1874	*Mauritius*	1919	1930
H Bury, *b* 1857	*Northern and Central Europe*	1908	1925
W M Carter K C M G *b* 1850	*Cape town*	1891	1930
A Chandler *b* 1860	*Bloemfontein*	1902	1921
Evre Chatterton, *b* 1863	*Nagpur*	1903	1926
E A Copleston *b* 1854	*Colombo*	1903	1924
Chas E Cornish *b* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
F D L Danson *b* 1880	*Labuan*	1917	1931
C J Ferguson Davie *b* 1872	*Singapore*	1907	1927
C F de Salis *b* 1860	*Taunton*	1911	1930
C R Duppuy, *b* 1881	*Victoria, Hong Kong*	1920	1932
G R Eden *b* 1869	*Wakefield*	1910	1928
Geo H Frodsham *b* 1863	*N Queensland*	1902	1912
J L Fuller *b* 1881	*Lebombo*	1913	1920
R S Fyffe *b* 1869	*Rangoon*	1910	1928
C Hope Gill, *b* 1861	*Travancore*	1905	1924
H. A Gray, *b* 1872	*Edmonton*	1914	1931
A V Green, *b* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
M H M Gumbleton, *b* 1872	*Ballarat*	1916	1927
J R Harmer, *b* 1857	*Rochester*	1895	1930
J C Hill *b* 1862	*Hulme*	1923	1930
C Hook, *b* 1844	*Kingston on Thames*	1905	1914
W B Hornby, *b* 1851	*Nassau*	1892	1919
W W Hough, *b* 1859	*Woolwich*	1918	1932
G D Iliff, *b* 1867	*Shantung*	1903	1921
Albert E Joscelyne, *b* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
C Julius, *b* 1847	*Christchurch, N Z*	1890	1925
George L King, *b* 1860	*Madagascar*	1899	1919
Arthur M Knight, *b* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
R A. Knox, *b* 1847	*Manchester*	1903	1920
G H Lander, *b* 1861	*Hong Kong*	1907	1920
G E Lloyd, *b* 1861	*Saskatchewan*	1922	1932
J Lofthouse *b* 1855	*Keewatin*	1902	1921
J R Lucas *b* 1867	*Mackenzie River*	1913	1926
S P Matheson, *b* 1852	*Rupert's Land*	1903	1930
H J Molony, *b* 1865	*Chekiang*	1908	1928
F M Molyneux M B E *b* 1885	*Melanesia*	1924	1931
H H Montgomery *b* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
William R Mounsey, *b* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
J O Nash *b*	*Capetown*	1917	1929
J A Newnham *b* 1852	*Saskatchewan*	1893	1921
M S O'Rorke *b* 1869	*Accra*	1913	1924
H I Paget *b* 1853	*Chester*	1906	1932
F A Parry, *b* 1860	*Guiana*	1900	1921
E Palmer *b* 1869	*Bombay*	1908	1929
W W Perrin *b* 1848	*Willesden*	1911	1929
H M E Price, *b* 1863	*Kuh Kien*	1906	1918
J H G Randolph *b* 1866	*Guildford*	1909	1927
F F Robins *b* 1870	*Athabasca*	1910	1930
W W Sedgwick, *b* 1859	*Waiapu*	1914	1929
R G Shedden, *b* 1889	*Nassau*	1919	1931
W F W Shields, *b* 1867	*Armidale*	1916	1929
John Taylor Smith, *b* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm Eden Smyth, *b* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
H K Southwell, C M G, D D, *b* 1860	*Lewes*	1920	1926
J M Steward *b* 1874	*Melanesia*	1919	1928
W S Swayne *b* 1860	*Lincoln*	1920	1932
Edward S Talbot *b* 1844	*Winchester*	1895	1923
H Tugwell *b* 1854	*Equatorial Africa*	1894	1921
J C Twitchell, *b* 1866	*Polynesia*	1908	1921
W L Vyvyan, *b* 1861	*Zululand*	1903	1929
H R Wakefield, C B E, *b* 1854	*Birmingham*	1911	1924
H P Walsh, *b* 1870	*Assam*	1905	1924
Jas Edwd C Welldon *b* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
G White, *b* 1859	*Willochra*	1900	1925
Henry Whitehead, *b* 1853	*Madras*	1899	1912
H L Wild, *b* 1864	*Newcastle...*	1915	1927
J W Williams, *b* 1891	*Kaffraria*	1921	1922
Cecil J Wood, *b* 1873	*Melanesia.*	1912	1919

CANADA.

Province of Canada.

Archbishop and Metropolitan and Primate of Canada.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrell, *b.* 1853 (*cons.* 1904)	1915	120
Bp. Coadj., J. Hackenley, *b.* 1877	1925	

Bishops.

Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, *b.* 1859	1915	84

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Toronto, J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857 (*cons.* 1909)	1931	243

Bishops.

Algoma, R. R. Smith, *b.* 1872	1926	57
Huron, C. A. Seager, *b.* 1872 (*cons.* 1926)	1931	152
Niagara, Derwyn T. Owen, *b.* 1876	1925	92
Ontario, John Lyons	1932	73
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, *b* 1859 (*cons.* 1912)	1915	68

Province of Ruperts Land.

Archbishop.

Rupert's Land, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866, *cons.* 1905; *Archbishop and Primate*	1931	111

Bishops.

Athabasca, R. J. Renison	1932	9
Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, *b.* 1875	1924	34
Calgary, L. R. Sherman, *b.* 1886	1927	85
Edmonton, A. E. Burgett	1932	31
Keewatin, A. D. Dewdney, *b.* 1863	1921	17
Mackenzie River, W. A. Geddes, *b.* 18—	1929	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Prince Albert,	1932	
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Saskatoon, W. T. T. Hallam	1931	
Yukon, A. H. Sovereign	1932	

Province of British Columbia.

Archbishop.

New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1866 (*cons.* 1910; *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1925)	1925	63

Bishops.

Caledonia, George Alexander Rix, *b.* —	1928	16
Cariboo, W. R. Adams, *b.* 1877	1925	12
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, *b.* 1872	1916	44
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1870	1915	41

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1905)	1919	120

Bishops.

Assam, George Clay Hubback, *b.* 1880	1924	15
Bombay, R. Dyke Acland, *b.* 1882	1929	94
Chota Nagpur, K. W. S. Kennedy, *b.* 1865	1926	50
Colombo, Mark Carpenter-Garnier, *b.* 1881	1924	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, *b.* 1874	1913	94
Lahore, G. D. Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., *b.* 1880	1932	
Asst. Bp., J. S. C. Bannerjee	1931	
Lucknow, Chas. J. G. Saunders, *b.* 1888	1928	
Madras, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 (*c.* 1915)	1922	162
Nagpur, A. Wood, O.B.E., *b.* 1863 (*c.* 1920)	1926	40
Nasik, P. H. Loyd, *b.* 1884 (*c.* 1925)	1928	
Rangoon, N. H. Tubbs, *b.* 1879 (*c.* 1923)	1928	49
Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura, F. J. Western, *b.* 1880	1929	86
Travancore and Cochin, E. A. L. Moore, *b.* 1870	1925	50

AUSTRALIA.

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan of New South Wales and Primate of Australia.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Sydney, John Charles Wright, *b.* 1861 (*c.* 1909; *Archbp.* 1909; *Primate* 1910)	1909	291
Bp. Coadj., S. J. Kirkby	1932	

Bishops

Armidale, John Stoward Moyes, *b.* 1884	1929	40
Bathurst, Horace Crotty, *b.* 1886	1928	
Bp Coadjutor A. L. Wylde, *b.* 1880	1927	55
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 1867	1915	62
Grafton, John Wm. Ashton, *b.* 1864	1921	44
Newcastle, F. de Witt Batty	1931	84
Riverina, Reginald C. Halse, *b.* 1882	1925	31

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Melbourne, F. W. Head, M.C., *b.* 1874	1929	2

Bishops.

Ballarat, P. C. T. Crick, *b.* 1882 (*c.* 1921)	1927	62
Bendigo, Donald Baker, *b.* 1882	1921	31
Gippsland, G. H. Crauswick, *b.* 1881	1917	37
St. Arnaud, Melville C. James, *b.* 1877	1927	26
Wangaratta, J. Stephen Hart, *b.* 1866	1927	34

Province of Queensland.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910), *Archbp. and Metropolitan*	1921	126
Bp. Coadj., H. H. Dixon, *b.* 1869	1932	

Bishops.

Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, *b.* 1884	1922	14
New Guinea, Henry Newton, *b.* 1867 (*c.* 1915)	1922	
N. Queensland, John O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	
Rockhampton, Fortescue L. Ash, *b.* 1882	1928	

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Perth, H. F. Le Fanu, *b.* 1870, *c.* 1915	1929	

Bishops.

Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859 (1894)	1917	34
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, *b.* 1879	1919	8
N.W. Australia, John Frewer, *b.* 1883	1929	4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	105
Tasmania, Robert S. Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	100
Willochra, Richard Thomas, *b.* 1881	1926	28

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910; *Archbp. and Metropolitan* 1925)	1914	

Bishops.

Christchurch, Campbell West West-Watson, *b.* 1877 (*cons.* 1909)	1925	83
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.* 1859	1920	46
Melanesia, W. H. Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1894	1932	
Bp. Coadj., J. H. Dickinson, *b.* 1901	1931	
Nelson, William C. Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	28
Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, *b.* 1886	1923	6
Waiapu, H. W. Williams, *b.* 1860	1930	72
Bp. Suff. (*Aotearoa*), F. A. Bennett, *b.* 1872		
Waikato, C. A. Cherrington, *b.* 1873	1926	
Wellington, T. H. Sprott, O.B.E., *b.* 1886	1921	73

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Sees	Apptd	Clgy
Archbishop and Metropolitan		
Cape Town, F R Phelps, *b* 1863 (*cons* 1915 *Metropolitan* 1931)	1931	100
Bp Coadj, S W Lavis	1931	
Bishops		
Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, *b* 1875	1921	57
Asst Bp, S J Haynes, *b* 1881	1923	
Damaraland, N W Fogarty, *b* 1870	1924	4
George H B Sidwell, *b* 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown, A H Cullen *b* 1887	1931	96
Johannesburg A B L Karney *b* 1874	1922	—
Kimberley & Kuruman, Theodore Sumner Gibson, *b* 1885	1928	27
Lebombo, Basil William Peacey *b* 1889	1929	13
S Rhodesia E F Paget MC, *b* 1886	1925	29
Natal Leonard L Fisher *b* 1882	1928	61
Pretoria, Neville S Talbot MC, *b* 1879	1920	27
St Helena, C C Watts *b*	1931	4
St John's, Kaffraria, E H Etheridge *b* 1872	1923	60
Zululand, C A W Aylen	1930	33

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES

Archbishop of West Indies

Antigua Edward Hutson CMG *b* 1873 (*cons* 1911 *Archbishop*, 1921)	1921	34
Bishops		
Barbados D W Bentley (*c* 1919)	1927	73
Guiana, Oswald H Parry *b* 1869	1921	38
Honduras Edward A Dunn *b* 1869	1917	—
Jamaica, W G Hardie, *b* 1878	1928	90
Nassau J Dauglish	1932	23
Trinidad A H Anstey *b* 1870	1918	—
Windward Islands, Vibert Jackson	1931	

PROVINCE OF CHINA

Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui

(*Chinese Holy Catholic Church*)

Cheh Kiang John Curtis, *b* 18—	1929	42
Huh Kwen John Hind *b* 1876	1918	41
Asst Bishop Ding Ing ong	1927	
Honan W C White *b* 1873	1909	8
Bp Coadj Lindel Isen	1929	
Kwangsi and Hunan J Holden *b*	1923	7
North China, F L Norris *b* 1864	1914	17
Shantung Thomas Arnold Scott *b* 1880	1921	19
Victoria, Hong Kong, R O Hall	1932	31
West China, H W K Mowll *b* 1890	1922	30
Bp Assistant Ku Ho Lin	1929	
Do, Song Izu Cheng	1929	

PROVINCE OF JAPAN

Sees	Apptd	Clgy
Hokkaido, G J Walsh, *b* 1879	1927	
Kiushu (S Japan), A Lea, *b* 1868	1909	8
Kobé J B Simpson, *b* 1880	1925	24
Nagoya, Heber J Hamilton, *b* 1864	1912	31
Osaka Y Naide	1924	31
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett *b* 1875	1922	27
Tokyo, P Y Matsui ..	1928	—

UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Accra, John O Aglionby, MC, *b* 1884	1924	7
Argentina and E S America E F Every, *b* 1862 (*cons* 1902)	1910	29
Bermuda Arthur Heber Browne, *b* 1864	1925	—
Egypt and the Sudan Llyn H Gwynne, CMG CBE, *b* 1863	1908	—
Falklands, N S de Jersey, *b* 1866	1919	18
Gibraltar F C N Hicks *b* 1872	1927	61
Jerusalem G F Graham Brown OBE, *b* 1891	1932	
Korea A C Cooper *b* 1881	1931	15
Labuan and Sarawak, N B Hudson, DSO MC	1931	12
Lagos, F M Jones, *b* 1886	1919	
Assist Bishop, A W Smith *b* 1875	1925	
Madagascar, R S M O Ferrall, *b* 1890	1926	45
Masasi, W V Lucas *b* 1883	1926	—
Mauritius H Ottei Barry	1931	—
Mombasa, R S Heywood *b* 1867	1918	25
Newfoundland Wm Charles White *b* 1864	1917	79
Niger, B Lasbrey *b* 1880	1921	84
Niger Delta (Suff) A W Howells *b* 1868	1919	
Northern Rhodesia, A J W May, *b* 1869	1914	15
Nyasaland G W Douglas, *b* 1875	1930	18
Persia J H Linton *b* 1879	1919	12
Sierra Leone, G W Wright, *b* 1873	1923	50
Singapore Basil C Roberts, *b* 1887	1927	22
Tanganyika Central, G A Chambers, *b*	1927	—
Uganda John J Willis OBE, *b* 1872	1912	68
Assist Bishop C E Stuart	1932	
Upper Nile A L Kitching, *b* 1875	1926	—
Zanzibar, T H Birley, *b* 1864	1925	56

The Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus

Archbishop (*Primate of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus*) Monsignor Kyrillos Vasilliou (*elected* 1916)

Metropolitans

Paphos Mgr Leontios Leontion	1930
Kition Mgr Nicodemus Mylonas	1918
Kyrenia Mgr Makarios Myriantheus	1917

THE CHURCH IN WALES (*Disestablished* March 31, 1920)

ST ASAPH £4,200

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales Most Rev Alfred George Edwards DD DCL DLitt, *cons* 1889 (Palace St Asaph) [Signs A G Cambr] *elect Archbp* 1920

Bishop Suffragan

Maenan Rt Rev Thomas Lloyd, MA 1929

BANGOR £1,600

74th Bishop Rt Rev Charles Alfred Howell Green DD (Bishopscourt Bangor) [Signs C Bangor] 1928

ST DAVID'S £2,400

120th Bishop, Rt Rev David Lewis Prosser, DD (Palace Abergwili Carmarthenshire) [Signs D L St Davids] 1927

LLANDAFF £4,200

96th Bishop, Rt Rev Timothy Rees, MC BA (Llys Esgob, Llandaff, Cardiff) [Signs T Llandaff] 1931

MONMOUTH £2,400

2nd Bishop, Rt Rev Gilbert Cunningham Joyce DD (Bishopstow Stow Hill, Newport, Mon) [Signs Gilbert Monmouth] 1929

SWANSEA AND BRECON £2,400

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Edward Latham Bevan, DD, *cons* 1915 (Ely Tower, Brecon) [Signs E L Swansea & Brecon] 1923

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869)

Sees	Archbishops	Apptd	Ch Pop (1901)	Incum bents	Curates	Income of See
Armagh	Most Rev Charles F. D'Arcy, D D, *b* 1859 (*cons* 1903)	1920	55,359	57	16	£2,500
Dublin . .	Most Rev John A Fitzgerald Gregg, D D, *b* 1872 (*cons* 1915)	1920	70,532		55	2,500
	Bishops					
Meath..	Most Rev John Orr, D D, *b* 1874, *cons* 1923, *trans*	1927	9 891	41	4	1,500
Cashel	Rt Rev John Frederick McNeice, D D, *b* 1866	1931	8,271	39	5	1,479
Clogher	Rt Rev James Macmanaway, D D, *b* 1860	1923	32,000	41	19	1,442
Cork	Rt Rev Charles Benjamin Dowse, D D, *b* 1862	1912	31,935	85	8	1,703
Derry	Rt Rev Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D D, *b* 1872	1916	47,746	72	13	2,140
Down	Rt Rev Charles I P Grierson D D, *b* 1856	1919	226,810	139	63	1,750
Killaloe	Rt Rev Henry Edmund Patton, D D, *b* 1867	1924	9,222	59	17	1,500
Kilmore	Rt Rev Arthur William Barton B D, *b* 1881	1930	31,210	33	7	1,542
Limerick	Rt Rev Harry Vere White, D D, *b* 1854	1921	5 200	30	7	1,408
Ossory	Rt Rev J Godfrey FitzM Day, D D, *b* 1875 .	1920	19,231	62		1 535
Tuam	Rt Rev William Hardy Holmes, D D, *b*	1931	7 000	30		1,493

St Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin

Dean and Ordinary Very Rev Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D D Litt D

General Synod,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz 208 clerical and 416 lay)

Honorary Secretaries Ven C K Irwin B D Very Rev H B Kennedy, B D
J A Maconchy and Major E H C Wellesley

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A E Maude, 52 St Stephen's Green E, Dublin, *Asst Sec* Rev J H Yates B D
Chief Accountant—George B Butler

By the Act of Union, 1800 the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England the Sovereign, as one of its members being supreme governor on earth By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan 1, 1871 the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum) the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually

Subject to the General Synod are 20 *Diocesan Synods* which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod* The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination* consisting of 7 persons viz —The Bishop 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co opted members (clerical or lay) This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod

The first property it held was the capital sum £7 581 075 representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec 31, 1931 was only £13,961 15s 7*d*, charged with annuities to 4 annuitants The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,927,366 made up of *Commutation* £13,961, *Private Endowments* £341,736, *Parochial Sustentation* £7 139 157, *Episcopal Sustentation* £572 087, *General Synod Funds* £713,495, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £2,146,930

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £10 884 318 The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £369 676 The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes 1931, was £106,047, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £340 264.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees	The Rt Rev Bishops	Cons	Clgy	Stipd
Aberdeen	Fred Ll Deane D D 1917	46	£*922
Argyll	Kenneth Mackenzie, D D 1907	14	*676
Brechin	Most Rev W J E Robberds, D D (*Primus* 1908) 1904	29	*1,301
Edinburgh	H S. Reid, D D . 1929	74	*1,333
Glasgow	J R Dalrymple, M A 1931	92	£*979
Moray	A J Maclean D D 1904	22	*862
St Andrews, E T S Reid, D D (*cons* 1921)	1931	41	*1,155

* With residence

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B Sinclair, W S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 414. Parsonages, 215. Clergy, 318 Communicants, 59,997

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution and is governed by Kirk Sessions Presbyteries Synods and the General Assembly which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly) to whom His Majesty the King has granted precedence in Scotland during his term of office next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown) who receives the sum of £2 000 towards his expenses The country for Church purposes was prior to the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches held on October 2 1929 in the presence of H R H the Duke of York as Lord High Commissioner divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries and there were about 1 800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work The number of communicants on the roll (Dec 31 1928) was 759,797 The sum of £809 865 3*s* 3*d* was (apart from Seat Rents levied by Church Authority and amounting to £73 371 6*s* 7*d*.) but including legacies amounting to £45 230 6*s* 9*d* raised in 1928 for church and missionary purposes Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2 450 000 have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra* The parish churches numbered 1 470 There were in addition 245 chapels and mission stations in all of which worship is regularly conducted The figures applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re united after 86 years of separation are only partly available —

Congregations 2 920 Total membership 1 280 620 Sunday Schools 3 758 with 369 115 scholars and 47 795 teachers In 20 Foreign Mission fields there are 581 European Mission Agents (and in addition 195 missionaries wives many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 7 807 native agents evangelists and teachers including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope proscribed the Mass and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature and should be altered when they began to foster superstition Presbytery was settled in 1590 The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical was however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London Further innovations by King James VI alarmed the people and the attempt of Charles I to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646 At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re established Presbyterianism By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c 11) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act* 1921 to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland A committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of the late Viscount Haldane) enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo V c 33) in 1925 The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act 1921 the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed for behoof the latter

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1932) Sir Iain Colquhoun Bt, D S O Holyrood Palace Edinburgh.
MODERATOR (1932 3) Rt Rev Professor Hugh R Mackintosh, D D
Senior Clerks Rev J J Cox, D D, Very Rev James Harvey D D
Junior Clerk Rev J G Sutherland, D D.
Procurator, Sir William Chree, K C LL D
Agents of the Church J A S Millar, M V O, W S, 20 Castle St, Edinburgh Arthur H McLean, W S and E J McCandlish, W S
Chairman of General Trustees and Legal Adviser J A S Millar, M V O, W S
Parliamentary Solicitor A H Spens London
General Treasurer T I S Watson, C A, 121 George Street Edinburgh

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 33 presbyteries 567 ministers 547 congregations with 110 330 communicants 94 141 families 7 911 Sabbath school teachers and 95 017 scholars During the 12 months ended Dec 31 1931 this branch contributed by congregational effort £348 644 for religious charitable and missionary purposes The total income for the period for all purposes was £467 951 — *Moderator* (1932 3), Rt Rev J J Macaulay, D D *General Sec* Rev W A Watson, M A, D D, Church House, Belfast

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries 353 congregations 10 preaching stations and 84 298 members It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 68 missionaries abroad, including 34 women In 1931 the amount raised for all purposes was £347 860 —*Moderator*, Rev J M Ferguson M A *Gen Sec*, Rev Thomas Mackay M A *Church Offices* 15 Russell Square W C 1 *Publications Office* 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row E C 4

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence directly or indirectly to the efforts of the Revd John Wesley (*born* June 17, 1703 *died* March 2 1791) and his brother Revd Charles Wesley (*born* Dec 18, 1707, *died* March 29 1788)

A scheme for the reunion of the Wesleyan Methodists the Primitive Methodists and the United Methodist Churches was approved by all three Conferences and an Enabling Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent The final vote on Union (that is the final vote prior to that of the Uniting Conference) was taken by the three Conferences in 1931 the majority of 75 per cent being requisite in each case This vote took effect in 1932, the Uniting Conference meeting subsequently to the meeting of the several Conferences The first United Conference will meet in 1933

President (1932 1933), Rev John Scott Lidgett, D D

Secretary of the Conference, Rev Robert Bond

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by the two brothers The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen was held in 1744 Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32 000,000 The latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world (1931) are Ministers, 60 217 local preachers 82 542 members and probationers 10 028,547 Sunday schools, 92,608, officers and teachers 961 337 scholars 9,949 543 churches and other preaching places, 108,828 The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism

The Primitive Methodists, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810 under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called 'camp meetings the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision and were in consequence expelled They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement

The United Methodist Church was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other These were —

The Methodist New Connexion which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev Alexander Kilham one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers He demanded that the members of the societies and not the Conference should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community

The Bible Christians founded in 1815 by Wm O Bryan a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall They existed mainly in the West of England

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists formed in 1828 the Wesleyan Methodist Association which sprang out of a controversy in 1834 concerning the need for a trained ministry and the Wesleyan Reform Association founded in 1849 during a great agitation A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets which were widely circulated On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled They found so many sympathisers that over 100 000 members seceded to found a new denomination The act of union of these three denominations into one took place in London on September 17 1907, when the first united Conference was held

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organisation with an unpaid Ministry Its first Conference was held in 1805

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with if any church desires it a paid ministry It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849 The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties —*President and General Secretary* (1932 33) Rev G A Metcalfe Wesleyan Reform Book Room, 25 Change Alley Sheffield

The Statistics relate to Great Britain and Ireland only and are for the year 1932	Ministers	Lay Preachers	Members	Chapels	Sunday Scholars
Wesleyan Methodists	2 760	19,363	547 608	8 558	791,122
Primitive Methodists	1,131	12,896	222 021	4 356	377,792
United Methodist Church	729	5,232	179 527	2,500	223,395
Independent Methodists	400		10 786	163	22 574
Wesleyan Reform Union	30	497	13 519	231	26,255

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan Presbyterian Council or Alliance It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany Churches and preaching stations in Assam, 1,387

In 1931 the body numbered—churches, 1 491, chapels and other buildings for Sunday school branches 1,710 ministers and preachers 1,150, elders, 7,523, communicants 185,239 on probation, 867 Sunday school teachers and officers, 22,183 Sunday school scholars 142 970 adherents (including communicants) 288,503 Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1931 £199,283 For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £480,195. Receipts from various funds, £27,500.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday school, which is attended by adults as well as children, the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools The English branch of the Church has 378 chapels and preaching stations, with 34,849 communicants All the rest are Welsh

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev J D Evans, M A, Aberystwyth (*North Wales*) Rev W Wynn Davies, O B E, D D, Rhos, near Wrexham

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev David Jones, 87 Botanic Road Liverpool

Chief Secretary, Rev D Cunllo Davies, M A, Bryn Elwydd, Machynlleth, North Wales

THE INDEPENDENTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator There are 52 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 4,768 churches and preaching stations, the number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,886 *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 14, Rev H Elvet Lewis, M A *Secretary* ... Sidney M Berry, D D *Office and Publication Department*, 22 Memorial Hall Farringdon St, E C 4

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates *Secretary*, E Dolby Shelton *Offices*, 42, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W C 1

AND THE BAPTISTS.

The BAPTISTS are similar to the Congregationalists in all respects but one—viz, the Baptism by immersion of believers only Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813 In the British Isles there were, in 1931 4,174 chapels and 2,037 pastors The members numbered 406,216, Sunday school teachers 59 661, and Sunday scholars 479,193 *President of the Baptist Union*, 1932-33, Alfred Ellis, J P *Secretary*, Rev M E Aubrey. *Office*, 4, Southampton Row, London W C 1

The *Baptist World Alliance* (founded in 1905) is a Federation of National Conventions and Unions in more than 60 countries Communicant membership about 11 500,000 *General Sec*, Rev J H Rushbrooke, D D *Office* 4 Southampton Row, W C 1

The *Strict and Particular Baptists* have about 600 places of worship in England and Wales, and 20,000 members, with Foreign mission fields

Minor Religious Denominations

The General Assembly of **Unitarian and Free Christian Churches**, has about 330 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship *Gen Sec*, Rev Mortimer Rowe B A, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W C 2 The **Brethren** number about 80,000, of whom five eighths belong to the "Open" body The **Society of Friends (Quakers)** consists of 19 151 members in Great Britain and has 395 places of worship with 24 places of worship in Ireland and 2,122 members *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), Friends House, Euston Rd, N W 1, (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools 1 719 teachers, and 16,821 scholars The **Church of Christ Scientist**, has in the British Isles 240 branches of The *First Church of Christ, Scientist* in Boston, Mass, U S A. (*Offices*, Donington House, Norfolk St, Strand, W C 2) The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E C) has in the U K 41 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,341 communicants The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W C, the New Church (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies with about 6,700 registered members, the Latter Day **Saints (Mormons)** have 82 churches The **Free Church of England** (otherwise called The Reformed churches *Bishop Prunus*, Rt Rev F Vaughan, D D, Emmanuel Rectory Morecambe *Gen Sec*, Rev A V Bland D D, Rydal Mount, Morecambe **The Old Roman Catholic Church** *Archbishop in Gt Britain* Most Rev Bernard Mary Williams, Madams Wood, Painswick, Stroud, Glos The **Seventh Day Adventists** (*Hdqrs*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts) have 66 organized churches, 36 companies and 4,736 members in the British Isles The **Greeks** (*Exarch of Western and Northern Europe*, Metropolitan of Thyateira, Archbishop Germanos, 20 Newton Rd Bayswater, W 2) have St Sophia's Cathedral (Moscow Road, W. 2) and churches in Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff The **Armenians** have a church in London (S Sarkis, Iverna Gardens) and in Manchester (St Trinity, Upper Brook Street), the **French, Dutch, Swedes,** and **Swiss** in London, Norwich, Hull, and Canterbury and there is a mosque for **Moslems** in Melrose Road, Southfields, S W 18, with a resident *Imam*.

New York) in 1873 In England there are 50

The Chief Rabbi.

The Jews — Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev Dr J H **Hertz**. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St **James's Place**, Aldgate, E C 3 Their number in the **British Empire** totals 550 000, and throughout the world is computed at 15,000,000

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 14 Episcopal Sees in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees, in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees In the *British Empire* there are 40 Archiepiscopal and 125 Episcopal Sees with 60 Vicariates and 31 Prefectures

The *Catholic Directory* of 1932 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1931) at 2 235 237 Scotland (1929) 607,753 Ireland (Census figures 1926) 3 171 697 The figures for India (1928) are 2 856 237, Ceylon (1921) 385 507 Canada (1921) 3 383 663 Australian Commonwealth (1931) 1 251 797 New Zealand (1931) 182 714 and Union of South Africa 173 956 the total for the British Empire being 16 328,159 and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 334 664 791

ENGLAND AND WALES

	Cons	Clergy
Archbishops		
Westminster, Francis Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* Southwark 1903)	1896	568
Bishop Auxiliary Joseph Butt (*cons* 1911)		
Cardiff, Francis Mostyn	1895	138
Birmingham, Thomas Williams	1929	386
Liverpool Richard Downey	1928	485
Bishops		
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday	1920	117
Clifton William Lee	1932	156
Hexham and Newcastle J Thorman	1925	285
Lancaster Thomas Wulstan Pearson	1925	161
Leeds, J R Cowgill	1905	233
Menevia, Wales Francis Vaughan	1926	140
Middlesbro Thomas Shine (*cons* 1921)	1929	149
Northampton,	1932	126
Nottingham, John McNulty	1932	169
Plymouth, John Barrett	1929	139
Portsmouth Wm Timothy Cotter	1910	240
Salford, Thomas Henshaw	1926	410
Shrewsbury Hugh Singleton	1908	128
Bp Coadj, Ambrose Moriarty	1931	
Southwark Peter E Amigo	1904	563
Bp Auxil, W Brown	1924	

SCOTLAND —*Archbishops*

St Andrews & Edinburgh Joseph McDonald	1929	138
Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh	1922	365
Bishops		
Aberdeen George Bennett	1918	77
Argyll & Isles Donald Martin	1919	27
Dunkeld, John Lonei	1914	52
Galloway, James McCarthy	1914	36

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Ireland —*Archbishops*

Armagh Joseph MacRory (*cons* 1915)	1928	187
Dublin Edward Byrne	1920	665
Bp Aux Francis Joseph Wall	1931	
Cashel, John Harty	1914	131
Tuam, T P Gilmartin	1910	173
Bishops		
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe	1911	52
Ardagh, James McNamee	1927	133
Clogher Patrick McKenna	1909	119
Clonfert John Dignan	1924	83
Cloyne, Robert Browne	1929	141
Bp Coadj, James Roche (*tr* 1931)	1926	
Cork, Daniel Cohalan	1914	224
Derry, Bernard O Kane	1926	116
Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean	1929	220
Dromore Edward Mulhern	1916	72
Elphin, Edward Doorly	1923	105
Ferns William Codd	1918	155
Galway and Kilmacduagh Thomas O Doherty (*trans* 1923)	1919	96
Kerry, Michael O Brien	1927	138
Kildare & Leighlin Matthew Cullen	1927	159
Killala, James Naughton	1912	49
Killaloe, Michael Fogarty	1904	175
Kilmore Patrick Finegan	1910	131
Limerick, David Keane	1924	184
Meath, Thomas Mulvaney	1929	190
Ossory, Patrick Collier	1928	134
Raphoe, William MacNeely	1923	95
Ross (vacant)		30
Waterf'd & Lismore,		168

Europe —*Bishops*

	Cons
Malta Maurus Caruana Bp Archb	1915
Gozo Michael Gonzi	1924
Gibraltar Richard Fitzgerald	1927

America

	Cons
Dele Apostolic to Canada Abp Andrew Cassulo	
Archbishops	
Edmonton Henry O Leary	1913
Halifax, Thomas O Donnell	1931
Kingston Michael J Spratt	1911
Abp Coadj Michael J O Brien	1913
Montreal Paul N Bruchesi	1897
Abp Coadj George Gauthier	1912
Bp Aux, Alphonsus Deschamps	1925
Ottawa, Joseph William Forbes	1928
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling O P	1909
Quebec, J M Villeneuve	1931
Bp Aux Homer Plante	1927
Regina J C McGuigan	1930
St Boniface Arthur Béliveau	1913
St John's Newfoundland Edward Roche	1915
Toronto Neil MacNeil	1895
Vancouver B C, Timothy Casey	1900
Bp Coadj William Duke	1928
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott	1916
Bishops	
Alexandria Felix Couturier	1919
Antigonish James Morrison	1912
Bahamas Bernard Koevenhoerster	1932
Belize Joseph A Murphy	1924
British Guiana George Weld Vic Ap	1932
Calgary Thomas Kidd	1925
Charlottetown Joseph O Sullivan	1931
Chatham N B Patrick Chiasson	1917
Chicoutimi Charles Lamarche	1928
Gaspe Francis Ross	1922
Gravelbourg,	
Grouard, Joseph Guy Vic Ap	1930
Gulf of St Laurence J Leventoux Vic Ap	1922
Haileybury Louis Rhéaume	1923
Hamilton Thomas McNally (*trans* 1924)	1913
Harbour Grace, John March	1906
Hudson Bay Arsène Turquetil V A	1932
Jamaica Thomas Emmet, Vic Ap	1930
Joliette Joseph Papineau	1928
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois	1910
London,	1931
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat Vicar Ap	1902
Bp Coadj Peter Fallaize	1931
Mont Laurier Joseph Eugéne Limoges	1922
Nicolet, Joseph S Brunault	1899
North Ontario J Hallé Vic Ap	1921
Pembroke Patrick Ryan	1912
Peterboro, Denis O Connor	1930
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J Prud'homme	1921
Rimouski G Courchesne	1928
Roseau, James Moris	1922
St Georges, N F, Henry Renouf	1920
St Hyacinth Fabius Decelles	1924
Bp Aux, — Desmarais	1931
St John, N Brunswick Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste Marie, David J Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke, Alphonsus Gagnon	1923
Three Rivers, F X Cloutier	1899
Bp Aux, Alfred Comtois	1926
Valleyfield, Alfred Langlois	1923
Victoria, B C, Gerald Murray	1930
Yukon & Pr Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic Ap	1917

Bishop for Ruthemans in Canada Basil Const Ladika, *res* Winnipeg 1929

Africa

Del Apostolic to S Africa Abp Jordan Gijlswijk
Delegate Apost to Egypt and Arabia, Abp Valerio Valeri 1927

Bishops

Bagamoyo Bartholomew Wilson V A 1924
Bahr el Ghazal Antony Stoppani V A 1917
Bangueolo Stephen Laine V A 1913
Basutoland (vacant)
Benin Coast of Francis O Rourke V A 1930
Bukoba, Burchart Huwiler V A 1929
Cape of Good Hope E H MacSherry V A 1896
Do West 1925
Dar es Salaam Edgar Maranta V A 1930
Delta of the Nile Julius Guard V A 1921
Egypt, Hyginus Nuti Vic Ap 1922
Eshowe, Thomas Spreiter Vic Ap 1906
Gold Coast Ernest Hauger V A 1925
Great Namaqualand Joseph Klemann 1931
Khartum Hector F Bini V A 1931
Kimberley Hermann Meysing Vic Ap 1925
Kisantu Adolphe Verwimp S J 1931
Lower Volta Augustus Hermann Vic Ap 1923
Mariannhill Adalbert Fleischer, V A 1922
Mwanza Antony Oomen, V A 1929
Natal Henry Delalle Vic Ap 1904
Nyasa Mathurin Guillemé Vic Ap 1911
Nyeri Kenya Charles Re V A 1932
Orange River, J Simon Vic Ap .. 1898
Bp Coadj Odilo Fages 1928
Port Louis James Leen 1925
Port Victoria Seychelles Louis Gumy 1921
Salisbury A Chichester 1931
Shiré Louis Auneau Vic Ap 1910
Sierra Leone John O Gorman Vic Ap 1903
Sth Nigeria Ignatius Shanahan Vic Ap 1920
Bp Coad Charles Heerey 1927
Suez Canal Ange Marie Hural, V A 1929
Tabora Edward Michaud V A 1929
Tanganyica Joseph Biraux Vic Ap 1920
Transvaal David O Leary V A 1925
Uganda, Henry Streicher V A 1927
Upper Nile John W Campling V A 1925
Western Nigeria Thos Broderick Vic Ap 1918
Windhoek Joseph Gotthard V A 1926
*Zanziba*r, John Heffernan, V A 1932

Delegate Apostolic to India Abp Leo Kierkels

Patriarch

Jerusalem Louis Barlassina 1918
Bp Auxil Godric Kean 1924
Bp Auxil Francis Fellinger 1929

Archbishops

Agra Angelo Bernacchioni 1918
Coadj E L Vanni 1916
Bombay Joachim Lima 1928
Calcutta Ferdinand Périer 1921
Coimbatore Louis Fournier 1932
Colombo Pierre Marque 1930
Cyprus, Paul Aouad 1911
Ernakulam Augustine Kandathil 1911
Madras Eugene Mederlet 1928
Simla Anselm John Kenealy 1911
Verapoly, Angelo Perez 1915

Bishops

Ajmer Maturin Le Ruyet 1931
Allahabad Joseph Poli 1915
Arabia (*Aden*) A da Rieppio Adm Ap 1916
Burma, *North* Eugene C Roulquier, Vic 1906
Burma South, Frederick Provost 1931
Calicut, Paul Perini 1910
Changanacherry, James Kallacherry 1927
Chittagong, A M Lepailleur 1907
Cochin, (vacant) ..
Coimbatore (vacant)
Dacca, (vacant)
Bp Aux Timothy Crowley 1927
Dinajpur, G B Anselmo 1929
Galle The Bp of Trincomalee A A 1927
Hong Kong, Henry Valtorta 1926
Hyderabad Denis Vismara 1909
Jaffna Alfred Guyomard 1924
Kandy Bede Beekmeyer 1912
Kottar L Pereira 1930
Kottayam Alexander Chulaparambil 1914
Krishnagar (vacant)
Kumbaconam Peter Kuyappa 1931
Lahore Hector Catry 1928
Malacca E Barillon 1904
Mangalore, Victor R Fernandes 1931
Meliapur A Teixeira 1928
Mysore Maurice Bernard Despatures 1922
Nagpur Francis S Coppel 1907
Nellore W Boutet 1928
Patna, B Sullivan 1929
Poona H Doering 1907
Quilon (vacant)
Ranchi L van Hoeck 1921
Salem Henri Primet 1930
Trichinopoly A Faisandier 1909
Trichur Francis Vazhapilly 1921
Trincomalee Gaston Robichez 1917
Tuticorin Francis Roche 1923
Vijayapuram John V Arana 1931
Vizagapatam, Peter Rossillon 1918

Australia

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia Abp Cattaneo

Archbishops

Adelaide Robt W Spence 1914
Brisbane James Duhig 1905
Hobart William Hayden 1930
Melbourne Daniel Mannix 1912
Perth Patrick Joseph Clune 1913
Sydney Michael Kelly 1901
Archbp Coadj Michael Sheehan 1922

Bishops

Armidale John Coleman 1929
Ballarat Daniel Foley 1916
Bathurst John Norton 1926
Central Oceania Joseph Blanc Vic Ap 1912
Cooktown John Heavey 1914
Eastern New Guinea Francis Wolf Vic Ap 1914
Fiji Charles Nicolas Vic Ap 1918
Geraldton J P O Collins 1930
Gilbert Islands Joseph Pach Vic Ap 1927
Goulburn John Barry 1924
Kimberley Otto Raible Adm Ap 1929
Le more John Carroll 1910
Bp Coadj Patrick Farrelly 1931
Maitland Edmund J Gleeson 1929
North Solomon Islands L J Wade Vic Ap 1930
Papuasia A G de Boismenu Vic Ap 1899
Rabaul Gerard Vesters Vic Ap 1923
Port Augusta Andrew Killian 1924
Rockhampton Romauld Hayes 1932
Sale Richard Ryan 1923
Sandhurst John MacCarthy 1917
South Solomon Islands Aloysius Rauca 1920
Toowoomba James Byrne 1929
Townsville T McGuire 1930
Wagga Wagga Joseph Dwyer 1918
Wilcannia Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox 1931

New Zealand —*Archbishop*

Wellington Francis Redwood 1874
Archbishop Coadj, Thomas O Shea 1913

Bishops

Auckland James Liston . 1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie 1916
Dunedin, James Whyte

Cathedrals, Churches, &c.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS

See	*Period and total length (in feet)*	
Bath & Wells (Wells)	—12th 14th Cent	383
Birmingham	—18th Cent (Archel)	
Bradford	—15th Cent	
Bristol	—14th Cent (Nave 19th Cent)	300
Canterbury	—11th 16th Cent	517
Carlisle	—12th 14th Cent	204
Chelmsford	—15th Cent	
Chester	—13th Cent	345
Chichester	—11th 12th Cent	376
Coventry	—14th Cent	
Durham	—11th 12th Cent	470
Ely	—11th 12th Cent	521
Exeter	—12th 14th Cent	383
Gloucester	—11th Cent	420
Guildford (Holy Trinity)		
Hereford	—12th Cent	
Leicester (St Martins)		
Lichfield	—13th 14th Cent (Three spires)	
Lincoln	—11th 12th Cent (Central tower 271 feet)	481
Liverpool	—20th Cent Largest in England (when completed)	611
London	—St Paul's Cathedral 17th Cent	479
Manchester	—15th Cent	
Newcastle	—15th Cent (Spire 195 feet)	
Norwich	—11th 12th Cent	399
Oxford	—Christ Church 12th Cent	179
Peterborough	—12th Cent	426
Portsmouth	—(St Thomas of Canterbury) 12th Cent	
Ripon Minster	—12th 13th Cent	270
Rochester	—12th 14th Cent	306
St Albans	—12th 14th Cent	521
St Edmundsbury & Ipswich	(Bury St Edmunds) —15th Cent	
Salisbury	—13th Cent (Spire 404 feet)	449
Sheffield	—14th 15th Cent	
Sodor & Man	—(Pro Cathedral Chapel St Nicholas Bishopscourt Isle of Man)	
Southwark	—13th Cent	
Southwell Minster	—12th 13th Cent	
Truro	19th Cent	
Wakefield	—15th Cent	
Winchester	—11th 15th Cent	526
Worcester	—11th 13th Cent	400
York Minster	—11th 13th Cent	486

WELSH CATHEDRALS

See	*Period and total length (in feet)*	
Bangor	—15th 16th Cent	
Llandaff	—12th Cent	
Monmouth	—Pro Cathedral St Woolos Newport 13th Cent	
St Asaph	—12th Cent	
St Davids	—12th 14th Cent	
Swansea & Brecon	—(Brecon) 12th 13th Cent	

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL City of London EC 4 (1675–1710) cost £747 660 The cross on the dome is 365 ft above the ground level the inner cupola 218 ft above the floor Great Paul, in S W tower weighs 17 tons Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls) Nave and transepts free Fees to the following parts (on week days only) Library whispering gallery and stone gallery 6*d*, golden gallery, 1*s*, crypt 6*d* ball 1*s* total, 3*s* Service on Sundays at 8 *10 30 *3 15 and *7 Weekdays at 8, *10 1 15 *4 (*Services are choral) To the S are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St Paul" destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666

WESTMINSTER ABBEY S W 1 (built A.D 1050 1760) — Open on week days at 8 a m Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d* except on Mondays (open free) wax effigies 6*d* Norman undercroft 3*d* Transepts open on Sundays for service only, and Nave only between services Holy Communion at 8 Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10 30 Evening Prayer at 3 Sermon at 6 30 Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a m School Service at 9 30 choral services at 10 and 3 Chapel of Henry VII Chapter House and Cloisters King Edward the Confessor's shrine A D 1269 tombs of kings (Edward I Edward III Henry V, Mary Queen of Scots Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest especially the grave of An Unknown Warrior and the Warriors Chapel at the W end of Nave (1920) and Poets Corner The Coronation Chair encloses the 'Stone of Scone' brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297 The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames near London Bridge, S E 1 —Mainly 13th century Known as St Mary Overie previous to 1540 Open 7 30 a m to 6 p m free Sunday services 7 30 8 and 11 a m (choral) and 6 30 p m (choral) Week days 7 30, 8 and 5 p m (choral) The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows in the N aisle Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S aisle the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1625) is near screen The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) restored 1930 is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner) and is still used for this purpose

ALL HALLOWS Barking by the Tower E C 3 —15th century church containing a very fine series of brass effigies Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons crypt of earlier church

ALL SAINTS Margaret Street W 1 — Built by Butterfield in 1859 Anglo Catholic and noted for its music

BOW CHURCH (ST MARY LE BOW) Cheapside, E C 2 Rebuilt by Wren with beautiful steeple (222 ft) 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M) 10 a m to 5 p m Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a 'Cockney' The 11th century church was built on stone arches or 'bows'

CHRIST CHURCH GREYFRIARS, E C 1 — Rebuilt by Wren The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School) the site of which is now occupied by the G P O, attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians" Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St Matthew's Day (Sept 21) "Spital Sermon" preached at Christ Church at Easter

GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Bird cage Walk St James's Pk, S W 1) —Chapel rede corated in 1878 Open to visitors on week days, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 (Mondays and Saturdays 10 to 12) Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks),

Holy Communion 8 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. (no tickets required for these services).

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate E. 1.—(Disused and now a Sunday school.) Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Leggeses.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St Mary's Church) was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. Hon. Rev. R. S. Eves. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 10; solemn with sermon at 11; matins 10.30; baptisms and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church containing a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. Canon E. S. Savage, M.A. Fine old Norman building with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905–1928. Open daily (Sundays 3 to 5 and for services 8.30, 11.0, 6.30).

ST BRIDE'S, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573–1652, and his father and mother were buried in former church. St Bride is the Metropolitan Welsh Church.

ST BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST CLEMENT DANES, Strand, W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 186), son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme. Oranges and Lemons and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren; contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817–1821; contains many monuments.

ST EDMUND KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919 after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 (14th and 15th century) with two Hudson windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John and his ten sailors took communion in St Ethelburga's, purposing to go to sea four days after.

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—George Eliot, Mr Asquith and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E. (Rebuilt 1736), contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's 'Arithmetik' (the expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book).

ST GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments, building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr William Prentice, an American. In St Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST JAMES'S, GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The Bomb Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" sermon (*see* St Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St James's.

ST JOHN'S, St John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century; includes part of the ancient priory of St John (12th century crypt).

ST KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a Catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St Magnus (1564–1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by

Wren contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen and pulpit)

ST MARGARET'S Westminster S W 1—Founded 11th or 12th century, buildings date from 15th century with frequent restorations The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas

ST MARGARET PATTENS Rood Lane, East cheap E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren with a leaden spire contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics

ST MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS Trafalgar Square, S W 1—Built by James Gibbs (1721 6) in place of earlier church on same site In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687) Farquhar the dramatist (1707) and Roubiliac the sculptor (1672) A bust of James Gibbs by Rysbrack is in the church

ST MARY Aldermanbury E C 2—Rebuilt by Wren contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith 'drowned off Staten Island in 1782 John Heming e and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church

ST MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station) King William Street and Lombard Street E C 3—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century organ by Father Smith Contains a memorial to Sir Wm Phipps Governor of Massachusetts who died in London in 1695

ST MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL College Hill Upper Thames Street E C 4—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's) the former church contained the tomb of Dick Whittington and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece

ST OLAVE Hart Street Mark Lane E C 3—A 15th century church which survived the Fire of London contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife and a monument of John Watts 'President of the Council of New York also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour Dec 16 1773 On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q v*) attend service here

ST PAUL'S Covent Garden W C 2—Built by Inigo Jones The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras) Sir Peter Lely (Painter) Wycherley (Dramatist) Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver) Dr Arne (Rule Britannia), and Macklin (Actor) Ellen Terry memorial

ST PETER'S Cornhill E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him The organ is by Father Smith

ST SEPULCHRE Holborn E C 1—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote col 2) The organ is by Renatus Harris in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt John Smith sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocahontas (Princess Pocahontas is buried in Gravesend *see* p 481)

ST STEPHEN'S Coleman Street E C 2—The Rev John Davenport who with other refugees landed at Boston in 1637 and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut in the following year was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633 The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants

ST STEPHEN'S Walbrook E C 4—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church *q v* and St Bride's *q v*, one of his greatest successes) contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street Strand W C 2 (re built about 1505 on site of 13th century Savoy Palace restored after disastrous fire in 1864)—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Withers and memorials of D Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving Sunday services at 11 15 and 6

ST SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St Swithin's Lane E C 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London but since modernised)—Contains embedded in its external (S) wall *London Stone* (mentioned in King Henry VI Pt II) the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles were measured

THE TEMPLE CHURCH south side of Fleet Street E C 4—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge Northampton Little Maplestead (Essex) and Ludlow The Norman church, restored 1840 1845 is open to the public on week days, 10 30 a m to 4 p m Saturdays excepted Organ by Father Smith Church service (famous music) on Sundays at 11 a m and 3 p m Service is discontinued in Aug and Sept *Master of the Temple* Rev Spencer Cecil Carpenter B D

WREN'S CHURCHES—Many of the* churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept 2 6 1666) Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St Paul's Cathedral and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons The total cost of the fifty churches was £263 786 10*s* 4½*d* the most expensive being St Mary le Bow £15 460 6*s* 8½*d* (£7 388 8*s* 7½*d* for Bow Tower) and the cheapest St Vedast Foster (£1 853 15*s* 6*d*)

Church of Scotland

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH Crown Court Russell Street Covent Garden, W C 2 Sundays 11 15 and 6 30 *Minister* Rev J Moffett B A 2 Laviton Street W C 1

ST COLUMBA'S Pont Street, Belgrave Square S W 1 Sundays 11 and 6 30 *Ministers* Rev Archibald Fleming D D and Rev Ian R Gillan

Congregational

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH 364 Brixton Road S W 9—Sundays, 11 and 6 45—Rev Edgar A Willis B Sc

CITY TEMPLE Holborn Viaduct, E C 4—Sundays 11 and 7—Rev I W Norwood D D

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road S E 1—Opened on July 4 1876 the centenary of American Independence The Lincoln Tower and Spire 200 feet high shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower The cost of the tower was largely defrayed by Americans in gratitude for Dr Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War Sunday services 11 and 7

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are—All Hallows, Barking by the Tower St Andrew Undershaft St Bartholomew the Great St Ethelburga Bishopsgate St Giles Cripplegate St Helen Bishopsgate St Katherine Creed and St Olave Hart Street Of St Sepulchre Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain, of All Hallows Staining only the tower St. Andrew Holborn escaped the Fire but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden, C.H., D.D., and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3 30, and service and sermon, 6.30.

HAREFOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 at Pancras, Soper Lane, from there to Red-cross Street, and to Hare Court, Aldersgate, in 1691, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died in the House of a Deacon of Hare-court. *Minister*, Rev. Robert Anderson. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 8.0 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Sundays, H.C., 9 and 10; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856.—Sunday Services at 11 and 6.45; Tuesdays at 8. The Church, with the Memorial Chapel, may be seen at any time.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. Westbury Jones, M.A., D.D. (*pro tempore*).

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7. *Minister*, Rev. Hubert L. Simpson, M.A., D.D.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756. Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. A. D. Belden, B.D. *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Oliver. Sunday Services, 11 and 7. Men's Meeting, 3.15. Thursday Service, 7.30 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Baptist.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—Sundays, 11 and 7; Thursdays, 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. F. Townley Lord, D.D.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (C. H. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum (*see* p. 311). *Minister*, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1683), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. *Sunday Preacher*. Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7 *Preacher*, Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Weekdays:* Low Masses (First Fridays. 6), 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction. 3.15; Matins and Lauds (of the following day), 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt. Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. Campanile open to public by new electric lift, admission 1*s*.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays:* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Italian Sermon and Benediction, 4.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 10.45; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 10.45; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, May 26, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ, Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1); *Fourth* (34 Woburn Place, Russell Sq., W.C. 1); *Fifth* (58, Crouch Hill, N. 4). *Sixth* (Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W. 15); *Seventh* (Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8), *Eighth* (20, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W. 2); *Ninth* (Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1); *Tenth* (Bennett Park Hall, Blackheath, S.E. 3); *Eleventh* (Nutford Place, Bryanston Square, W. 1); *Twelfth* (Ullswater Road, West Norwood, S.E. 27); *Thirteenth* (49 Sussex Place, South Kensington, S.W. 7).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W. 1.

Educational Statistics.

I.—Elementary

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age, in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years, in *Ireland* to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years

In *England and Wales* (1929) there were 20 791 public elementary schools with accommodation for 7,109,381 pupils, and average attendance of 4,915 336; in addition, there were 127 special schools for blind and deaf children, with accommodation for 9,284, and 463 for defective and epileptic children, with accommodation for 40,303 There were (1929) 33 698 certificated college trained men teachers and 64 068 women 5,542 certificated not college trained men teachers and 20,053 women, and 2 048 uncertificated men and 29,941 uncertificated women

In *Scotland* (1929) there were 2,915 primary schools with accommodation for 861 585, and average attendance of 584,473 There were (1929) 3,916 certificated men teachers and 15,128 women teachers, and 34 provisionally certificated women

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c, show that the schools are valuable agencies in child welfare generally

II.—Education Beyond Elementary

Secondary

The aims, methods, and institutions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute undifferentiated 4 year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c, employments

In *England and Wales* (1929) the number of Secondary schools recognised for grant was 1 341, with 10 249 full time men and 10 265 full time women teachers The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible The full time pupils numbered 48 279 boys and 46,271 girls under 12, 140,844 boys and 119,395 girls between 12 and 16 19,815 boys and 15 581 girls over 16—a total of 209 938 boys and 184,247 girls Of these about one fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships Nine tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one third are controlled by Local Authorities Fees are charged to most of the pupils Of these 'efficient' schools about 40 per cent receive boarders (about 27 000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance The system in *Wales* is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called 'Intermediate' in many cases. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board

In *Scotland* there are Preparatory and Secondary Departments under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as the Elementary schools In 1929 there were 207 Preparatory Departments with 76,091 children on the Register and average attendances of 66,347, and 252 Secondary Departments with 75,231 children on the Register and average attendances of 73 152 The Authorities aim at securing honours graduates as far as possible, and all teachers are certificated

Technical

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools and in Day Technical Classes and Technical Institution Courses (mostly controlled by Local Authorities) State grants are paid on the number of students, of whom about one half are under 17 years of age The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum There are also Teachers Courses, Tutorial Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner

Training

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13 000 places Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose, in *Scotland* all candidates for employment as teachers must undertake a course of training of at least one year in teaching

Universities

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922

In 1930 31 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

Universities	Professors, &c.	Undergraduates
England (11)	3 900	34,960
Wales (1)	375	3,070
Scotland (4)	939	11,650
Total (16)	5,214	49,680

Expenditure on Education 1929-30

(Out of the Parliamentary Vote)

Branches	England & Wales	Scotland
	£	£
Elementary	32,821,065	6,062,367
Higher	8,025,680	
Administration and Inspection	603,947	120,194
Teachers Pensions	4,973,978	681,580
Museums, &c	217,345	26,572
Deduct—		
Appropriations in Aid	5,129,492	727,555
Net Total.....	£41,602 523	£6,172,161

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1933
FULL TERM

Hilary or Lent Jan 15 to March 11
Trinity April 23 to June 17
Michaelmas, Oct 8 to Dec 2

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE
Trinity Term, 1932 4 771

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c

Chancellor The Viscount Grey K G P C, I C L *Balliol* — Elect 1928
High Steward, Lord Sankey of Moreton G B E B C L M A Hon D C L, *Jesus* — 1930
Vice Chancellor Rev F J Lys M A Provost of *Worcester* — 1932
Proctors J F Higham, M A *Trinity*
J G Edwards, M A *Jesus* — 1932
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R H Cecil M A Hon D C L, *Hertford* Sir C W C Oman M A Hon D C L *All Souls* — 1924
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court A E W Hazel K C B C L M A Principal of *Jesus* — 1925
Public Orator C Bailey M A *Balliol* — 1932
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom Sir Farquhar Buzzard B t D M *Ch Ch* — 1929
Bodley's Librarian, H H E Craster D Litt *All Souls* — 1931
Sub Librarians S Gibson, M A, *St Cath's*, 1932 E Lobel M A *Queen's* — 1919
Keeper of Archives S Gibson M A *St Cath's* — 1927
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum E I Leeds M A *B N C* — 1928
Curator of the Lewis Evans Collection R T Gunther M A *Magdalen* — 1924
Keeper of Art Galleries K McK Clark M A, *Trinity* — 1931
Registrar of the University Douglas Veale M A *Corpus* — 1930
Assistant Registrar, S Caldwell, M A, *Wadham* — 1925
Secretary of Faculties, H M Margoliouth M A *Oriel* — 1925
Radcliffe Observer, H Knox Shaw D Sc, *Linn* — 1924
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest Sir A C McWatters M A *Trinity* — 1932
Curator of Sheldonian Theatre J F Stenning M A *Warden of Wadham* — 1928
Acting Curator of School, L H Dudley Buxton M A, D Sc *Exeter* — 1931
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, J C B Gamlen M A *Balliol* — 1929
Coroners of the Univ W J Brooks M A *Ch Ch*, 1899 F E Marshall, M A, *St John's* — 1908
University Counsel, W A Greene, K C, M A, *All Souls* — 1927
Solicitor, J C B Gamlen M A *Balliol* — 1929
Summoner of Preachers, H M Lodge Hon M A — 1919
Clerk of the Schools G H White — 1929
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C H Wilkinson, M A, *Worcester*
Extra Mural Studies Rev F E Hutchinson, M A *Trinity* — 1919
Local Exams, W C Burnet M A *Worcester*
University Museum, S G P Plant, D Phil *Magdalen*
University Press, R W Chapman, M A, Hon D Litt, *Magdalen*
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments C E D Peters, M A *Corpus*, and E A Gies well M A, *Hertford*
Adviser to Overseas Students H S Williamson M A *Ch Ch*
The Rhodes Trustees C K Allen D C L *Univ*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund Nigel Bond M A, *Magd* 49 Sloane Square, London, S W 1

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UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS — Elect

American History (Harmsworth) P McN McElroy, M A *Queen's* — 1925
Anatomy (Lee's), A Thomson M A *Ch Ch* — 1893
Anglo Saxon, J R R Tolkien M A, *Pembroke* — 1925
Arabic (Laudian), D S Margoliouth D Litt, *New Coll* — 1925
Archæology (Lincoln), J D Beazley, M A *Linc* — 1925
Assyriology S Langdon M A *Jesus* — 1912
Astronomy (Savilian) H H Plaskett M A *New Coll* — 1932
Biochemistry R A Peters M A *Trin* — 1923
Botany (Sherard), A G Tansley M A *Magd* — 1927
Byzantine and Modern Greek Language and Lit R M Dawkins M A *Exete* — 1920
Celtic, John Fraser M A, *Jesus* — 1921
Chemistry (Dr Lee's) F Soddy M A *Exeter* — 1919
Chemistry (Waynflete), R R Dinson M A *Magd*
Chinese W E Soothill M A *Trinity*
Civil Law (Regius) I de Zulueta, D C L *All Souls*
Colonial History (Beit) R Coupland M A *All Souls*
Comparative Anatomy (Linacre) E S Goodrich D Sc *Merton* — 1921
Comparative Philology, G E K Braunholtz M A *Worcester* — 1925
Divinity (Regius), Henry Leighton Goudge, D D *Ch Ch* — 1923
Divinity (Margaret), N P Williams D D *Ch Ch*
Ecclesiastical History (Regius) E W Watson D D *Ch Ch* — 1908
Economic History (Chichele) G N Clark M A, *All Souls* — 1931
Egyptology F Ll Griffith M A *Queen's* — 1901
Engineering Science, R V Southwell, M A, *B N C*
English Language and Literature, H C K Wyld, B Litt M A, *Merton* — 1920
English Literature, D Nichol Smith, M A, *Merton* — 1929
Exegesis (Ireland), B H Streeter M A *Queen's* — 1932
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), F A Lindemann M A *Ch Ch* — 1919

Fine Art (*Slade*) R M Y Gleadowe, M A, *New Coll*	1927
Forestry, R S Troup D Sc, *St John's*	1920
French (*Foch*) G Rudler M A *All Souls*	1919
Geography K Mason M A *Hertford*	1932
Geology W J Sollas M A *Univ*	
Geometry (*Sadlerian*), E C Titchmarsh M A, *New Coll*	
German Language and Literature, H G Fiedler, M V O M A, *Queen's*	
Greek (*Regius*) G G A Murray, D Litt *Ch Ch*	
Hebrew (*Regius*) G A Cooke, D D, *Ch Ch*	
History, Ancient (*Camden*), J G C Anderson, M A *Exeter*	
History Ancient (*Wykeham*), J L Myres M A, *New Coll*	
International Law (*Chichele*) J L Brierly D C L, *All Souls*	
International Relations (*Montague Burton*) A E Zimmern M A, *New Coll*	
Interpretation of Holy Scripture D C Simpson D D, *Oriel*	
Italian (*Serena*), C Foligno M A *Magd*	
Jurisprudence, A L Goodhart D C L *Univ*	
Latin (*Corpus*), A C Clark M A, *Corpus*	
Law (*Vinerian*) Sir W S Holdsworth, K C, D C L *All Souls*	
Logic (*Wykeham*), H H Joachim M A, *New Coll*	
Mathematics (*Rouse Ball*), E A Milne, M A *Wadham*	
Medicine (*Regius*), Sir Farquhar Buzzard Bt, K C V O, D M *Ch Ch*	
Metaphysical Philosophy (*Wayneflete*), J A Smith, M A, *Magd*	
Military History (*Chichele*), Maj Gen Sir E Swinton K B E C B D S O, M A, *All Souls*	1925
Mineralogy, H L Bowman D Sc *Magd*	1909
Modern History (*Chichele*), Sir C W C Oman, K B E, M A Hon D C L, *All Souls*	
Modern History (*Regius*) F M Powicke M A, *Oriel*	
Moral Philosophy (*White*), H A Prichard M A, *Corpus*	
Music Sir Hugh P Allen, K C V O, D Mus *New Coll*	
Natural Philosophy (*Sedleian*), A E H Love D Sc *Queen's*	
Papyrology A S Hunt D Litt *Queen*	
Pastoral Theology (*Regius*) R L Ottley D D, *Ch Ch*	
Pathology G Dreyer M A, *Linc*	
Pharmacology J A Gunn M A *Balliol*	
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (*Oriel*) I W Grensted D D *Oriel*	
Physics (*Wykeham*) J S E Townsend M A *New Coll*	
Physiology (*Waynflete*), Sir C S Sherrington O M, G B E Hon D Sc, F R S, *Magd*	1913
Poetry, E de Selincourt, D Litt *Univ*	1928
Political Economy, D H Macgregor M A, *All Souls*	
Political Theory and Institutions W G S Adams M A, *All Souls*	
Pure Mathematics (*Waynflete*), A J Dixon M A, *Magd*	
Roman Dutch Law (*Rhodes*) R W Lee, D C L, *All Souls*	
Romance Languages, A Ewert, M A, *Trin*	
Rural Economy (*Sibthorpian*), J A S Watson, M A, *St John's*	
Sanskrit (*Boden*), F W Thomas, C I E, M A, *Balliol*	
Spanish (*King Alfonso XIII*) Entwistle M A, *Exeter*	1932
Zoology E J Poulton, D Sc *Jesus*	1893

Oxford Colleges

With date of foundation.

All Souls (1437) Rt Hon Viscount Chelmsford M A H D C L *Warden*	1931
Balliol (1262) A D Lindsay M A *Master*	1907
Brasenose (1509) C H Sampson M A *Principal*	1908
Ch Ch (1532) H T White I D *Dean*	1914
Corpus Christi (1546) P S Allen D Litt *President*	
Exeter (1314) I J Mallett J Sc, *Rector*	1927
Hertford (1874) C R M F Cruttwell M A *Principal*	
Jesus (1571) A L W Hazel K C I E, M A *Principal*	1910
Lincoln (1427) J A R Munro M A *Rector*	
Magdalen (1458) C S Gordon M A *President*	1922
Merton (1264) J Bowman M A, *Warden*	
New Coll (1379) Rt Hon H A L Fisher M A, Hon D C L *Warden*	1930
Oriel (1326) W D Ross M A *Provost*	1925
Pembroke (1624) E H Dudden D D *Master*	1919
Queen's (1340) F M Walker M A *Provost*	1931
St John's (1555) F W Hall D Litt *President*	1913
Trinity (1554) H E D Blakiston, D D *Pres*	
University (1249) Sir M E Sadler M A K C S I, *Master*	1922
Wadham (1612) J I Stenning M A *Warden*	1919
Worcester (1714) F J Lys M A *Provost*	
St Edm Hall (1269) A B Emden M A *Princ*	1928
Keble (1870) L J Kidd D D, *Warden*	1927

St Catherine Society (1868) V J K Brook M A, *Censor*	1910
Campion Hall E G O Vignaux M A *Master*	1925
St Benet's Hall P J McCann, M A *Master*	1909
St Peter's Hall (1929) C M Chavasse M A *Master.*	

Societies of Women Students

Lady Margaret Hall (1878)

Principal, Miss Lynda Grier M A	1928
Vice Principal Miss E Jamison, M A	
Librarian and Secretary Miss Alison, M A	1918
Bursar Miss Harbottle	1899

Somerville College (1879)

Principal Miss H Darbishire M A	1913
Vice Principal, Miss M K Pope, M A	1903
Secretary and Treasurer Miss A Beauchamp,	1907
Bursar Miss M B Stonedale	1912
Dean Miss V Farnell M A	
Librarian Miss H Napier M A	1930

St Hugh's College (1886)

Principal, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Gwyer, M A	1900
Librarian Miss B M Hamilton Thompson M A.	
Bursar Miss G Thornycroft B A	1913
	1928

St Hilda's College (1893)

Principal Miss J de L Mann, M A	1921
Vice Principal Miss A M Sandys, M A, F R Hist S	1912
Bursar, Miss V L Winslow	
Secretary Miss J C Thornton M A	1922

Society of Oxford Home Students (1879).

(1 Jowett Walk, Oxford)

Principal, Miss Grace E Hadow, M A.	1921
Vice Principal, Miss R F Butler, M A	1930
Treasurer Mrs M H Prichard, M A	1925
Secretary, Miss E M Moore, M A	1927

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS 1933

FULL TERM

Lent Jan 5 to Mar 25
Easter Apr 26 to June 24
Michaelmas Oct 1 to Dec 19

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE, Oct., 1931 5,280

Chancellor Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, M A M P Hon LL D *Trin* Elect 1930

Vice Chancellor W Spens, M A, Master of *Corpus Christi* 1932

High Steward His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K G, P C, G C M G, G C V O, Hon LL D *Trin* 1923

Deputy High Steward, the Lord Hanworth M A *Trin* 1926

Representatives in Parliament Sir J J Withers M A, Hon LL D, *Cath & Kings*, G H A Wilson M A *Cla* 1929

Commissary, Hon Mr Justice Macnaghten, K B E M A, *Trin* 1926

Orator J R Glover M A, *St John's* 1920

Registrary, E Harrison M A *Trin* 1926

Assistant Registraries R E Priestley, M A, *Clare*, 1924, H Claye, M A, *Cai* 1927

Librarian A F Scholfield, M A, *Kings* 1923

Sec. to the Library H C Stanford M A, *Joh* 1927

Treasurer J Knox Shaw M A *Sid Suss*

Esquire Bedells, R Hamblin Smith, M A, *Pet*, 1913, C P Sumner M A, *Cai* 1922

Proctors C W Guillebaud, M A, *Joh*
J W C Turner M A, *Trin H* 1932

Organist B Ord M A, Mus B (*Kings*)

Director of the Observatory, Professor Sir A S Eddington M A, *Trin*

Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H F Stratton, M A, *Cai*

Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C F Cooper, M A, *Trin H*

Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Malay Curator, S C Cockerell M A, Hon Litt D

Strickland Curator, F R Parrington, M A, *Sid Suss*

Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, J C G Clarke, M A, *Trin H*

Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, Prof A B Cook, Litt D, *Queens'*

Director of the Botanic Garden H Gilbert Carter M A, *Trin*

Librarian of Squire Law Library, J E Lewis Ph D *Cai*

Representative on General Medical Council, Prof Sir H D Rolleston, Bart M D, *Joh*

Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Prof F C Bartlett, M A, *St John's*

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate W N Williams M A, *Selw*, Syndicate Buildings

Board of Extra-mural Studies, G F Hickson M A, *Cla*, Stuart House

Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, T G Bedford, M A *Sid Suss*, University Offices

Appointments Board, O V Guy, M A, *Jes*, University Offices

University Press S C Roberts, M A, *Pemb*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE

(*Secretary*, The Registrary)

Official Members, The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor

Heads of Colleges, The Master of *Gonville and Caius*, the Master of *Sidney Sussex*, The Master of *Magdalene*.

Professors, Dr Dean, Dr Winfield Professor F L Engledon Professor F E Adcock

Other Members of the Regent House, Prof D S Robertson M A (*Trin*), H McL Innes, M A (*Trin*), S W Grose M A (*Chr*), F R Salter, M A (*Magd*), H Thirkill, M A (*Cai*) C A Elliott, M A (*Jes*), G G Morris, M A (*Corp*) P C Vellacott, M A (*Pet*)

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), B M Jones, M A, *Emm* Elect 1919

Agriculture (*Drapers*), F L Engledow, M A, *Joh* 1930

Anatomy, J I Wilson, M A *Jes* 1920

Ancient History, F E Adcock, M A (*Kings*) 1925

Ancient Philosophy (*Lawrence*), I M Cornford, M A, *Trin* 1931

Anglo Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H M Chadwick, M A, *Clare* 1912

Animal Pathology, J B Buxton, M A 1923

Arabic (*Sir T Adams's*), R A Nicholson, Litt D *Trin* 1926

Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A A Bevan, M A *Trin* 1893

Archæology (*Disney*), E H Minns, Litt D *Pemb* 1927

Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H F Baker, Sc D, *Joh* 1914

Astronomy (*Plumian*), Sir A S Eddington, M A, *Trin* 1913

Astrophysics, F J M Stratton M A *Cai* 1928

Biochemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), Sir F G Hopkins, M A, *Trin* 1921

Biology (*Quick*), D Keilin, M A *Magd* 1931

Botany A C Seward, Sc D, *Down* 1906

Chemistry, Sir W J Pope, K B E, M A, *Sid Suss* 1908

Chinese, H A Giles M A, *Trin* 1897

Civil Law (*Regius*), W W Buckland, LL D, *Caius* 1914

Classical Archæology (*Lawrence*), A B Cook Litt D, *Queens* 1931

Colloid Science (*John Humphrey Plummer*) E K Rideal, M A, *Trin H* 1931

Divinity (*Regius*), C E Raven, D D *Chr* 1932
" (*Lady Margaret's*), J F Bethune Baker D D, *Pemb*
" (*Norrisian*), F C Burkitt D D, *Trin* 1905
" (*Hulsean*), W E Barnes, D D, *Pet* 1901
" (*Ely*), J M Creed, D D *Joh* 1926

Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), J P Whitney, D D, *Emm* 1919

Economic History, J H Clapham Litt D, *Kings* 1928

English Law (*House Hall*), P H Winfield, LL D, *Joh* 1928

English Literature (*King Edward VII*) Sir A T Quiller Couch, M A, *Jesus* 1912

Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Lord Rutherford, O M, M A, Hon Sc D, *Trin* 1919

Experimental Psychology, F C Bartlett, M A, *Joh* 1931

Fine Art (*Slade*),

French (*Drapers*), O H P Prior, M A *Joh* 1919

Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R C Punnett, M A, *Caius* 1912

Geography, F Debenham, M A *Caius* .. 1931

Geology (*Woodwardian*), O T Jones, M A, *Cla* 1930

German (*Schroder*), R A Williams 1932

Greek (*Regius*), D. S. Robertson, M.A., *Trin* 1908

Hebrew (Regius), S H Cook Litt D	Elect 1932
Industrial Relations (Montague Burton), J Hilton, M A	
Inorganic Chemistry (John Humphrey Plummer), J E Lennard Jones Ph D, *Corp*	1931
International Law (Whewell) A P Higgins, K C, C B E, LL D, *Trin*	1932
Italian, R Piccoli, M A *Magd*	1920
Latin (Kennedy), A E Housman, M A, *Trin*	1929
Laws of England (Downing) H D Hazeltine, Litt D *Downing*	1911
Mathematical Physics (John Humphrey Plummer), R H Fowler, M A, *Trin*	1919
Mathematics (Lucasian), P A M Dirac, Ph D, *Joh*	1932
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), J E Littlewood, M A, *Trin*	1932
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C E Inglis, O B E, M A, *Kings*	1928
Mental Philosophy and Logic, G E Moore, Litt D, *Trin*	1919
Metallurgy (Goldsmiths), R S Hutton, *Cla*	1925
Mineralogy and Petrology, C E Tilley, Ph D *Emm*	1932
Modern History (Regius), G M Trevelyan O M, M A, *Trin*	1931
Modern History, H W V Temperley, Litt D *Pet*	1930
Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge), W R Sorley, Litt D, *Kings*	1900
Music, E J Dent, M A Mus B, *Kings*	1926
Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), C T R Wilson, M A, *Sid Suss*	1925
Naval History (Vere Harmsworth), J H Rose, Litt D, *Christs*	1919
Pathology, H R Dean M D, *Trin H*	1922
Physic (Regius), W L Brown, M D, *Corp*	1932
Physics, Sir J J Thomson, O M, M A, Hon Sc D, *Trin*	1919
Physical Chemistry T M Lowry, C B E, M A, *Trin H*	1920
Physiology, J Barcroft, M A, *Kings*	1925
Political Economy, A C Pigou, M A, *Kings*	1908
Political Science E Barker, Litt D *Pet*	1927
Pure Mathematics (Sadleirian), G H Hardy M A, *Trin*	1931
Sanskrit, E J Rapson M A, *Joh*	1906
Social Anthropology (William Wyse), A C Hodson M A, *Chr*	1932
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J S Gardiner, M A, *Caius*	1909

Cambridge Colleges.

(With date of foundation)

Christ's (1505), Norman McLean, M A, *Master*	
Clare (1326), G H. A Wilson, M A, *Master*	
Corpus Christi (1352), W Spens, M A, *Master*	
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc D, *Master*	
Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt D, *Master*	
Gonville & Caius (1348), J F Cameron, M A, *Master.*	
Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M A, *Master*	
King's (1441), A E Brooke, D D, *Provost*	
Magdalene (1542), A B Ramsay M A, *Master*	
Pembroke (1347), A Hutchinson, M A, *Master*	
Peterhouse (1284), Field Marshal Sir W R Bird wood, G C B, G C M G, K C S I, M A, LL D (*Hon*), *Master*	
Queens' (1448), J A Venn, Litt D, *Pres*	
St Catharine's (1473), F M Rushmore, M A, *Master*	
St John's (1511), Sir R Forsyth Scott M A, *Master*	
Sidney Sussex (1596), G A Weekes, M A, *Master*	
Trinity (1546) Sir J J Thomson, O M M A, Hon Sc D *Master*	
Trinity Hall (1350), H R Dean, M D, *Master*	

Approved Foundation

Selwyn College (1882), G E Newsom, M A *Master*	
Non Collegiate Students (1869), W S Thatcher, M A, *Censor*	

Colleges for Women

Girton College

Mistress, Miss H M Wodehouse, M A	
Vice Mistress Miss H M R Murray M A	
Bursar, Miss E M Smith, M A	
Junior Bursar, Miss K M Robertson M A	
Librarian, Miss H I McMillan, M A	
Secretary, Miss M Clover, M A	

Newnham College

Principal, Miss J P Strachey	
Tutors, Miss E M Chrystal, Miss A B Dale, Mrs Palmer, Miss Steele Smith	
Bursar Mrs Tacy	

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S W 7. 1836, 1900 and 1929,

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON'S BUILDING SCHEME

In 1920 the University of London, with the assistance of a gift of £400,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation of America and a grant from H M Treasury, purchased a site in Bloomsbury immediately to the north of the British Museum, upon which to erect a group of buildings which would form the headquarters of the University. The site, which is rectangular in shape and has an area of about 10½ acres is bounded on the west by Malet Street on the east by Russell Square and Woburn Square, on the north by Byng Place and on the south by Montagu Place (with the British Museum on the other side of the road)

Before the war efforts were made to acquire this site, a considerable sum of money being raised for the purpose but for various reasons the scheme fell through and no further action was taken until 1920 when H M Government bought the site and offered it to the University subject to the condition that King's College should vacate its present buildings in the Strand, the greater part of which are held on a Crown lease at a nominal rent The authorities of King's College were unable to agree to this proposal, and, since the condition could not be fulfilled, the offer lapsed and the site was resold to the vendor by the Government The purchase of the site by the University in 1927 was free from any such condition.

Since its acquisition, the problem of the development of the site for University purposes has been worked out stage by stage With the assistance of the London County Council, parliamentary powers were obtained in 1928 for the closing of certain roadways which crossed the site, so as to secure a self contained estate for the central University area With a view to avoiding inconvenience to the public and the

congestion of thoroughfares the stipulation was made that before these powers were exercised certain of the roads surrounding the site should be widened and the cost borne by the University. The condition having been fulfilled, permission was given in February 1932 by the Minister of Transport with the concurrence of the London County Council and the Holborn Borough Council to the enclosing of the southern portion of the site. This was completed in the early part of 1932.

The buildings to be erected on the site will be mainly for various central institutions and activities for which inadequate or no accommodation exists at present. These include the University Library, the newly established Courtauld Institute of Art, the Institute of Historical Research and the Institute of Education. Suitable quarters will be provided for the central administrative staff, and it is hoped that it will also be possible to erect a large ceremonial hall and an adequate building for the University Union. Certain other institutions, notably the Birkbeck College and the School of Oriental Studies, have been included provisionally in the building programme. With probably one or two exceptions it is not proposed to transfer to the site any of the Colleges of the University, in which the greater part of the teaching work of the University is conducted. The aim is to establish a centre for the University system which extends over the whole of London.

In the preliminary consideration of the question of development the University had the assistance of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., who acted as consultant architect from 1929 to 1931. In June 1931, Mr. Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. was appointed Architect for all the buildings to be erected. Although the scheme will have to be carried out in stages Mr. Holden's first task has been the preparation of a general design for the whole site. It was requisite that any such design should have regard to the immediate and future needs of the University that it should preserve on the site at least as much open space as now exists, and that its scheme of buildings should not be out of harmony with other buildings adjoining the site. This task Mr. Holden has accomplished and his design has been generally approved by the Court and Senate.

Towards the cost of building developments capital grants to an amount of £450,000 have been voted by the London County Council, the Corporation of the City of London have, subject to certain conditions, made a grant of £100,000 towards the cost of the Ceremonial Hall, whilst the Goldsmiths' Company have offered also conditionally £50,000 towards the cost of erecting and equipping the building of the University Library. Mr. Samuel Courtauld has generously provided for the cost of the building for the Courtauld Institute of Art, and the Czech-Slovak Government have promised a substantial sum for a permanent home for the Institute of Slavonic Studies.

DATES OF SESSION 1932–33

1st Term.—October 6 to December 15, 1932.
2nd Term.—January 10 to March 21, 1933.
3rd Term.—April 25 to June 27, 1933.

During the Session 1931–32 the total admissions amounted to 11,018, the number of internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in July 1932, was 11,793.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D., D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellor, John Leigh Smeathman Hatton, M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, Sidney Buxton Loney, M.A.
Principal, Edwin Deller, LL.D.

THE COURT

The Chancellor.
The Vice-Chancellor.
The Chairman of Convocation.
Appointed by the Senate, H. L. Eason, Prof. J. N. G. Filon, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., Sir Ernest Pooley (one vacancy). *By His Majesty in Council*, Sir Charles Addis, Sir George J. Barstow, Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, Sir E. Cooper Perry. *By the I.C.C.*, Sir John W. Gilbert, Sir Oscar E. Warburg. *Co-opted Member*, Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt., F.C.A.

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal. *Heads of the following Schools*—The Provost of University College, The Principals of King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, and East London College, The Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, The Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, The Principals of Royal Holloway College and Westfield College. *Appointed by Convocation*—(*Theology*), Rev. Canon J. A. Douglas, (*Arts*), Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Prof. Sir F. Percy Nunn, Prof. A. W. Reed, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman, (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier, (*Music*), Dr. G. Oldroyd, (*Medicine*), Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., W. G. Spencer, (*Science*), Maj. A. G. Church, C.B., D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Dr. R. H. Pickard, Prof. W. Wilson, (*Engineering*), Roger Smith, (*Economics*) *including Commerce and Industry*) *and Political Science*), Dr. W. H. Coates. *Appointed by the Faculties*—(*Theology*,) Rev. Prof. E. S. Waterhouse, (*Arts*), Prof. H. I. Butler, Rev. Prof. Canon C. Jenkins, Prof. C. J. Sisson, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D. (*Laws*) Prof. D. H. Parry, (*Music*) Prof. P. C. Buck, (*Medicine*), The Rt. Hon. Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, Sir Cuthbert S. Wallace (*Science*), Prof. L. N. G. Filon, Prof. Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, Prof. F. Horton, Prof. J. C. Philip (*Engineering*) Prof. C. L. Fortescue, Prof. I. H. Lamb (*Economics* (*including Commerce and Industry*) *and Political Science*) Prof. A. L. Bowley, (*General Medical Schools*) Dr. A. M. H. Gray, Prof. William Wright. *By University College*, Sir Andrew T. Taylor. *By King's College* (*Theological Department*) Rev. Richard Hanson. *Co-opted Members*, Dr. G. F. Hill, Col. Sir Henry G. Lyons, Prof. Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, Sir Ernest H. Pooley.

Principal Officers.

Clerk of the Court, Harold Claughton, C.B.E., B.A.
Secretary to the Senate, Maurice Webb, C.I.E., M.A.
Registrars (*Academic*) S. J. Worsley, D.S.O.,

M C, B A (*External*) G F Goodchild M A
(*University Extension and Tutorial Classes*) Lea M A
Secretary of Matriculation and School Examination Council, S H Shurrock M A
Goldsmiths Librarian R A Rye
Accountant, Oliver Greenwood F S A A
Sight of Examinations R B P Wallace M A, H B
Secretary to Training Colleges Delegacy, G R Oake B A

Representative in Parliament, Sir Ernest Graham Little (1924)
Public Orator Prof H E Butler, M A

Organisation of Teaching

On January 1 1907 University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, [illegible] except that of Theology, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts Laws Medicine Science Engineering and Economics The Theological Department of the College remains a 'School of the University in the Faculty of Theology Other University Institutions are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road Goldsmiths College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street, the University Observatory in Mill Hill Park the Institute of Education at Southampton Row the Courtauld Institute of Art at Portman Square and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at Torrington Square

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

American History (*Commonwealth Fund*) H H Bellot M A
Anatomy D Mac C Blair M B W E Le Gros Clark D Sc F R C S J E S Frazer F R C S I B Johnston M B Mrs Lucas Keene M B G Elliot Smith, M D F R S, H H Woollard M D, W Wright D Sc
Anatomy (*Clinical*) H A Harris D Sc
Anatomy (*Courtauld*) T Yeates M B
Anthropology B Malinowski D Sc Ph D
Arabic H A R Gibb M A
Archæology (*Yates*) B Ashmole M C M A
Architecture A E Richardson, F R I B A
Astro Physics, A Fowler D Sc, F R S
Aviation (*Zaharoff*), I Bairstow C B E F I
Bacteriology, J W H. Eyre, M D Alexander Fleming M B J C G Ledingham, C M G D Sc F R S, C C Okell, M C B A F W Twort L R C P, F I S, G S Wilson M D
Bacteriology (*Goldsmiths' Company's*), W Bulloch M D, F R S
Bacteriology and Immunology, W W C Topley M D
Belgian Studies and Institutions E Cammaerts, C B E LL D
Biochemistry J C Drummond, D Sc H Raistrick D Sc, R Robison D S O, F R S
Biochemistry (*Courtauld*), E C Dodds, M V O Ph D M D
Botany, F E Fritch, D Sc, Ph D R R Gates, Ph D; Dame Helen C I Gwynne-Vaughan G B E D Sc
Botany (*Hildred Carlile*) W Neilson Jones, M A
Botany (*Quain*), E J Salisbury, D Sc
Chemical Engineering (*Ramsay Memorial*), W E Gibbs D Sc
Chemical Technology, W A Bone D Sc
Chemistry, A J Allmand, M C, D Sc F R S F G Donnan C B E, D Sc, F R S C S Gibson O B E, M Sc C K Ingold, D Sc, J S Moore M A J L Pattington, M B E, D Sc R H Aders Plimmer, D Sc, J F Spencer D Sc C K Tinkler, D Sc, W. B Tuck D Sc
Chemistry (*Daniell*), S Smiles, O B E D Sc, F R S
Do (*Inorganic*) H V A Briscoe, D Sc
Do (*Organic*) J F Thorpe, C B E, D Sc
Do (*Pathological*), C R Harington Ph D
Do (*Physical*), J C Philip, O B E, D Sc S Sugden D Sc
Chemistry as applied to Hygiene, M E Delafield M B, B Ch

Commerce A J Sargent, M A
Do (*Cassel*) A Plant B Com
Dietetics S J Cowell M B
Dutch History & Institutions, Pieter Geyl Litt D
Economic Science and Statistics (*Looke*) F A von Hayek Dr Jur
Economics, L C Robbins, M A
Do Banking and Currency (*Cassel*) J E G Gregory D Sc
Education H R Hamley, M A Sir J Percy Nunn D Litt J D Wilson Litt D
Egyptology (*Edwards*), Sir Flinders Petrie, D C L I B A F R S
Embryology J P Hill D Sc F R S
Engineering C H Lander, C B E D Sc
Civil S M Dixon M Sc, A H Jameson, M Sc M I C E J Purser, M Sc, M K Price Oxley
Civil and Mechanical, E G Coker, D Sc, F R S, E H Lamb, D S C, M Sc
Electrical W C Clinton, B Sc C J Foltes cue O B E M A J J MacGregor Morris, M I E E J K Catterson Smith M Eng
Highway (*Maybury*), R G H Clements M C, M I C E
Mechanical G Cook, D Sc J V Howard, D Sc S L Smith, D Sc, E F D Witchell, B Sc
Municipal (*Chadwick*) M T M Ormsby, F R C Sc
English Language and Literature, J R A Nicoll M A A W Reed, D Lit
Do (*Quain*) R W Chambers D Lit F B A
English Language and Medieval Literature P G Thomas Litt D
English Literature (*Hildred Carlile*), Iascelles Abercrombie Litt D
Do Modern (*Northcliffe*), C. J. Sisson M A
Entomology, J W Munro D Sc
Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, Major Greenwood, D Sc, F R C P, F R S
Ethnology C G Seligman, M D, F R S
Eugenics (*Galton*) Karl Pearson, LL D, F R S
Fine Art (*Slade*), R Schwabe
French and Romance Philosophy (*Fielden*), L M Brandin, Ph D
French Language & Literature, J A Dechamps, D ès L, D Saurat, D ès L, F J Tanquerey, D ès L
French Literature, F Y Eccles, M A
Geography L R. Jones, Ph D, Mrs Ormsby, D Sc Miss E G R Taylor

Geography (*Economic and Regional*), C B Fawcett, D Sc
Geology, P G H Boswell, O B E, D Sc W T Gordon, D Sc F R S E
Do (*Bates Goldsmid*), W B R King, M A
German, H G Atkins D Litt, I A Willoughby, D Litt, J G Robertson, Litt D
Greek, J M MacGregor, M A, M I Smiley M A
Do Modern and Byzantine Hist Lang and Lit (*Koraes*), I H Marshall, M A
Helminthology, R T Leiper, D Sc, F R S
History Miss Hilda Johnstone, M A, Miss A E Levett, M A
Do Central European (*Masaryk*), R W Seton Watson, D Litt
Do Ecclesiastical, Rev Canon C Jenkins D D
Do Economic Miss F E le P Power D Lit L H Lawney, Litt D
Do English (*Astor*), J E Neale M A
Do Imperial (*Rhodes*), A P Newton, D Lit
Do International (*Stevenson*), C K Webster Litt D
Do International (*Stevenson Research*), A J Toynbee, B A
Do Legal, I F T Plucknett, M A
Do Mediæval, F J C Hearnshaw LL D
Do Modern, Miss L M Penson, Ph D
Do Modern French, and Institutions, Paul Vaucher, D ès L
History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c, H H Dodwell, M A
History of Art, W G Constable, M A
Do (*Durning Laurence*), C. T Borenius, D Lit Ph D
History of Medicine, C Singer, M D
Imperial Economic Relations, J Coatman C I L, B A
International Relations (*Cassel*), C A W Manning, M A
Italian, E G Gardner, Litt D, F B A
Latin, H E Butler, M A
Latin (*Hulbert Carlile*), H Williamson, M A
Law —
Commercial & Industrial (*Cassel*) R S T Chorley, M A
Comparative (*Quain*), Sir M S Amos K B E M A K C
Constitutional, J H Morgan, M A, K C
English D H Parry, L L M
International, H A Smith, M A
Roman H T Jolowicz, M A
Logic & Scientific Method, A Wolf, D Lit
Mathematics B B Baker, D Sc, S Chapman D Sc F R S, H Hilton D Sc, A E Jolliffe, M A H Levy, D Sc G F J Temple, D Sc, F R S
Do (*Astor*) G B Jeffery, D Sc F R S
Do Applied and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L N G Filon, F D, D Sc, F R S
Medical Industrial Psychology, M Culpin, M D
Medical Protozoology, J G Thomson, M A
Medicine, O T V de Wesselow D M, T R Elliott, B E, D S O, M D, F R S, A W M Ellis, O B E, M D, F R Fraser, M D, F S Langmead, M D
Metallurgy, Sir Harold Carpenter, Ph D, F R S
Meteorology, Sir Gilbert Walker, C S I, Sc D, F R S
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See p 427

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA Perth W A (1911)

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE Colombo (1921)

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UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG Hong Kong (1911)

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ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (1920)
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LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (1920)
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KING EDWARD VII COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Singapore (1913)

MALTA

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA Valletta (1769

MAURITIUS

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Port Louis (1925)

NEW ZEALAND

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND Wellington (1870)
Canterbury College Christchurch (1873)
University of Otago Dunedin (1869)
University College Auckland (1882)
Victoria University College Wellington (1897)

NEWFOUNDLAND

NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL COLLEGE, St John's (1924)

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY Groote Schuur (1918)
STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY Stellenbosch (1916)
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA Pretoria (1916)
Grey University College Bloemfontein, O F S (1855)
Huguenot University College Wellington C P (1874)
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg Natal (1909)
Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom Transvaal (1922)
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, C P (1855)
Transvaal University College Pretoria, Transvaal (1903)
WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY, Johannesburg (1921)

Professional Education

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS

The Appointments Boards of the several Universities *interview* graduates from Professional and Business employers in need of men or women as Assistants Secretaries or Clerks, &c The Boards are the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges of the Universities Employers with a vacancy should write to 'The Secretary of the Appointments Board, ——— University

ACCOUNTANCY

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES
SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
LONDON ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS
BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS Manchester
SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW
CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS Glasgow
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND

AGRICULTURE

Diploma Courses in *Agriculture* are given at the following Universities —Oxford Cambridge, London Reading Durham Leeds, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Dublin and in *Horticulture* Cambridge, London (Degree Course), Reading (Degree Course)

ABERDEEN North of Scotland Coll of Agric 41 Union Street—*Sec* A A Prosser
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q v*)
AIREDALE AGRIC COLL UNIV COLL DUBLIN Glasnevin Dublin Ireland—*Dir* Prof J P Drew M Sc A R C Sc I
ARCHNECTIVE Ayl (West of Scotland Agric Coll) *Prin Lect* William G R Paterson B Sc N D A
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q v*)
BEAMINSTER (Agric Training Centre for Boys)—*Headmaster* J Skyrm, M A
BELFAST QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (*q v*)
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (*q v*)
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q v*)
CIRENCESTER (Royal Agricultural College)—*Principal* Robert Boutflour M Sc
DAUNTSEY'S SCH (West Lavington Wilts)—*Headmaster*, George W Olive M A
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q v*)
EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE Chelmsford—*Principal*, James Campbell Leslie M A B Sc (Agr)
EDINBURGH (and East of Scotland Coll of Agric) 13 George Sq—*Principal* Professor E Shearer M A, B Sc F R S E
HARPER ADAMS AGRIC COLL (Newport, Shropshire)—*Principal* Charles Crowther, M A Ph D
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE St Augustine Trinidad West Indies—*Sec* Sir Algernon Aspinall C M G C B E 14 Trinity Square E C 3
LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q v*)
LONG ASHTON Univ of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute)—*Director* Prof B T P Barker M A Sc D E P West
LORD WANDSWORTH AGRIC COLL Long Sutton Basingstoke Hants—*Principal* Lt Col W B Little D S O M C
MADRYN CASTLE FARM SCHOOL Pwllheli Carnarvon—*Princ*, Isaac Jones N D A
MIDLAND AGRIC COLL (Sutton Bonington near Loughborough)—*Principal* J Wilburn Ph D
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE Armstrong Coll (*q v*)
NEWTON RIGG Penrith (Farm School)—*Principal* J H Faulder B Sc N D D
NOTTINGHAM Univ Coll (*q v*)
OXFORD UNIVERSITY Institute of Agriculture Engineering
PRESTON Lancs (Harris Institute)—*Principal and Sec* J M Naylor M C
READING UNIVERSITY (*q v*)
ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION Harpenden Herts (Lawes Agric Trust) For Agricultural Research Post Graduate Workers only *Director* Sir E J Russell O B E D Sc F R S
SIR JOHN HAMM AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE Newton Abbot S Devon—*Principal* D R Elwardeskor O B E M A B Sc
S E AGRIC COLL (*see* University of London)
STUDLEY HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN Warwickshire—*Principal* Miss Elkins B Sc N D H
SWANLEY Kent (Horticultural College for Women)—*Principal* Miss Kate Barratt C B E D Sc A R C S
TRURO (Central Tech Sch)—*Princ*, C G M Delahunt M A
USK (Monmouthshire Agric Inst)—*Principal* George Henry Purvis F C S
WISLEY R H S SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley, Surrey)—*Director*, R L Harrow V M H

AIR

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE, Andover

Commandant, Air Commodore P B Joubert de la Ferte, C M G, D S O

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE Cranwell

Commandant, Air Vice Marshal A M Longmore C B D S O

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

(*See also* Technical Education)

Diploma Courses—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Architecture* at Liverpool London Manchester and Sheffield Cambridge grants a Certificate to graduates

SCHOOLS OF ART

ABERDEEN School of Arts and Crafts
BIRMINGHAM Municipal Schools of Arts and Crafts—*Director of Art Education*, H H Holden A R C A
BLACKHEATH School of Arts and Crafts—*Principal* John Platt A R C A
BIDEFORD (CITY OF) College of Art and Crafts—*Principal* W H Meggs F S A M
BRIGHTON Municipal School of Art—*Principal* Wm H Evans A R C A
CARDIFF, Technical College (*q v*)
BRISTOL University College (*q v*)
" Merchant Venturers College (*q v*)
CHELTENHAM, School of Arts and Crafts—*Principal* A Seaton White B Sc
DERBY School of Arts and Crafts—*Principal*, F W Hounsell A I C A
DOVER, School of Art—*Headmaster* J L Robinson A R C A
DUBLIN Metropolitan School of Art Kildare St—*Headmaster*, George Atkinson, R H A
DURHAM UNIVERSITY
EDINBURGH College of Art—*Principal* Hubert J Wellington A R C A *Secretary* F V Rushforth B A *Professors* David Alison R S A Alex Carrick, R S A, John Begg, F R I B A Herbert Hendrie A P C A *Supt of Evening Classes* Healey Hislop
GLASGOW School of Art—*Chairman* John Keppie A R A F R I B A *Interim Director*, James Clavering Inness, R S A Annan Bell, R A R S A *Professors* Wilson A R S A, Alex Ad A R I B A M S D Carleton Smyth
GLASGOW Technical College (*q v*)
HARROW School of Art—*Principal* J C Platt A R E A I C A
HUDDERSFIELD Technical College (*q v*)
LANCASTER (Storey Inst School of Arts and Crafts) *Headmaster* Leonard Barton A R C A.
LEEDS College of Art—*Principal* Douglas S Andrews A I C A
LIVERPOOL University (*q v*)
LONDON—Royal College of Art South Kensington (*see* 'Government Offices')
LONDON—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture Burlington House, W—*Keeper* W W Russell C V O R.A., *Curator* C Genge, *Sec* W R M Lamb, M V O M A *Registrar*, C W Tanner
LONDON—Architectural Association, 34, 35 and 36 Bedford Square W C 1—*Secretary*, F R Yerbury, Hon A R I B A
LONDON—*The Slade School of Fine Art* at University College, Gower Street, under Professor Randolph Schwabe, provides complete

courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture

LONDON —Royal Drawing Society

LONDON —L C C Central School of Arts and Crafts

MANCHESTER School of Architecture and Municipal School of Art —*Prine*, R A Dawson A R C A

NEWCASTLE Armstrong College —*Professor of Fine Art*, Allan D Mainds, A R.S A

NOTTINGHAM, City School of Art —*Principal*, J Else, A R B S

OXFORD, *The Ruskin School of Drawing* at the Ashmolean Museum —*Principal* Albert Rutherston (Ruskin Master of Drawing) Complete courses in all branches of Drawing Painting and Design

READING UNIVERSITY (*q v*)

SHEFFIELD College of Arts and Crafts Arundel Street —*Principal*, J E Sunderland, A R C A

WALLASEY, School of Art —*Prine*, W Green, A.R C A

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

(*See also* **Technical Education**)

The Royal Institute of British Architects grants the diplomas **L R I B A ARIBA** and **F R I B A** The R I B A Board of Architectural Education controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout the Empire The following Schools are recognised by the R I B A for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination and in the case of those Schools marked * from its Final Examination

*School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, *Aberdeen*

**Birmingham* School of Architecture

*Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, *Cardiff*

*School of Architecture *Edinburgh* College of Art

**Glasgow* School of Architecture

*School of Architecture *Leeds* College of Art

*Liverpool School of Architecture University of *Liverpool*

*School of Architecture, The Architectural Association *London*

*Bartlett School of Architecture, University of *London*

*School of Architecture, University of *Manchester*

R W A School of Architecture, *Bristol*

School of Architectural Studies, University of *Cambridge*

School of Architecture, *Leicester* College of Arts and Crafts

Department of Architecture, The Northern Polytechnic *London*

School of Architecture, The Polytechnic Regent Street, *London*

Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of *Durham*) *Newcastle upon Tyne*

School of Architecture *Nottingham*

School of Architecture, University of *Sheffield*

School of Architecture Municipal School of Arts and Crafts *Southend on Sea*

School of Architecture, University College, *Dublin, Irish Free State*

*School of Architecture, University of *Sydney Australia*

School of Architecture, University of *Manitoba, Canada*

*School of Architecture, McGill University, *Montreal Canada*

*Department of Architecture University of *Toronto, Canada*

School of Architecture School of Art *Bombay India*

*School of Architecture *Auckland* University College *New Zealand*

*School of Architecture, University of *Cape Town South Africa*

*School of Architecture, University of *Witwatersrand, South Africa*

BREWING

INSTITUTE OF BREWING, Brewers Hall, Addle Street, E C 2 *Sec*, W H Bird, F C I S

CHEMISTRY

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 30 Russell Square, W C 1 — *President* Dr G C Clayton, C B E F M P *Registrar and Sec*, R B Pilcher, O B E

Fellows (F I C) and Associates (A I C) are admitted after due training and examination

CHIROPODY

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY 33 Fitzroy Sq, W 1 — *Sec* A Phillips F C I S

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Commercial Students are well served by a number of independent schools or colleges in which class or private tuition is given or coaching undertaken by correspondence Schools of Commerce can be found in practically every town Book keeping Office Routine, Shorthand Languages, are the usual subjects Nearly every Education Authority has its system of Evening Institutes (Session—September to Easter and sometimes July) in which tuition may be obtained in most Commercial and Technical subjects Classes are either free or subject to nominal charges

The *London County Council* has Junior and Senior Evening Institutes to serve every district in the Metropolis A child joining direct from an elementary day school and attending regularly can obtain all evening training from 6*d* upwards A postcard addressed to the L C C making a request for details will be promptly answered

In addition to the Secondary Schools in London at which various stages of commercial training are included in the general subjects the L C C has a series of voluntary and low fee Day Continuation Schools at which commercial and trade subjects are taught to children over 14 years The L C C has also several Central Schools at which free training is given to children at 17 years in general education with either a commercial or industrial bias

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9 Buckingham Gate, S W 1
Telephone Whitehall 9000

Commandant Vice Admiral L G Preston C B (from Jan 16 1933)

Naval Instructor, Capt B H Ramsay M V O I N

Army Instructor, Brigadier A F Brooke D S O

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Sec and Librarian Maj L A Clemens, O B E, M C

DENTAL

Dental study may be followed at most of the Universities and at any of the recognised Dental Schools in the British Isles Dental Degrees are conferred by most of the Universities Diplomas are granted by certain Universities and

also by the Licencing Corporations (the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow)

ANY UNREGISTERED PERSON practising, or holding himself out as being prepared to practise Dentistry renders himself liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £100 and Dentistry is defined as including advice, attendance or treatment in connexion with the fitting of artificial teeth

DENTAL BOARD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM 44 Hallam Street W 1—*Chairman*, Rt Hon Sir F D Acland, Bt, M P, *Registrar*, Norman C King

GUY'S HOSPITAL DENTAL SCHOOL London Bridge, S E 1—*Dean*, Prof T B Johnston, M B Ch B *Sub Dean* F Bocquet Bull M R C S L R C P, L D S, *Sec*, J H E Winston

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY 32a Leicester Square, W C 2—*Dean*, H Stobie, M R C S I R C P, L D S *Sec*, Miss H M Duncan

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—*q v.*

DOMESTIC SUBJECTS

Degree and Diploma Courses—The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Domestic Science* are Bristol (B Sc—Domestic Science), London Household and Social Science), Diploma Courses at Reading and Sheffield

ABERDEEN, Miss Dunnett *Head* (Domestic Science Department, Robert Gordon's Technical College)

BATH, Miss King *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College, Long Acre)

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY, *Principal* Miss M Michael (Municipal College of Domestic Subjects 3 Great George Street)

CARDIFF Miss E M Davies, B Sc., *Principal* (Training College of Domestic Arts St Andrew's Place)

EDINBURGH (Edinburgh College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent and 11 Walker Street)

GLASGOW, Miss Melvin J P *Principal* (Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1, Park Drive C 3)

GLOUCESTER, Miss Whitaker *Principal* (Training Coll of Domestic Science, Barrack Square associated with Bristol University).

LEEDS, Miss Jumpei, *Principal* (Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft Vernon Rd)

LEICESTER Miss M Willcock, *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College University Road)

LIVERPOOL Miss C A Kemp *Principal* (City Technical College for Women and E L Calder College of Domestic Science, Colquitt Street)

LONDON Miss E Gladys Clarke, O B E, *Principal* (National Training College of Domestic Subjects, Buckingham Palace Road, S W 1)

LONDON, Miss Helen Masters *Head* (Domestic Science Dept, Battersea Polytechnic S W 11)

LONDON, Miss Maughan, M Sc, *Principal* (National Society's Training College, Berridge House, West Hampstead, N W 6)

MANCHESTER Miss Cook M A *Principal* (Municipal Training College of Housecraft, High Street, Chorlton on Medlock)

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Miss A Redford, *Principal* (Northern Counties Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, Northumberland Road)

DRAMA.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H B Tree, 1904), 62 64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W C 1—*President*, Henry Ainley, *Principal*, Kenneth R Barnes, M A

ENGINEERING.

Diploma Courses—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Engineering* are—Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Sheffield, Edinburgh and Dublin

(*See also* Technical Education)

ESTATE MANAGEMENT

COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, 35 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C 2—*Principal*, B W Adkin, F S I *Sec* R C Hadland, M A.

FIRE FIGHTING.

FIREMEN'S SCHOOL, Brighton, Sussex—*Director* C Birch

FORESTRY.

Diploma Courses—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Forestry* are Oxford, Cambridge, Wales (Bangor) and Edinburgh

IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE, Oxford—*Director*, Prof R S. Troup, C I E, D Sc, F P S

CAMBRIDGE—School of Forestry

BANGOR—Univ Coll of N Wales.

EDINBURGH—Coll of Forestry

GEOGRAPHY

Degree and Diploma Courses—Liverpool and Birmingham give Degree Courses in *Geography*, Diploma Courses at Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Liverpool Manchester, Wales (Aberystwyth) and Edinburgh

JOURNALISM.

LONDON UNIVERSITY Courses in Journalism are provided by the University in co operation with University College, Gower Street, King's College, Strand, or Bedford College, Regents Park

LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 57 Gordon Square, W C 1—*Principal*, Sir Max Pemberton

LEGAL.

Degree Courses—The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Law* (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield Wales Aberdeen Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates for Solicitor from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland

THE INNS OF COURT
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[The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

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Secretary and Librarian, R A Riches
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(25 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W C 2)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.]

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Constitutional Law J H Morgan, K C
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FACULTY OF ADVOCATES
(Parliament Square, Edinburgh.)

[Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.]

Dean of Faculty Sir William Chree LL D K C
Vice Dean J S Fleadbetter K C
Treasurer A C Black O B L K C
Keeper of the Library R C Henderson K C
Clerk of Faculty, J K Wardlaw Bulmer
Agent, William C Johnston D K S

IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan 11 1926) the Law Courts Belfast—*Treasurer* (until Dec 31 1932) The Rt Hon Mr Justice Brown *Under Treas and Librarian*, A Newton Anderson The Society of King's Inn Dublin controls admissions to the Free State Bar

THE LAW SOCIETY
(100–113 Chancery Lane, W C 2.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales Number of members, 10 334.]

President 1932 33 C F Barry
Vice President Sir Reginald Poole B A
Secretary Edmund Ralph Cook C B E

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE (containing Representatives of the Council of Provincial Law Societies and of Law Students)—*Chairman*, I H Bischoff *Principal and Director of Legal Studies* G R Y Radcliffe M A *Reader*, H O Danckwerts M A *Lecturers* R R Formoy, M A I L M F Gahan, M A B C I, LL B P A Landon M A R Segal M A L B Lillard, B A, L C S Wade M A, LL M *Lecturer in Commercial Law* R Moelwyn Hughes, B A, LL B (and eleven tutors) *Accounts*, S W Rowland LL B, F C A *Clerk to the Committee* A D Bowers

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects and the classes are open to all students, whether articled clerks or otherwise on payment of the prescribed fees Studentships of £40 per annum are offered by the Council each year

Poor Persons Committee

Room 785, Royal Courts of Justice, W C 2

The Poor Persons Committee for London is a Committee formed by the Law Society—*Secretary* Adrian Hassall Short

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H M SIGNET
(Parliament Square Edinburgh)

[Writers to the Signet are authorised to append to their names the letters W S.]

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Secretary, A B Barty, LL B, Dunblane

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LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND

The Incorporated Law Society of Ireland keeps a register of Solicitors in the Irish Free State
Secretary, W G Wakely, Solicitors Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 26–27 Bedford Square, W C 1—*Sec* P S J Welsford F I S A

MASSAGE

CHARTERED SOCIETY OF MASSAGE AND MEDICAL GYMNASTICS Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square W C 1—*Sec* Miss E M Templeton *Examinations Sec*, Miss H Butchard

MEDICAL

Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognised Medical Schools in the British Isles Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam St, W 1—*President* Sir Norman Walker M D *Registrars England* Norman C King *Scotland* Thomas H Graham O B E 12 Queen Street Edinburgh *Ireland*, Richard J E Roe 35 Dawson Street Dublin

Any unregistered person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act 1815 The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration or that they are recognised by law is made an offence by the Medical Act 1858 No unregistered person can give a valid certificate required by law or hold an appointment at a hospital or on a ship &c or obtain dangerous drugs or treat venereal disease

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES 20 Portland Place W 1—*Chairman* Miss Ellen Mary Musson C B E R R C I I D *Registrar* Miss Marian Scott Riddell, R R C

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD 1 Queen Annes Gate Buildings S W 1—*Chairman* J S Fairbairn, M B F C P F R C S F C O G *Secretary* H G Westley M A L I B

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE—Clinical practice comprises a service of 785 beds Number of cases in 1931 in patients 10 552 out patients 95 121 85 house appointments (37 resident) annually Over 600 clinical appointments available annually for students Scholarships and prizes to the total value of over £1 500 awarded each year *Dean of the Medical College* W Girling Ball F R C S

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL—The largest general hospital in England 839 beds in patients 1931, 14,304, out patients, 81 389 attendances 492,645, over 170 appointments are made annually from students of the College recently qualified Resident appointments carry board and residence Research Funds to the value of approximately £113,000 Scholarships to the value of £1,084 Prizes are awarded annually, including 6 entrance scholarships of the value of £706—*Dean*, Prof William Wright, D Sc, *Sec*, E I Burdon

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 649. Number of new out-patients in 1931, 122,867 Clinical clerkships and dresserships held by all students Resident appointments after qualification carry free board and residence Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1 000 are awarded annually Residential college and club for students adjoining the hospital—*Dean*, Prof I B Johnston, M B, Ch B, *Sub Dean* J J Conybeare M D, *Sec*, J H F Winston

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228)—644 beds, numerous prizes and scholarships, 50 house appointments and clinical assistantships open to qualified students twice yearly, clinical clerkships and dresserships are held without extra fees The School Buildings are among the most complete in London Fees, £50 per annum A Residential Club includes dining club, reading and billiard rooms as well as resident accommodation for 60 students—*Medical Sec* R J C Thompson, C M G, D S O, M D, M R C P

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon Numerous scholarships, &c and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum—*Dean*, Anthony Feiling M D

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 470 Two entrance scholarships, value £100 each, also two of £90 and £60 for students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities Total value of scholarships and prizes awarded annually exceeds £1 000.—*Dean*, I Izod Bennett M D F R C P, *Secretary*, R A Foley

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds 351 In patients 1931 5 550 Out patients 1931 45 827 Five entrance scholarships, value £210 to £200, awarded annually in July—*Dean*, Dr C M Wilson *Sec* B E Matthews B A

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Number of beds, 300 In patients 1931 5 000, Out patients 27 000—*Dean* Eric A Crook, M A, M Ch F R C S

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Beds, 240—*Dean*, Sir Stanley Woodwark, C M G, C B E M D

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, University St, W C 1—530 beds A School of Final Medical Studies Recently the recipient from the *Rockefeller Foundation* of New York of £835,000 for the advancement of medical education and research Under this benefaction considerable additions have been made to the Hospital and Medical School One of the Schools with Teaching Units in Medicine, Obstetric Medicine and Surgery Forty seven appointments open to students and paid appointments to the annual value of over £2,000 Scholarships and Exhibitions to the value of over £1,000 awarded annually There is a Students Resident Hostel adjoining the school The *National Dental Hospital* Great Portland Street forms the Dental Department and Dental School of University College Hospital—*Dean* A M H Gray, C B E M D I R C P, F R C S, *Sec*, R Sloley, *Vice Dean*, Gwynne Williams, M S, F R C S, *Sub Dean (for Dental Students)*, J L Dudley Buxton L M S S A, L D S

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (Medical and Dental Schools) Denmark Hill, S E 5—Number of beds, 384 Entrance Scholarships of a total value of £1,530 are offered annually Four tutors and six Registrars are appointed annually, and sixteen Resident Medical Officers are elected half yearly, from among the qualified students—*Dean*, J A Drake, M D, *Sec*, S C Ranner, M A

LISTER INST OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Bridge Road, S W 1 (Sloane 2182)—*Director*, Prof J C G Ledingham, C M G, M.B.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St, Brunswick Sq, W C.—Scholarships of the annual value of over £1,900 are awarded each year. Clinical work is carried out at the Royal Free and various Special Hospitals. Many appointments open to qualified students. Students' chambers are provided in connexion with Medical School. Courses for dental students in conjunction with Royal Dental Hospital.—*Dean*, Miss Bolton, M D, B S. *Warden and Sec*, Miss L M Brooks.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, Keppel St, Gower St, W C 1.—*Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*.—Three courses of study annually. *Diploma in Public Health*.—One year's course. *Diploma in Bacteriology*.—One year's course. *Epidemiology and Vital Statistics*.—Three monthly course. *Dean*, Professor W W Jameson, *Sec*, R W Harris.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S W 1.—*Commdt*, Maj Gen R B Ainsworth, D S O, O B E, K H P.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL of London and School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W C. *Sec*, Miss H M Duncan.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S E 10. *Director of Medical Studies*, Surgeon Capt S Bradbury, M B, R N.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS

WEST LONDON POST GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W 6.—Continuous instruction, for graduates only. Three months Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 9 guineas, one month, 4 guineas; 2 months, 7 guineas.

BRITISH POST GRADUATE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd, W 6.

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE. *Dreadnought* Hospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post Graduates only).—250 beds.

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Aberdeen University
Birmingham General and Queen's Hospitals
Birmingham University
Bristol Royal Infirmary and General Hospital
Bristol University
Cambridge University
Durham University
Edinburgh University
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School
Glasgow, St Mungo's College
Glasgow, Western Medical School
Ireland, Dublin University
Ireland, National University
Ireland, Queen's University
Leeds University
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary
Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital
Liverpool University
Manchester University
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill
Oxford University
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland
Scotland, Universities of
Sheffield University
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[The income (£155 6s 3d) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education for the maintenance of City

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Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford Cambridge Durham, London, Birmingham* and *Victoria Manchester*, the *University of Wales* the *University of Edinburgh Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*

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A complete training in musicianship is offered to students of both sexes whether intending to take up music as a profession or otherwise 72 scholarships are offered for competition periodically All students must take the full curriculum
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[Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII then Prince of Wales Fellows (F R C M), Graduates (G R C M) Honorary Associates (Hon A R C M) and Honorary Members (Hon R C M) are elected by the Council Associates (A R C M) by an examination held three times a year Graduates of the Royal School of Music London (G R S M London) by yearly examination jointly with the R A M Pupils (1932) about 700, over 80 being Scholars and Exhibitioners]
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GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (1880),
(Corporation of London)
John Carpenter Street E C 4
[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L G S M) and of Associateship (A G S M) open to students of eight terms standing and over These diplomas are recognized by the Royal Society as qualifications for inclusion in the Teachers Register]
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Professors 96 in number

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INCORPORATED LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
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Principal, T H Yorke Trotter, M A, Mus. Doc

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Mandeville Place Manchester Square W 1
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Adjutant Lt Col A R Newling
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ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
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Secretary, Store Officer Cashier, &c, A Back house
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ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Keyham
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Cashier, Paym Capt B W G Cook, OBE, RN (ret)
Chief Officer, Lieut Com S I P Leo RN
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Chaplains, Rev A D Gilbertson, MA, Rev J W Evans BA
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Exmouth (L C C) moored off Grays, Essex Boys trained for Royal Navy and Merchant Navy and for employment in naval and military bands Only boys of good character are received —*Capt Supt* Rear Adm H S Currey, DSO, *Paymaster* Capt S H Flinn

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TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa* off Greenhithe, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa Training Ship)
TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall* off Denton Gravesend (Reformatory Ship). *Supt*, Capt G C Woodward, RN, *Sec*, Rear Adm J I Bush, CBE, 30 Coleman Street E C 2
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The British Optical Association examines candidates for Fellowship (F B O A)

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Director, Prof Sir E Denison Ross, C I E, Ph D
Secretary, J H Lindsay, M A

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PHYSICAL TRAINING

Training Colleges for Women Teachers

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BIRMINGHAM (Anstey P T Coll, Chester Rd, Erdington)—*Principal* Miss M E Squire
CHELSEA (Coll of Physical Education for Women Polytechnic Manresa Road S W 3) —*Principal*, F J Harlow, M B E, Ph D, *Headmistress* May Fountain
DARTFORD Kent (Bergman Osterberg P T Coll) *Principal*, Miss R H Grecnall
DENMARK HILL P T Coll and School of Massage Sunray Avenue Herne Hill, S E 24
LIVERPOOL (P T Coll, Barkhill, Aigburth)—*Principal*, Miss Irene M Marsh
LONDON SCHOOL OF DALCROZE EURHYTHMICS (23 Store St W C 1)
MANCHESTER (P T Coll, Fieldgarth, Norman Rd Rusholme)
QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSE P T COLL, Kensington Gore S W 7

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BONAR LAW COLLEGE, Ashridge, Berkhampsted, Herts

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Diploma Courses —The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Social Study* are Oxford London Birmingham Bristol, Leeds Liverpool St Andrews, Edinburgh and Glasgow

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Principal, A Barratt Brown, M A
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Secretary, F Smith

SECRETARIAL.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 6 London Wall, E C 2

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

See also '**Commercial Education**"

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester* and *Sheffield*, *Wales St Andrews Glasgow* and *Edinburgh, Dublin, National University of Ireland*, and the *Queen's University* of *Belfast*

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PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Saltram Crescent, W —*Principal*, F H Reid B Sc, M I M E

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART Oxford Road, Putney, S W 15 —*Principal*,

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton S W 4 *Principal*, F E Drury M Sc

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION High Street Poplar, E —*Principal*, J Paley Yorke, M Sc A M I E E

SCHOOL OF PHOTO ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E C 4 —*Principal* A J Bull, M Sc

SCHOOL OF REPAIR DISTRIBUTION 66 Horseferry Road S W 1 —*Principal* S A Williams M A

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street Hoxton N (*branch at* Old Castle Street L C C School) —*Principal*, J Reed, M B E

SMITHFIELD MEAT TRADES INSTITUTE, Great Saffron Hill, E C 1 —*Principal* W H Nevell

SOUTH EAST LONDON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Lewisham High Road, S E 4 —*Principal* G A Robinson B Sc Eng, M I Mech E, M I Struct E M R San I

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Vincent Square, S W, with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART —*Principal* J N Long D Sc Eng (London) A M I Mech E *Head* (School of Art), Walter Bayes A R W S

Polytechnics aided by the L C C

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BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC Borough Road S E 1 —*Principal*, J W Bispham O B E M A B Sc

CHELSEA POLYTECHNIC Manresa Road, Chelsea, S W 3 —*Princ*, F J Harlow B Sc M B E Ph D

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields E C 2 —*Director*, J W Ramsbottom, M A M Com

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, St John Street, E C 1 —*Principal*, S C Laws, M A M Sc

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Holloway Road, N 7 —*Principal*, T J Drakeley, D Sc

NORTH WESTERN POLYTECHNIC Prince of Wales Road N W 5 —*Principal*, F E Rowett, D Sc M A

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W 1 The Poly comprises on its educational side, a Day School of Commerce, an Evening School of Commerce, a Dept of Industrial Administration and Business Management, and a School of Modern Languages —*Director of Education*, D Humphrey B A B Sc

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Aldgate —*Principal*, G Patchin, A R S M

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William St, Woolwich, S E 18 —*Principal*, E Mallett, D Sc, M I E E, A M Inst C E F P S

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CAMPDEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Lancaster Road W 11 —*Principal*, Miss G L Abbot

CORDWAINERS TECHNICAL COLLEGE, St John's Lane Finsbury, E C 1 —*Principal*, B Woollwick, D I C A I C Sc, B Sc, A B S I

GOLDSMITHS COLLEGE, New Cross, S E 14 —*Warden*, A E Dean, M A, M Litt

KING EDWARD VII NAUTICAL SCHOOL (British Sailors Society) 680 Commercial Road, E 14 —*Secretary*, Herbert E Barker

LEATHERSELLERS TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Lower Bridge Road, S E 1 —*Principal*, M C Lamb

MARY WARD SETTLEMENT Tavistock Place, W C 1 —*Hon Warden*, Horace Fleming, M A J P

MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S E 1 —*Principal*, Eva M Hubback M A

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ST MARTIN'S SCHOOL OF ART, 107 Charing Cross Road, W C 2—*Princ* G R Woolway A R C A

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics except the Northampton Polytechnic, and to Goldsmiths' College A School of Art is also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at the South London Technical Art School 122 124 Kennington Park Road

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS

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Mathematics S Chapman F R S H Levy D Sc F R S F
Physics G P Thomson F R S A O Rankine O B E D Sc A Fowler F R S (*Astro Physics*) Sir Gilbert T Walker C S I Sc D F R S (*Meteorology*) A F C Pollard (*Instrument Design—Mechanical*)

Royal School of Mines

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Mining Geology P G H Boswell O B E F R S C G Cullis D Sc
Metallurgy Sir Harold Carpenter D Sc F R S
Oil Technology P G H Boswell C B E F R S

City and Guilds (Engineering) College

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Dean and Professor of Civil Engineering S M Dixon, M A M Sc B A I
Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power C H Lander C B E D Sc
Electrical Engineering C L Fortescue O B E
Aeronautics L Bairstow C B E F R S

City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College E C 2

(1) *City Guilds Engineering College* (*see* Imperial College of Science and Technology)
(2) *South London Technical Art School* 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road S E
(3) *Department of Technology* 31 Brechin Place S W 7

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering) —*Principal* Maurice Wilson M Inst C E
EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).
FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 62–70 Southampton Row W C 1 —*Princ*, A Russell D Sc L L D F R S
INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated) 50 Doughty St, W C 1 —*Sec*, C L T Beeching O B E
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Motor) 307–311 Regent Street, W 1 —*Head of School*, Philip Kemp M Sc
SCHOOL OF MOTOR BODY AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLE BUILDING (The Polytechnic Regent St W 1) —*Head of Dept*, A E Holbrow
SOUTH OF ENG COLL OF PHARMACY 186 Clapham Rd S W 9 —*Principal* H Lucas F C S
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ENGLISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES

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ASHTON UNDER LYNE (Heginbottom) —*Principal* Major H Collins B Sc
BAGULEY AND RAWTENSTALL —*Headmaster* John T Hurst B A
BARNSLEY (Mining and Technical Coll and Sch of Arts) —*Princ* D Paton Grubb, B Sc
BARROW IN FURNESS —*Princ*, David Hardman, M Sc
BATH (Municipal) —*Principal*, L J Castle O B E, M C, B Sc
BATLEY (Technical College and School of Arts and Crafts) —*Principal*, N B Radcliffe M Sc A M I E E
BIRKENHEAD (Technical Coll Frankmere) —*Princ* J E Lloyd Barnes M Eng M I Mech E
BIRMINGHAM (Central Technical Coll) —*Princ*, D Stirling Anderson Ph D M I Mech E
(Vittoria St —For Jewellers and Silversmiths) —*Headmaster* W T Blackband
(Vittoria Junior School of Arts and Crafts) —*Headmaster* J L Umbers M C
(Technical Coll Handsworth) —*Princ*, W E Harrison B Sc A R C S
(Technical Coll Aston) —*Princ* Raymond R Butler M Sc F I C F C S
BLACKBURN (Municipal) —*Head*, W Wilkinson, O B E F T I
BLACKPOOL —*Princ* W Jones
BOLTON (Municipal) —*Director*, John A Cox, M A
BOOTLE (Municipal) —*Headmaster* R A McMillan, B Sc
BOURNEMOUTH (Municipal) —*Princ* C E Walker, M A B Sc
BRADFORD (Technical Coll) —*Princ*, H Richardson M Sc
BRIERLEY HILL STAFFS (Technical Inst) —*Princ*, J H Dukes B Com
BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT (Technical Sch) —*Princ and Sec* J S Hird M A
BRIGHTON (Municipal) —*Princ*, W Mansergh Varley, M A
BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers) —*See* English University Colleges
BURNLEY (Municipal) —*Princ*, W Munn Pankin, M Sc
BURTON ON TRENT (Municipal) —*Head Teacher* A P Bakewell
BURY (Municipal) —*Princ* M Tomlinson M A
CAMBORNE (School of Metalliferous Mining) —*Princ* R A Thomas, M I M M
CAMBRIDGE (School of Arts and Crafts and Technology)
CANTERBURY (Sidney Cooper School of Arts and Crafts) —*Princ*, Harold Waite, R B A
CARLISLE (Tech Sch and Sch of Chemistry) —*Princ*, A Hopwood, D Sc, A R C S, F I C
CHAILEY, Sussex (Heritage Craft Schools for the instruction of crippled children, age 3 to 14 years, discharged at 16).—*Founder & Hon Sec* Mrs C W Kimmins
CHATHAM —*Princ* I Keen, M A

CHELTENHAM —*Princ*, Ernest Ivamy M A
CHESTERFIELD (Techn Coll) — *Princ*, W R Parsonage, B Sc, M I Mech E
CHORLEY (Munic) — *Head Master*, J R Nightingale
COLCHESTER —*Sec*, G C Holland
COLNE (Munic) —*Princ*, M Robinson B Sc
COVENTRY (Techn Coll) —*Princ* D R. Mac Lachlan B Sc, A M I Mech E.
CREWE (Technical Coll) —*Princ*, J Smith, M B E, M Eng
CROYDON (Central), S Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic) —*Princ*, W Thomson M A B Sc
DARLINGTON (Techn Coll) — *Princ*, J. W Angles M Sc M I Mech E
DARTFORD (Kent C) —*Princ*, W McBrietney, B Sc
DARWEN (Munic)—*Princ*, L G Whiteley
DEWSBURY (Munic Techn Coll and Sch of Art) —*Princ*, H Wright, B Sc
DONCASTER (Techn Coll) —*Princ*, G Lawton Th D, B Sc, A I C
DOVER (Sch of Sci and Tech, Ladywell) — *Org Master*, H H Jacques, B Sc
DUDLEY —*Princ*, Arnold W Gibson, B Sc
DURHAM (Johnston Sch) —*Princ*, J Cleminson, M Sc.
EAST HAM —*Princ*, W T Clough, A R C S
EDITH —*Princ*, W Neagle, B Sc
GATESHEAD —*Princ*, H Livingston B Sc
GILLINGHAM (Medway Tech Coll) —*Princ*, Charles Colles, B Sc
GLOUCESTER —*Princ*, R Leach, B Sc
GRIMSBY —*Princ*, A P Williams, B A
GUILDFORD —*Princ*, F S Tosswill O B E
HALIFAX (Munic) —*Princ*, A R Boeree M A B Sc, F I C
HARROGATE —*Princ*, W E C Jalland, M Sc
HARROW —*Princ*, J G Platt, A R C A
HERTFORD (William Baker Technical School) —*Governor* Rev F C Macdonald
HOLWICH (Ry Mech Inst)—*Princ*, E Blake more A M I E E.
HUDDERSFIELD —*Princ*, J F Hudson, M A
HULL (Munic Techn Coll) —*Princ*, E P Bates, M A
IPSWICH (Sch of Engineering) —*Princ*, W E Double, A I Mech E
(Women's Evening Coll.)—*Principal* Miss J Holmblow
ISLEWORTH (Spring Grove Poly) —*Princ*, C A Wood M A
KEIGHLEY —*Princ*, W Healey, B Sc, M I Mech E
LANCASTER (Storey Inst Tech Coll) —*Head master* Francis H Mould, B Sc, A R C S
LEEDS (Techn Coll) —*Princ*, T H Everett B Sc
LEICESTER (College of Technology) — *Princ* L W Kershaw B Sc I C S
LEIGH (Munic) —*Princ* J Ioft B Sc
LINCOLN —*Princ* E R Walter, M Sc
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LOUGHBOROUGH —*Princ*, H Schofield, M B E, Ph D
MACCLESFIELD —*Princ*, S Lawton
MAIDSTONE —*Princ* James Quick
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MORLEY —*Princ*, C F Thetford, B Sc, A R C Sc
NELSON (Munic) —*Princ*, George Mutch, B A
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NEWPORT, Mon —*Princ*, G R Bennett M B E, B Sc
NORTHAMPTON (Coll of Technology) —*Principal*, J Blakeman M A, M Sc
NORTHWICH (Verdin) —*Princ*, W S Osborn, B Sc
NORWICH (Munic) —*Princ*, Howard A Costigan, B Sc, Ph D, F C S
NOTTINGHAM (City School of Art) —*Principal*, J Else A R B S
OLDHAM (Munic) — *Princ*, H G Taylor, M Sc
OXFORD (Sch of Arts and Crafts) —*Princ*, J H Brookes
PETERBOROUGH (County Techn Sch for Soke) —*Princ*, J H Davies, Ph D
PLYMOUTH (Central Sch of Arts and Crafts) — *Headmaster* David H Hodge, A M C
PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT (Techn Coll) — *Princ*, W S Templeton, M A, B Sc
PORTSMOUTH (Munic) — *Princ*, Leonard B Benny, M A
PRESTON (Harris Inst) —*Princ*, T M Naylor, M Sc
RADCLIFFE —*Princ*, Hubert Boardman
READING —*See* University
REDRUTH (Munic) —*Princ*,
ROCHDALE (Munic) — *Princ and Sec*, J E Holden
ROCHESTER —*Princ*, J E Phillips M A
ROTHERHAM (Coll of Technology and Art) — *Princ* F C Clarke, A R C Sc, B Sc
RUGBY (Coll of Techn and Arts) —*Princ*, P I Kitchen B Sc
ST HELENS (Munic) —*Princ*, J W Simpkin, M Sc
SALFORD (Royal Technical Coll) —*Principal*, John A Hartley
SHEFFIELD University (*q v*)
SHREWSBURY —*Princ*, A E White B A B Sc
SMETHWICK (Munic)—*Princ*, H Gallatt, B Sc
SOUTHAMPTON (Hartley Univ Coll)—*See* 'English University Colleges'
SOUTHPORT (Manchester Road) — *Princ*, F Blomley, B Com
SOUTH SHIELDS (Marine Sch) —*Princ*, H R Cullen, M A
STOCKPORT (Coll for Further Education) — *Princ* G Wood, M Sc
STOKE ON-TRENT (Longton Sutherland Inst) — *Princ*, H G Belasco B Sc
STRATFORD (G E Mechanics Inst, L & N E Ry) —*Sec*, Francis G Perry
SUNDERLAND (Munic) —*Princ*, E R Verity, B Sc
SUTTON COLDFIELD (Munic, Tech and Art Sch) —*Princ* R A Pritchard, M A
SWINDON —*Princ*, W Blacklock, B Sc
TODMORDEN (Munic) —*Princ*, C L Berry, M A.
TONBRIDGE —*Princ*, J Lister Ph D A R C Sc
TOTTENHAM (Poly) —*Princ*, H P Shallard, M A
TUNBRIDGE WELLS —*Princ*, J Lister, Ph D, A I C Sc
WAKEFIELD —*Princ*, N Tunstall, B Sc
WALSALL (Tech Coll) —*Princ*, F E Thompson, A R C S, F I C, F C S
WARRINGTON (Munic)—*Princ*, C Bottomley, M A
WEDNESBURY (County) —*Princ*, T G. Bamford, M Sc
WELLINGBOROUGH *Princ*, F J Thorpe, B.Sc.

WEST BROMWICH (Kenrick Techn Coll) —*Princ*, R C Prescott M Sc M I Mech E
WEST HAM (Munic Coll)—*Princ*, T C Baillie, M A D Sc
WIDNES (Munic) —*Princ*, J H Crabtree, A R C Sc B Sc
WIGAN (Mining and Techn Coll) —*Princ*, T E S Ross M C B Sc Ph D
WILLENHALL—*Princ*, William Blakemore
WIMBLEDON (Techn Coll) —*Princ* J O Sibree B Sc
WOLVERHAMPTON (Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Tech Coll)—W E Fisher, D Sc
WOLVERTON (Techn Coll)—*Princ*, E G Milner, A R C S B Sc
WORCESTER (Victoria Inst)—*Headmaster*, H E Hawtin M A
WORKINGTON (County)—*Princ*, A B Coles, M A
YARMOUTH (Munic)—*Princ*, J Parkin B Sc
YORK (Tech Inst)—*Princ*, Thomas H Jones, M Sc

WELSH TECHNICAL COLLEGES

CARDIFF (City Techn Coll)—*Princ*, Charles Coles, B Sc
SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES (Pontypridd)—*Princ*, (Vacant)
SWANSEA—*Princ*, J Gilbert Jones, M Sc

SCOTTISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES

ABERDEEN (Robert Gordon's)—*Sec & Registrar*, James McKenzie
EDINBURGH (Heriot Watt Coll) — *Principal*, J Cameron Smail O B E, F R S E
GLASGOW (Royal Techn Coll)—*Director* H F Stockdale L L D
GLASGOW (Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial Coll)—*Director* T Pettigrew Young M B E, D Litt *Sec*, S S Forsyth, F C I S
PAISLEY (Tech Coll and Sch of Art)—*Princ*, L F Richardson, D Sc, F R S

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS (Manx Techn Coll for Women)—*Princ*, Miss D V Stubbs

IRISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES

BELFAST (Munic) —*Princ*, John Earls B A
DUBLIN (Roy Coll of Science) Incorporated in Univ Coll, Dublin
NEWRY (Munic)—*Prin* T J Flynn D Ec

THEOLOGICAL

Church of England and Church in Wales

BANGOR (Church Hostel) —*Warden*, Rev C Simon, M A
BIRKENHEAD (St Aidan's)—*Princ*, Rev F B Heiser M A
BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll)—*Princ*, Rev H C Raison M A
BIRMINGHAM (Selly Oak, for Women Missionaries)—*Warden* Rev E R Morgan M A
BURGH (St Paul's Missionary Coll)—*Princ*, Rev C O Tabberer M C M A
CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall)—*Princ*, Rev T Paul, S R Gibson M A, F I A
CAMBRIDGE (Westcott House Clergy Training School)—*Princ*, Rev Canon B K Cunningham M A, O B E
CANTERBURY (St Augustine's Missionary College)—*Warden*, Rev Canon J W S Tomlin, M A
CHESHUNT (Bishops College)—*Princ*, Rev R H Moberly, M A
CHICHESTER—*Princ*, Rev C S Gillett, M A
CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop Bristol—*Princ*, Rev C. Sydney Carter D D
CLIFTON, BRISTOL (B C M and T College)—*Princ*, Rev W Dodgson Sykes, M A
CUDDESDON—*Princ*, Rev E Graham, M A
DORCHESTER BUPCOTT, ABINGDON (Missionary)—*Princ* Rev H F Kirkpatrick, M A
ELY—*Princ*, Rev Canon C J Smith, M A
FARNHAM (Farnham Castle) —
HAWARDEN (Chester Diocesan Training School)—*Princ* Rev R V H Burne M A
HIGHBURY—*See* London University
ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol Coll)—*Princ* Rev J R C Webb B D.
KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission)—*Warden* Rev S F B Bedale B A
LEEDS (Clergy School) — *Princ*, Rev John Kenneth Morley B D
LICHFIELD—*Princ* Rev E H Ward M A
LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii)—*Chancellor* Rev Canon J H Srawley, D D, *Warden* Rev Leslie Owen B A
LLANDAFF (St Michael's)—*Warden*, Rev E W Williams M A
LONDON (King's College W C 2)—*Dean*, Rev Richard Hanson M A B D
MANCHESTER (Egerton Hall)—*Princ*, Rev E P Cheetham M A
MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection)—*Superior* Rev E K Talbot M A, M C *Principal* Rev W Shelley, M A
OAK HILL (Southgate, N 14) — *Princ* Prebendary H W Hind M A
OXFORD (Ripon Hall)—*Princ*, Rev H D A Major D D F B A
OXFORD (St Stephen's House)—*Princ* Rev G A Michell D D
OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall)—*Princ*, Rev J R S Taylor M A
SALISBURY —Rev Chancellor C J Dimont D D.
SHEFFIELD (Stephenson Hall)—*Warden*, Rev R C White, M A
WARMINSTER (St Boniface Miss)—*Princ*, Rev E Courtenay West M A
WELLS—*Princ*, Rev H Bryant Salmon, M A

Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (U of S Coll)—*Princ*, The Very Rev D S Cairns O B E D D
EDINBURGH (New Coll)—*Princ* Rev Alex Martin, D D L L D
GLASGOW (Trinity Coll)—*Princ*, Very Rev W M Macgregor, D D

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH—*Princ* Rev Canon B R Brasnett B D

Presbyterian

PRESBYTERIAN (Presbyterian Coll) *Princ*, Rev Prof F J Paul, D D
CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll)—*Princ*, Rev John Oman D D
LONDONDERRY (Magee Col)—*See* Irish Univ Colls

Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH — *Principal* Rev H Harris Hughes, B D
BALA—*Principal* Rev David Phillips, M A

Methodist

BELFAST (Edgehill Coll) — *Princ* Rev A McCrea M A
DIDSBURY—*Princ* Rev J H Parratt, B A
HANDSWORTH—*Princ* Rev W F Lofthouse, D D
MANCHESTER Alexandra Rd, Hartley —*Princ*, W Lansdell Wardle D D
RICHMOND (Surrey)—*See* London University.

Congregational.

BANGOR (Bala Bangor Independent Coll., 1842)—*Princ*, Rev J Morgan Jones, M A

BRADFORD, YORKS (United College)—*Princ*, Rev E J Price, D D
BRECON—*Princ*, Rev Thomas Lewis B D
BRISTOL (Western College)—*Princ*, Rev R S Franks, D Litt
CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College)—*Pres*, Rev Sydney Cave, D D
EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace)—*Princ*, Rev J Hywel Hughes, D Litt D D
HAMPSTEAD (Hackney College)—*See* London University
HAMPSTEAD (New College)—*See* London University
MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College)—*Princ*, Rev A J Grieve, D L
NEW COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD—*See* London University
OXFORD—(Mansfield College)—*Princ*, Rev N Micklem, D D
LOUGHBOROUGH, nr Nottingham (Paton Congregational College)—*Princ* Rev A R Henderson, D D

Roman Catholic

BLACKFRIARS, Oxford (Dominican Priory of the Holy Ghost)—*Prior*, Very Rev Bede Jarrett, M A *Regent*, Very Rev Luke Walker S T M
BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St Mary's)—*Rector*, Very Rev Francis Cronin, D D
CHIPPING NORTON (Heythrop College)—*Rector*, Rev E Helsham M A, S J
DRUMCONDRA, All Hallows (for Foreign Missions)—*Pres*, Rev Thomas O Donnell C M
GLASGOW (St Peter's Coll Bearsden)—*Rector*, Rt Rev Mgr H Forbes D D
HEREFORD (Belmont Abbey)—*Abbot*, Right Rev G A Kindersley O S B
LEEDS (St Joseph's Seminary)—*Rector*, Very Rev Canon Bray, D D
MILL HILL, N W 7 (St Joseph's, for Foreign Missions)—*Superior General*, Rt Rev Bishop Biermans, *Rector*, Very Rev J McLaughlin, D D
OSCOTT, Birmingham (St Mary's)—*Rector*, Right Rev Monsignor James Dey D S O
ST PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth)—*President* Right Rev J F Hogan, D D
USHAW (Durham)—*Pres*, Right Rev Monsgr Canon W H Brown
WARE (Old Hall Green)—*Pres* Very Rev Canon Bickford, M C
WONERSH, Guildford (St John's)—*Rector*, Rt Rev Monsignor P E Hallett B A

Baptist

BANGOR.—*Princ*, Rev J T Evans B D
BRISTOL (1679)—*Pres*, Rev Arthur Dakin, B D, D Theol
CARDIFF (S Wales Baptist Coll)—*Princ*, Rev Thomas Phillips D D
DUBLIN (Baptist Coll)—*Princ*, T H Spurgeon, B D
GLASGOW—*Princ*, Rev J T Forbes, D D, L L D
MANCHESTER.—*Pres*, Rev H Townsend D D
SPURGEON'S COLLEGE (South Norwood Hill, S E 25)—*Chairman* Rev J Greenwood, *Principal*, Rev P. W Evans, B A, B D, *Secretary*, Rev E E Welton
RAWDON, Leeds.—*Pres*, Rev A C Underwood, D D
REGENT'S PARK—*See* London University

Unitarian

MANCHESTER (College, Victoria Park)—*Princ*, Rev H McLachlan, D D

Moravian

FAIRFIELD (Manchester)—*Princ*, Rev G W M MacLeavy, M A, B D

Interdenominational

ALL NATIONS BIBLE COLLEGE, 37 Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood S E 19—*Principal* Rev H S Cull, M A, B D, B Lit
CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE—*Principal*, Rev J Park Davies, M A B D
OXFORD (Manchester Coll)—*Principal*, Rev J H Weatherall, M A

Jews' College

JEWS COLLEGE, Woburn House Tavistock Square, W C 1
President, Very Rev Dr J H Hertz (*Chief Rabbi*)
Principal, Prof A Buchler, Ph D
Secretary, Myer Stephany, F L A A

TRAINING COLLEGES

For Elementary Teachers

M = for Men, *W* = for Women

ABERYSTWYTH (Training Dept), *M* & *W*—*Professor of Education*, C R Chapple, M A
BANGOR—UNIV COLL OF N WALES (Teachers' Training Dept), *M* & *W*—R L Archer M A
BANGOR (Normal College), *M* & *W*—D R Harris M A
BANGOR (N Wales Ir Coll, St Mary's C of E), *W*—Rev Canon Imeheld, M A
BARRY (Glamorgan C C Col), *W*—Miss Ellen Evans M A
BINGLEY Yorks *W*—Dr Frances Consitt
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Education Dept), *M*—A P Braddock, M A
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Women's Division of Education Dept), *W*—Miss M Hammond, M A
BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Hockerill (C of E) *W*—Miss A D Malden
BRIGHTON (Munic Ir Coll), *W*—Miss Hartle, M A B Sc
BRIGHTON (C of E) *W*—Miss Theodora Day
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (Dept of Education) *M* & *W*—Dr T Loveday
BRISTOL Fishponds (C of L), *W*—Miss E Nunn M A
CAERLEON (Monmouth C C) *M*—Ivor B John M A
CAMBRIDGE (Homerton Coll), *W*—Miss M M Allan
CARDIFF (Aberdare Hall Hostel), *W*—Miss K Hurlbatt [D Sc
CARMARTHEN (C of E) *M*—Rev Canon Parry,
CHELTENHAM (St Paul's, C of E) *M*—Rev W E Beck M A
CHELTENHAM (St Mary's Coll) *W*—Miss A E Monk M A
CHESTER (Diocesan Ir Coll), *M*—Rev Canon E A Thomas, O B E, M A, F S A
CHICHESTER (Dp Otter Memorial Coll), *W*—Miss E T Bazeley M A
CREWE (Cheshire County Tr Coll) *M* & *W*—T H C Brock, M A
CUTHAM Abingdon (Oxford Diocesan) *M*—Rev A Guillaume, M A
DARLINGTON (Brit and Foreign Sch Soc), *W*—Miss S Walker
DERBY (C of E), *W*—Miss H K Hawkins, M A
DRUMCONDRA (St Patrick's *R C*), *M*—*Princ*, Very Rev E J Cullen, C M, L L D
DUBLIN (Leinster College of Irish), *M* & *F*—*Princ*, B FitzPatrick, M A.
DUDLEY (Munic Ir Coll), *M.* & *W*—J Makepeace Forster, B A, M Litt.
DURHAM (Bede Coll, C. of E, Univ Durham), *M*—Rev E F Braley, M A, L L D
DURHAM (Neville's Cross Coll, Univ Durham), *W*—Miss Z G D. May, M.A.

DURHAM (St Hild's (C of E) *W*—Miss Eleanor Christopher M A
EDINBURGH (Clarkehaugh *R C*) *W*—Mother A Hague B A
EXETER UNIVERSITY (Training) (Education Dept) *W* & *W*—Prof S H Watkins M A Ph D
EXETER (St Luke's Coll) *W*—Rev R L Collins M A
GLASGOW (Notre Dame *R C*) *W*—Miss Margaret Doyle
GLASGOW (St Kentigern Hostel *R C*) *W*—Brother Arthur Joseph
HEREFORD (County Council Tr Coll) *W*—Miss L H Jennings M A
HULL (Endsleigh *R C*) *W*—Margaret O'Hara
LEEDS (University) *W* & *W*—Prof Johnston C B E F R S
LEEDS (Beckett Park City Tr Coll) *W* & *W*—J K Airey M A D Sc
LINCOLN (C of E) *W*—Miss C Stewart M A
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY—
(Hostel) *W*—Ernestine A Bullen B A
(Hostel) *W*—J C Prescott D En
LIVERPOOL (Edge Hill) *W*—Miss Eva M Smith
LIVERPOOL (96 Mount Pleasant *R C*) *W*—Miss Holcroft
LONDON UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION *W* (C *W*—*Director* Sir Percy Nunn M A D Sc Litt D LL D
GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE (Training Dept) New Cross S E 14 *W* (C *W*—A E Dean M Litt
Hostel for Students of Goldsmiths' Coll
Blackheath (Clyde House) *W*—L K Hart B Sc Ph D
Blackheath (The Grove) *W*—A S Harrison M S
Lee (Pentland House) *W*—Miss M Wharton
Brockley (Elmcombe) *W*—Miss M M Allen
Lewisham (Hope Woolrich) *W*—Miss E K Bales B Sc
**Blackheath* (Aberdeen Terrace) *W*—I S Cardell M Sc A I
**Lewisham* (Granville Park) *W*—Miss M Fairburn, B A
**Bromley* (Spiersbridge) *W*—Miss M Mellor B Sc
†*Lee* (Middle Row) *W*—Miss R Evans
§*New Cross* (Surrey) *W*—Miss I B Sherriff M A
¶*Grove Park* (St Michael's) *W*—Miss Ash
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(Graystoke Place E C 4), *W*—Miss I Brockenbury M A
(Furzedown Welham Road S W 17) *W*—Miss A Lloyd Evans M A
(Shoreditch Training Coll Pitfield St N 1) *M*—T Reed
LONDON—
CHELSEA (St Mark & St John Kings Rd, (C of E) *W*—J H Simpson M A
GIPSY HILL (S E 19) *W*—Miss I de Lissa
ISLEWORTH, Borough Road (Brit and For Sch Soc) *W*—E R Hamilton M A B Sc
KENNINGTON (St Gabriel's (C of E) *W*—Miss K E Johnson M A
NORTH KENSINGTON W 10 (St Charles' *R C*) *W*—Madame Monahan
PUTNEY (Whitelands (C of E), *W*—Miss W Mercier M A
STOCKWELL (Stockwell Pk Brit and Foreign Sch Soc) *W*—Miss S E S Richard M A
SURBITON HILL (St Mary's *R C*) *M*—F V V Mahony B A
TEDDINGTON (St Katharine's (C of E) *W*—Miss Edith M Goward B A
WESTMINSTER (130 Horseferry Rd Methodist) *W* J V V W Harrison M D D
WIMBLEDON PARK SIDE S W 19 (Southlands, Wesleyan) *W*—Miss F M Wood M A
MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY (Training Dept), *W* & *W*—Prof T F E Duff M A
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (St Mary's *R C*) *W*—Madame O'Connell
NORWICH (C of E) *W*—Miss Winnington Ingram B A
NOTTINGHAM University College *q v*
PETERBOROUGH (C of E) *W*—Miss H L Rowell
PORTSMOUTH (Municipal Coll) *W*—Miss D Dymond M A
READING UNIVERSITY (Training Dept) *W* & *W*—*Head of Dept* H S Cooke M A
RIPON (C of E) *W*—Miss Eva Lett M A
SALTBURN WALDEN (Brit and Foreign Sch Soc), *W*—Miss A E Valley M A
SALFORD (*R C*) *W*—Madam Greene
SALISBURY (C of E) *W*—Miss B M Dunn
SALTLEY Birmingham (C of E) *W*—Rev F J Cooper M A
SELLY PARK Birmingham (*R C*) *W*—Miss Cecilia C Autenson
SHEFFIELD (City Tr Coll) *W* & *W*—R R Kimbell M A Mus Bac
SOUTHAMPTON (*R C*) *W*—Madame O'Doherty
SUNDERLAND (Tr Coll Langham Tower) *W*—A H Williamson M A
SWANSEA (County Borough Training Coll) *W*—Miss Rhoda Robbins M Sc
TRURO (C of E) *W*—*Principal* Miss Peddle B A
WARRINGTON (Coll, Daggart Avenue Wavertree Liverpool (C of E) *W*—*Principal* H C Allen
WATERFORD (De La Salle) *W*—Rev Br Edmund J Gleeson M A
WINCHESTER King Alfred's (C of E) *W*—Rev Canon E C Wainwright M A
YORK (C of E) *W*—Rev H Walker M A

For Secondary Teachers

W = for Men *W* = for Women

(In addition to the Universities *q v*)

ABERDEEN *W* & *W*—*Director of Studies* W A Edwards Litt
ABERYSTWYTH *W* & *W*—C R Chapple, M A
BANGOR *W* (C *W*—J J Archer M A
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Training Coll Walkworth House) *W*—*Director of Training* C Fox M A
CAMBRIDGE (Post Graduate Training Coll) *W*—Miss M H Wood M A Litt D
EDINBURGH (St George's Training Coll) *W*—Miss M C Aitken M A
EXETER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Education Dept) *W* (C *W*—Prof S H Watkins Ph D
LONDON—
BRONDESBURY (Maria Grey Coll Salusbury Rd, N W 6) *W*—Miss K L Johnston M A
LANCASTER GATE W 2 (St Mary's Tr College), *W*—Miss Apperson M A Mrs J A Green M A
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DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea or of a level plain can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself the result being the distance of the horizon in miles but is slightly in excess of that in the table below which is computed by a more precise formula The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the table

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft	2 9 miles	500 ft	29 5 miles	4 000 ft	83 3 miles.
	5 9	1,000 ,,	41 6 ,,	5,000	93 1
	9 3 ,,	2,000 ,,	58 9 ,,	20,000	186 2
	13·2	3,000 ,,	72·1		

Headmasters' Conference Schools.

THE HEADMASTERS CONFERENCE.—*Chairman* (1932) F. B. Malim (Wellington). *Secy.* W. A. Bulkeley Evans, C.B.E., M.D., 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4. The Headmasters' Conference was founded in 1869 and incorporated in 1909. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In considering what Schools shall be included in the List or removed from it the Committee will have regard to the Governing Scheme or other Instrument under which the School is administered and if the School is maintained or aided by a Local Education Authority (*a*) how the Governing Body is constituted (*b*) to what extent by right or in practice the Governing Body acts independently of the Local Education Authority in directing general policy or administering disposable funds to the numbers in the School and in the case of Schools in Great Britain and Ireland the number of resident Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge educated at the School. The Committee may also take into account the proportion of boys in the School who having passed the School Certificate or other equivalent Examination, are continuing their studies beyond that stage. The annual meetings are as a rule held in December alternately (*a*) at some school represented on the Conference (*b*) at London or some University town.

NOTES.—(*a*) Annual Fees represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for extra subjects. The accepted practice is for a term's notice to be given before a boy is withdrawn. In lieu of term's fee is usually payable if a withdrawal takes place without notice.

(*b*) 'Headmaster.' In certain Schools other titles prevail e.g. Lieutenant-Rector, Belfast Academical Institution; Dulwich, Master; Edinburgh Academy, Rector; Glenalmond, Warden; Haileybury, Master; King William's College, Isle of Man, Principal; Liverpool College, Principal; Magdalen College School, Master; Manchester Grammar School, High Master; Marlborough, Master; Radley, Warden; St. Columba, Dublin, Warden; St. Edward's, Oxford, Warden; St. Paul's, High Master; Stonyhurst, Rector; Victoria College, Jersey, Principal; Wellington, Master.

Name of School	Founded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees. Sch. = Inclusive Terms. D = Day Boys	Headmaster. See note (*b*)
England and Wales				
Abingdon, Berks	1372	145	£98 D£30	W. M. Grundy
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts	1597	230	£124 D£5	H. M. Beck
Alleyn's, Dulwich, S.E. 22	1619	750	D£19	R. B. Henderson
Ampleforth (R.C.), York	1802	300	£158	Rev. V. P. Nevill, O.S.B.
Beaumont (R.C.), Old Windsor	1861	250	£150	Rev. W. J. Weld, S.J.
Bedford	1552	850	£129 D£30	H. Grose Hodge
Bedford Modern School	1566	600	£90 D£12 20	H. W. Liddle
Berkhampsted, Herts	1523	600	£120 D£30	C. Michell Cox
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1860	400	£65 D£39	W. F. Bushell
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts	1868	350	£134 D£31	H. I. Price
Bloxham, Banbury, Oxon	1860	140	£125	V. L. Armitage
Blundell's, Tiverton	1604	300	£139 D£25	A. R. Wallace
Bolton	1524	344	D£24	E. Percival Smith
Bootham, York	1823	142	£159 16s. D£24	D. Gray
Bradfield, Berks	1850	320	£158	E. E. A. Whitworth, M.C.
Bradford Gr., Yorks	1662	730	D£21 26	W. Edwards, Litt.D.
Brentwood	1557	740	£82 D£20	J. F. Hough
Brighton, Sussex	1845	400	£160 D£60	Canon W. R. Dawson
Bristol Gr.	1532	800	£62 D£21	J. E. Barton
Bromsgrove, Worcester	1553	270	£140 D£40	D. J. Walters, M.C.
Bury Gr., Lancs.	1615	294	D£23	L. R. Strangeways
Cambridge and County	1900	450	D£12 17	A. B. Mayne
Carlisle Gr.	1541	295	D£10	V. J. Dunstan
Caterham, Surrey	1811	297	£110 D£32	A. P. Mottram
Charterhouse, Godalming	1611	620	£175	Frank Fletcher
Cheltenham	1841	690	£162 D£54	R. V. H. Roseveare, M.C.
Chigwell, Essex	1629	240	£99 D£29	D. H. Stewart Walde
Christ Coll., Brecon	1541	120	£103 D£27	Rev. Arthur D. James
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1552	833	..	H. L. O. Flecker
City of London, E.C. 4	1442	770	D£32	F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C.
Clifton College, Bristol	1862	739	£173 D£68	N. Whatley
Coatham, Redcar, Yorks	1700	390	£66 D£12	Rev. H. D. Littler
Cranleigh, Surrey	1863	300	£145 D£50	Rev. D. G. Loveday
Crypt, Gloucester	1539	300	D£15 28	D. G. Williams
Dartmouth (R.N. Coll.)	1903	393		E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.
Dauntsey's, Devizes	1543	165	£100 D£10	G. W. Olive
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1886	240	£126	P. Bolton
Denstone, Staffs	1868	250	£120	Rev. T. Allen Moxon.
Dover, Kent	1871	220	£135 D£45	W. S. Lee, J.P.

Name of School	Founded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees (see note (a))	Day Boys	Headmaster (see note (b))
Douai (*R C*) Woolhampton Berks	1615	120	£150		Rev W I Rice O S B
Downside (*R C*) Bath	1605	330	£190		Rev R S Trafford
Dulwich College S E 27	1619	840	£150	D£45	W R Booth
Durham	1080	150	£130	D£40	Rev H K Luce
Eastbourne Sussex	1867	300	£150	D£50	G V Carey
Epsom Surrey	1853	419	£135 15s	D£45	A C Powell
Eton College Windsor	1442	1125	£230		Rev C A Alington D D
Exeter Devon	1633	250	£100	D£26	J L Andrews
Felsted Essex	1564	340	£116		Rev F St phenson
Giggleswick Yorks	1512	180	£126	D£30	E H Partridge
Gresham's Holt Norfolk	1555	264	£165	D£16 5s	J R Eccles
Haileybury Hertford Essex Hampstead NW 2	1690	600		D£24	Rev F J Kemp
Haileybury Herts	1862	530	£150		J Hallett T D
Harrow	1571	650	£216	D£90	C Norwood L Litt
Hereford Cathedral Sch	1381	170	£98	D£33	J H E Crees D Litt
Highgate Middlesex	1565	680	£135 15s	D£50 6s	J A H Johnston I S O
Hurstpierpoint Sussex	1848	150	£135	D£45	Rev H Bernard Lower
Hymers Coll Hull	1889	520	£80	D£20	W V Cavill M C
Imperial Service Windsor	1912	320	£105 12s	D£13	J G A Beckwith
Ipswich Suffolk	1380	305	£88	D£24	Rev E C Sherwood
King Edward's Birmingham	1552	566		D£24 5s	E I England
King Edward VI Southampton	1553	424	£75	D£21 2s	G Clifford Harper
King's College Sch Wimbledon	1829	580	£130	D£40	H Cronel Lewis
King's Sch Bruton	1519	120	£114	D£42	C H Tremlett
King's Sch Canterbury	1541	283	£137	D£54	N P Bailey I S O M C
King's Sch Chester	1541	270	£84 8s	D£18–12	C W Baty
King's Sch Ely	1543	168	£78	D£18	Canon L J Kirkland
King's Sch Leicester	1542	194	£83 10s	D£28	Rev W Parker B D
King's Sch Worcester	1541	200	£90	D£24	Rev C Cr ighton
Kingswood Bath	1748	283	£108	D£48 5s	A B Sackett M C
Lancaster (Royal Gr Sch)	1471	508	£54	D£10	Rev J H S Bailey D D
Lancing Coll Sussex	1848	330	£174		C H Blakiston
Leatherhead Surrey	1851	240	£110	D£35	J F Carter
Leeds Gr Sch	1552	670	£66	D£26	J Thomas
Leighton Park Reading	1890	129	£157 18s	D£50	E B Castle
Leys Sch Cambridge	1875	260	£160		Rev H Bisseker
Liverpool Coll	1840	405	£118	D£46	Rev J W Howard
Llandovery Coll	1848	140	£81	D£15	Rev T Wallter Thomas
Magdalen Coll Sch Oxford	1480	165	£90	D£26	R. Kennard Davis
Malvern Worcestershire	1865	550	£165	D£60	F S Preston
Manchester Gr Sch	1515	1160		D£30	Douglas G Miller
Marlborough Wilts	1843	740	£135 18s		G C Turner M C
Merchant Taylors E C 1	1561	470	£130	D£40	S Leeson
Merchant Taylors Crosby Lancs	1620	560	£103	D£22	Rev C F Russell
Mill Hill N W 7	1807	630	£160	D£65	M J Jacks
Monkton Combe Bath	1868	250	£130	D£45	Rev E. Hayward
Monmouth Sch	1615	240	£97	D£26	C Halifax Pitt
Newcastle upon Tyne (Royal Gr)	1545	700		D£30	E K Thomas
Newcastle under Lyme (High)	1874	395	£70	D£16	I Stimson
Newport Mon (High)	1896	400		D£11	David J Lloyd
Northampton (Town and County)	1541	570	£75	D£19	W C C Cole
Norwich Sch	1547	240	£85	D£25	T W G Acland
Nottingham High Sch	1513	500		D£30	C L. Reynolds
Oakham	1584	240	£109	D£20 3s	F C Doherty M B E
Oundle Northants	1556	582	£180		K Fisher Ph D
Oxford (City of Oxford High Sch)	1881	310		D£18	J L Badham
Perse Cambridge	1615	330	£135	D£30	H A Wootton
Plymouth College	1877	430	£93	D£27	H W Ralph
Portsmouth Gr Sch	1732	540	£90	D£23	Canon W F Barton
Radley Coll., Abingdon	1847	368	£185		Rev W H Ferguson
Reading Sch, Berks	1120	580	£86	D£15 2s	G H Keeton
Repton Sch, Derby	1557	420	£168		J T Christie
Rossall, Fleetwood Lancs	1844	299	£145		H G M Clarke
Rugby	1567	630	£207	D£75	P H B Lyon M C
Rydal Colwyn Bay	1884	200	£126		Rev A J Costain
St Bees', Cumberland	1583	156	£120		E A Bell
St Edmund's Canterbury	1749	145	£115		Rev H Balmforth.

Name of School	Founded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees Boarders (a)	Day Boys	Headmaster See note (b)
St Edward's Oxford	1863	360	£133	D£60	Rev H I Kendall, C B I
St George's Harpenden Herts	1907	140	£120	D£45	Rev C Grant
St Lawrence Ramsgate	1879	310	£130	D£40	Rev B[illegible] I Brackenbury
St Olave's Tower Bridge S E 1	1576	480		D£21	H G Abel
St Paul's W Kensington W 14	1509	680	£150	D£45	John B I
St Peter's York	—	250	£116	D£34	S M I yle
Sedbergh Yorks	1525	400	£150		G B Smith
Sherborne Dorset	1550	420	£165	D£72	C I F outhey
Shrewsbury	1 52	520	£180	D£44	H H Hanly, M.B.E.
Stamford, Lincs	1530	240	£90	D£14 19	Rev J D Day
Stonyhurst (R C) Blackburn Lan	1592	600	£150		Rev J D O'Connor S J
Stowe Bucks	1923	490	£189		J F Ashburgh
Sutton Valence Maidstone	1576	206	£105	D£30	F M Innes
Taunton Somerset	1847	720	£100	D£6	H Nash Sm
Tonbridge Kent	1552	465	£142	D£32 42	H N P Stamm, M C
Trent College Derbyshire	1866	200	£126		C I Tell M C
University Coll Sch, Hampstead NW 3	1830	720		D£39	Guy Kendall
Uppingham Rutland	1584	465	£186		Rev H R Owen,
Wellington Schools	1552	460	£54	D£23	A J Spilsbury
Warwick	914	350	£84 92	D£15 18	G A Riding
Wellingborough Northan	1595	300	£94	D£24	P A Fiver
Wellington, Berks	1859	640	£140		F H Malim
Westminster Dean's Yard S W 1	1339	305	£165	D£85	Rev H Costley White D D
Weymouth Dorset	1863	190	£110	D£54	A G Pite M C
Whitgift Croydon	1596	720		D£30	R Gunner M C
Winchester	1394	470	£200		Cannon A I P Williams I D
Wolverhampton Staffs	1512	548	£60	D£20	Warren Derry
Worcester (Royal Gr)	1290	430	£82	D£15	H F Pullinger
Works p Notts	1805	351	£126 130		Rev F J Shirley, Ph D
Wrekin Wellington Shropsh	1880	315	£158		W M Gordon
Wyggeston Gr Sch Leicester	1564	550		D£19	I Kingdom
Scotland					
The Edinburgh Academy	1824	680	£150	D£50	A I F Smith
Fettes Edinburgh	1870	264	£159		A H Ashcroft, D S O
Loretto near Edinburgh	1827	214	£160		J R C Greenlees, D S O
Merchiston Castle Colinton Edinburgh	1833	200	£165		Cecil Stagg
Trinity College Glenalmond	1841	200	£159		Canon F W Mathesen M B I
Northern Ireland					
Campbell Coll Belfast	1894	310	£103	D£35	W D Gibbon, D S O, [illegible]
Portora Royal Enniskillen	1618	180	£108		Rev E G Seale
Royal Academical Institution Belfast	1810	630		D£19	G Carrod
Irish Free State					
St Columba's, Dublin	1843	100	£100		Rev C B Armstrong
Channel Islands					
Elizabeth Coll Guernsey	1563	200	£85 105	D£[illegible]	Rev J Hardy [illegible]
Victoria Coll, Jersey	1852	236	£90 100	D£18 30	A H Worrall [illegible]
Isle of Man					
King William's Coll	1668	220	£108 126	D£31	Rev G H Hu

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. See note (a). D—Day Boys	Headmaster. See note (b).
Dousi (*R.C.*), Woolhampton, Berks.	1615	120	£150	Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S.B.
Downside (*R.C.*), Bath	1605	330	£190	Rev. R. S. Trafford.
Dulwich College, S.E. 27	1619	840	£150 D£45	W. R. Booth.
Durham	1080	150	£130 D£40	Rev. H. K. Luce.
Eastbourne, Sussex	1867	300	£150 D£50	G. V. Carey.
Epsom, Surrey	1853	419	£135-155 D£45	A. C. Powell.
Eton College, Windsor	1442	1125	£230	Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.
Exeter, Devon	1633	250	£100 D£26	J. L. Andrews.
Felsted, Essex	1564	340	£116	Rev. F. Stephenson.
Giggleswick, York	1512	180	£126 D£30	E. H. Partridge.
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	264	£165 D£16-57	J. R. Eccles.
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hampstead, N.W. 2.	1690	600	D£24	Rev. F. J. Kemp.
Haileybury, Herts.	1862	530	£150	J. Talbot, T.D.
Harrow	1571	650	£216 D£90	C. Norwood, D.Litt.
Hereford Cathedral Sch.	1381	170	£98 D£33	J. H. E. Crees, D.Litt.
Highgate, Middlesex	1565	680	£135-150 D£50-60	J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
Hurstpierpoint Sussex	1848	150	£135 D£45	Rev. H. Bernard Tower.
Hymers Coll., Hull	1889	520	£80 D£20	W. V. Cavill, M.C.
Imperial Service, Windsor	1912	320	£105-125 D£13	E. G. A. Beckwith.
Ipswich, Suffolk	1380	305	£88 D£24	Rev. E. C. Sherwood.
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	566	D£24-54	E. T. England.
King Edward VI, Southampton	1553	424	£75 D£21-24	G. Cliffo.d Harper.
King's College Sch., Wimbledon	1829	580	£130 D£40	H. Lionel Rogers.
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	120	£114 D£42	C. H. Tremlett.
King's Sch., Canterbury	1541	283	£137 D£54	N. P. Birley, D.S.O., M.C.
King's Sch., Chester	1541	270	£84-88 D£18-22	C. W. Baty.
King's Sch., Ely	1543	168	£78 D£18	Canon T. J. Kirkland.
King's Sch., Rochester	1542	194	£83-103 D£28	Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	200	£90 D£24	Rev. C. Creighton.
Kingswood, Bath	1748	283	£108 D£48-54	A.B. Sackett, M.C.
Lancaster (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1471	508	£54 D£10	Rev. J. H. S. Bailey, D.D.
Lancing Coll., Sussex	1848	330	£174	C. H. Blakiston.
Leatherhead, Surrey	1851	240	£110 D£35	J. F. Carter.
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	670	£66 D£26	T. Thomas.
Leighton Park, Reading	1890	129	£157-189 D£50	E. B. Castle.
Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	260	£160	Rev. H. Bisseker.
Liverpool Coll.	1840	405	£118 D£46	Rev. R. W. Howard.
Llandovery Coll.	1848	140	£81 D£15	Rev. T. Walker Thomas.
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1480	165	£90 D£26	R. Kennard Davis.
Malvern, Worcestershire	1865	550	£165 D£60	F. S. Preston.
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1160	D£30	Douglas G. Miller.
Marlborough, Wilts.	1843	740	£135 185	G. C Turner, M.C.
Merchant Taylors', E.C. 1	1561	470	£130 D£40	S. Leeson.
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	560	£103 D£22	Rev. C. F. Russell.
Mill Hill, N.W. 7	1807	630	£160 D£65	M. L. Jacks.
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	250	£130 D£45	Rev. E. Hayward
Monmouth Sch.	1615	240	£97 D£26	C. Fairfax Scott.
Newcastle upon Tyne (Royal Gr.).	1545	700	D£30	E. R. Thomas.
Newcastle-under-Lyme (High)	1874	395	£70 D£16	T. Stinton.
Newport, Mon. (High)	1896	400	D£11	David J. Lloyd.
Northampton (Town and County)	1541	570	£75 D£19	W. C. C. Cooke.
Norwich Sch.	1547	240	£85 D£25	T. W. G. Acland.
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	500	D£30	C. L. Reynolds.
Oakham	1584	240	£109 D£20-31	F. C. Doherty, M.B.E.
Oundle, Northants.	1556	582	£180	K. Fisher, Ph.D.
Oxford (City of Oxford High Sch.)	1881	310	D£18	J. E. Badham.
Perse, Cambridge	1615	330	£135 D£30	H. A. Wootton.
Plymouth College	1877	430	£93 D£27	H. W. Ralph.
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	540	£90 D£23	Canon W. J. Barton.
Radley Coll., Abingdon	1847	368	£185	Rev. W. H. Ferguson.
Reading Sch., Berks.	1120	580	£86 D£15-26	G. H. Keeton.
Repton Sch., Derby	1557	420	£168	J. T. Christie.
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	299	£145	H. G. M. Clarke.
Rugby	1567	630	£207 D£75	P. H. B. Lyon, M.C.
Rydal, Colwyn Bay	1884	200	£126	Rev. A. J. Costain.
St. Bees', Cumberland	1583	156	£120	E. A. Bell.
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	145	£115	Rev. H. Balmforth.

Name of School	Founded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees See note (a) D—Day Boys		Headmaster See note (b)
St Edward's Oxford	1863	360	£133	D£60	Rev H F Kendall, C B I
St George's Harpenden Herts	1907	140	£120	D£45	Rev C Grant
St Lawrence, Ramsgate	1879	310	£130	D£40	Rev B[illegible] I Blackenbury
St Olave's Tower Bridge S E	1576	480		D£21	H G Abel
St Paul's W Kensington, W 14	1509	680	£150	D£45	John Bell
St Peter's York	—	250	£116	D£34	S M Lyne
Sedbergh, Yorks	1525	400	£150		G B Smith
Sherborne Dorset	1550	420	£165	D£72	C J J Fowlhey
Shrewsbury	1552	520	£180	D£44	H H Hardy, M B E.
Stamford, Lincs	1530	240	£90	D£14 19	Rev J D Day
Stonyhurst (R C) Blackburn	1592	400	£150		Rev J D O'Connor, S J
Stowe, Bucks	1923	490	£189		J J Roxburgh
Sutton Valence Maidstone	1576	206	£105	D£30	J M Lines
Taunton Somerset	1847	720	£100	D£26	H Nicholson
Tonbridge Kent	1553	465	£142	D£32 42	H N P Sloman, M C
Trent College Derbyshire	1866	200	£126		C J Tell M C
University Coll Sch, Frog. N W 3	1830	720		D£39	Guy Kendall
Uppingham Rutland	1584	465	£186		Rev H R Owen.
Wakefield Grammar Sch Yorks	1591	460	£54	D£23	A J Spilsbury
Warwick	914	350	£84 92	D£15 18	G A Riding
Wellingborough Northants	1595	300	£94	D£24	P A Lever
Wellington Berks	1859	640	£140		F B Malim
Westminster, Dean's Yard S W 1	1339	305	£165	D£85	Rev H Costley White D D
Weymouth Dorset	1863	190	£110	D£54	A G Pite M C
Whitgift Croydon	1596	720		D£30	R Gunner M C
Winchester	1394	470	£200		Cannon A F P Williams I D
Wolverhampton Staffs	1512	548	£90	D£20	Warren Derry
Worcester (Royal Gr)	1290	430	£82	D£15	H F Pullinger
Worksop Notts	1895	351	£120 130		Rev F J Shirley, Ph D
Wrekin Wellington Shropshire	1880	315	£158		W M Gordon
Wyggeston Gr Sch, Leicester	1564	550		D£19	J Kingdom
Scotland					
The Edinburgh Academy	1824	680	£150	D£50	A L F Smith
Fettes Edinburgh	1870	264	£159		A H Ashcroft, D S O
Loretto near Edinburgh	1827	214	£160		J R C Greenlees, D S O
Merchiston Castle Colinton Edinburgh	1833	200	£165		Cecil Stagg
Trinity College, Glenalmond	1841	200	£159		Canon J W Matheson M B E
Northern Ireland					
Campbell Coll Belfast	1894	310	£103	D£35	W D Gibbon, D S O, M C
Portora Royal Enniskillen	1618	180	£108		Rev E G Seale
Royal Academical Institution Belfast	1810	630		D£19	G Carrod
Irish Free State					
St Columba's, Dublin	1843	100	£100		Rev C B Armstrong
Channel Islands					
Elizabeth Coll Guernsey	1563	200	£85 105	D£40	Rev J Hardy M D
Victoria Coll, Jersey	1852	236	£90–100	D£18 30	A H Worrall M D
Isle of Man					
King William's Coll	1668	220	£108 126	D£31	Rev G H Harris

Public Schools in the British Dominions.

NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Headmasters' Conference Schools.

Name of School	Founded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees Present (a) Day Boys	Headmaster Present (b)
Canada				
*St Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	170	$950	Rev. D. B. Macdonald, B.D.
*Trinity Coll. Port Hope, Ont.	1865	255	£165	Rev. E. G. Orchard, D.D.
Upper Canada Coll., Toronto	1829	685	£155	D£55 W. L. Grant, B.D.
Australia				
N.S.W.—				
Armidale Sch., Armidale				Rev. H. Sanger
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., Sydney	1889	640	£118	D£36 J. C. Robertson, M.C.
King's Sch., Parramatta	1832	432	£126	D£39 Rev. E. M. Baker
Newington Coll., Stanmore	1863	319	£102	D£29 P. R. le Couteur
St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney				
St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney				
Scotts College, Sydney				J. Roe
Sydney Gr. Sch.	1854	600	£121	D£31 H. S. Dettmann
Victoria—				
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., Melbourne	1858	1100	£140	D£40 P. P. Franklin
*Geelong Coll., Geelong	1861	300	£120	D£30 Rev. W. I. Holland
*Geelong Gr. Sch., Corio	1857	340	£105 120	D£25 J. R. Darling
*Scotch Coll., Melbourne	1851	1145	£135	D£50 W. S. Littlejohn, M.A.
Wesley Coll., Melbourne	1865	590	£125	D£35 J. A. Adamson, C.M.G.
Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne	1878	430	£92	D£25 Rev. E. Frost, S.J.
South Australia—				
*Collegiate Sch., St. Peter's, Adelaide	1847	700	£130	D£50 Rev. K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.C.
Prince Alfred Coll., Adelaide	1869	425	£81 105	D£18 27 J. F. Ward
Western Australia—				
Guildford Gr. Sch.				Rev. R. E. Breeth
New Zealand				
Auckland Gr. Sch.	1869	950		D£11 H. J. D. Mahon
*Auckland Kings Coll.	1914	250	£109	D£30 Rev. H. K. Archdall
*Christchurch Christ's Coll.	1855	317	£130	D£33 R. T. Richards
Nelson College, Nelson	1856	450	£63	C. H. Broad
Otago High Sch., Dunedin	1863	800	£63	W. J. Morrell
*Timaru High Sch.				W. Thomas
*Waitaki High Sch., Otamaru	1878	500	£80	D£11 E. Milner, C.M.G.
*Wanganui College	1852	270	£120	J. Allen
Union of South Africa				
*St Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1854	300	£150	D£50 Rev. P. W. H. Kettlewell
*Diocesan Coll., Rondesbosch	1849	420	£105	D£42 Rev. L. H. C. Birt
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg	1898	450	£120	L. v. C. H. S. Runge, D.S.O., M.C.
*Michaelhouse, Natal				J. Curry, M.C.
West Indies				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados	1733	211		D£15 H. N. Haskell

THE BOYS' BRIGADE (Incorporated)

The senior boys' organisation founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of disciplined and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength is over 100 000 officers and boys with 50 000 juniors in The Life Boys.—Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

An organisation especially valuable for helping a parish to keep the elder lads to their religious duties. Was founded in 1891 and combines a military method with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 1,000 000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are over one thousand Companies throughout the Empire with upwards of 60 000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C. 2. *H.Q. Staff Chaplain and Secretary*, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.A.

THE BROTHERHOOD

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, &c. *President*, W. H. Bolton. *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley. *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

NOTES.—(*a*) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects. (*b*) 'Headmistress' titles prevail, *e.g.* St Paul's, High Mistress; St Michael's, Bognor, Lady Warden. In certain Schools other

	Founded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees: Senior Div.	Annual Fees: Junior Div.	Headmistress (See Note (*b*))
Abbey Sch., Reading	1887	274	£120	D£11	H. F. Musson, J.P.
Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester	1883	245	£105	D£30	M. Spurling.
Badminton Sch., Westbury on Trim, Bristol	1859	170	£120 15s		B. M. Baker.
Bath Royal Sch.	1864	228	£20 15s		F. Steel, O.B.E.
Bedford High Sch.	1882	580	£99	D£12 24	K. M. Westaway, D.Litt.
Bedford Modern Sch.	1883	300	£70	D£10	P. A. Jonkin.
Benenden, Kent	1923	215	£198		C. M. Sheldon.
Berkhamsted, Herts.	1888	346	£84	D£21	C. F. Mackenzie.
Beverley, Yorks.	1908	165	£60	D£13 16	G. M. Rossiter.
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.	1918	313		D£11	A. B. Dawson.
Birkenhead Convent Sch. (*R.C.*)	1848	285		D£11	B. M. Robinson.
Blackburn Notre Dame Sch. (*R.C.*)	1907	216			M. Swift.
Bolton, Lancs.	1904	400		D£24	M. H. Meade.
Bournemouth Collegiate	1899	100	£126–135	D£26–32	M. Dixie.
Bournemouth High	1893	433	£75	D£26	C. I. Stocks.
Bradford Girls' Gr.	1875	530		D£21 27	M. A. Hooke.
Brentwood Ursuline High Sch. (*R.C.*)	1900	400	£80	D£15	Mme. Ursula.
Burton on Trent High	1875	370		D£16	F. H. Tunnell.
Canterbury, Simon Langton's	1881	293		D£13	Mrs. N. Cumpling.
Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale	1823	166	£70 11s		D. de B. Dobson.
Cavendish High, Buxton	1906	200		D£10	Ada F. Evans.
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1854	850	£120 17s	D£35 5s	B. M. Sparks.
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	280	£1 1s to £40		N. C. Craig.
Church Education Corporation '34, Dean's House, Westminster, S.W. 1)					
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst	1920	90	£185 200		E. Bickersteth.
Sandecotes, Parkstone	1902	80	£150 165	D£38	M. C. Harding.
Uplands, St. Leonards on Sea	1903	90	£110 125	D£32	M. V. Hill.
Church Schools Company (Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1)					
Dulwich	1878	200		D£10 28	M. Williams.
Guildford	1888	210	£90	D£15 28	H. G. Ralph.
Hull	1890	207		D£12 25	F. M. I. Elliott.
Southampton (Atherley Sch.)	1926	175	£75	D£12 28	G. M. Pierce Jones.
Streatham College	1880	182		D£15 28	A. J. Boyd.
Sunderland	1884	255	£75	D£12 27	F. M. Ironside.
Surbiton	1884	255		D£12 25	A. M. Procter.
York College	1908	126	£112	D£15 30	E. F. Lilley.
Clergy Daughters', Bristol	1831	130	£73 12s	D£30 45	F. M. Allmond.
Clifton High	1877	450	£120	D£32	F. Addison Phillips.
Colston's, Bristol	1891	600		D£13 16	G. M. Morgan.
Crediton High Sch.	1910	160	£59	D£11	F. J. Prebble.
Crewe, Ursuline Convent Sch. (*R.C.*)	1921	167	£40 45		H. C. O'Brien.
Croydon Ladies of Mary Convent (*R.C.*)	1869	420	£53	D£16	Dame Winefride.
Dee House Convent Sch., Chester (*R.C.*)	1850	260		D£13	Mme. Imelda, O.S.M.
Derby High Sch.	1892	160		D£13 29	(Vacant).
Drake and Tonson's, Keighley	1716	430		D£10	(Mrs.) M. A. M. Kirk.
Durham High Sch.	1884	101	£90	D£22	M. I. Stafford Smith.
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	1876	285	£120	D£37	W. M. Casswell.
Edgbaston, C. of E. Coll.	1884	382	£75	D£9 15	Freda Godfrey.
Edgehill, North Devon	1884	194	£63 68	D£11	F. Cuthbertson Hill.
Enfield (N. Middlesex High)	1892	230	£150	D£15 30	Wilmot Gascoigne.
Exeter, Episcopal Modern Sch.	1878	270		D£10 12	F. M. Ragg.
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.	1658	350	£97	D£22	C. W. Dixon.
Farnborough, Hillside Convent (*R.C.*)	1889	285	£120	D£25	A. Mason.
Farringtons, Chislehurst	1911	100	£185		A. H. Davies.
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs's School	1883	230		D£9	M. E. Holmes.
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1)					
Bath High	1875	240	£73–105	D£13–30	E. M. Cull.
Birkenhead High	1901	330		D£16–30	H. N. Stephen.
Blackheath High	1880	500		D£16–30	A. K. Lewis.
Brighton and Hove High	1876	340	£77–103	D£14–30	I. M. Oakden.
Bromley High	1883	480		D£13–30	K. D. B. Littlewood.
Clapham High	1875	440	£71–90	D£13–30	A. S. Barratt.

School	Fded	No of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Girls Public Day School Trust —cont				
Croydon High	1874	720	D£16 30	E Ransford
Ipswich High	1878	370	£75 90 . D£12 27	C N Williams
Kensington High	1873	270	D£14 30	J L Charlesworth
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	250	£81–90 D£18 30	A F Cossey
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	350	D£13 30	D F P Hiley
Norwich High	1875	350	£50 63 D£13 30	F P Jamesjn
Nottingham High	1875	420	D£13 30	W D Philipps
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	400	D£14 30	J M H McClung
Oxford High	1875	220	£79 D£16 30	M Gale
Portsmouth High	1882	370	£64 87 D£14 30	G F Watt
Putney High	1893	440	D£14 30	K I Chester
Sheffield High	1878	460	D£16 30	D J Walker
Shrewsbury High	1885	290	£63 73 D£14 30	D Gale
South Hampstead High	1876	49	D£16 30	M I Potter
Streatham Hill and Brixton High	1887	420	D£15 30	I R Gwatkin
Sutton High	1884	610	D£16 30	I M I Lees
Sydenham High	1887	300	D£16 30	M S Smith BA
Tunbridge Wells High	1883	120	D£13 30	I K Batt
Wimbledon High	1880	510	D£15 30	M I Lewis
Godolphin Salisbury	1726	270	£150 D£32	C J Ash
Great Crosby Lancs, Sacred Heart Sch (*R C*)	1904	217		Mme Dunstal
Great Yarmouth High	1893	300	D£12	M. S Copeman
Greenhead High Huddersfield	1909	519	D£7	A Hill
Haberdashers Askes Acton	1690	600	D£19	D W Sprules
Harrogate College	1893	350	£144 174	M E Jones
Hawnes, Ampthill Beds	1929	80	£165	J G Townsend
Headington Sch Oxford	1915	160	£135 162 D£27 60	K I Porcher
Hitchin Girls Gr	1639	380	£79 D£16	A M Chambers
Howells, Denbigh	1858	365	£105 D£36	C I Robinson
Howells Llandaff	18 9	393	£64 D£16	E Trotter
Hulme Gr Oldham	1887	237	D£19	P D Cowell
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch (*R C*)	1920	384		M H Boyle
Kendal Girls High Sch	1888	256	£63 D£13	S N E Flood, D Lit
King's High Warwick	1879	450	£76 85 D£9 15	F D orly
Leamington High	1884	310	£70 95 D£10 25	D A Sweet
Leeds Girls High	1876	620	£88 D£22	Miss Leslie Kirk
Leeds Notre Dame Collegiate (*R C*)	1905	230		M I Talbot
Lincoln Girls High	1893	450	£78 D£15	I C Savill
Liverpool College Huyton	1894	50	£130 D£7 15	S G Anthony
Liverpool College Liverpool	1855	330	D£12 15	I M Bellham
Liverpool (Everton) Notre Dame Collegiate (*R C*)	1902	580	D£10	Sister Imelda
Liverpool (Mt Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch (*R C*)	1851	502	D£10	M Gilbey
London *				
Henrietta Barnett Hampstead, N W 11	1911	400	D£19	Ethel Hutchings
C F Brooke Sch Camberwell, S E 5	1904	290	D£12	M K Cotton
Burlington Old Burlington St, W 1	1699	250	D£14	M A Burgess
Frances Mary Buss Schools				
N London Coll Sandall Rd N W	1850	535	D£32	I M Drummond
Camden Prince of Wales s Rd, N W 5	1871	500	D£15	Olive Wright
City of London, E C 4	1894	450	D£15 25	I E Turner
Godolphin and Latimer, Hammersmith, W 6	1905	540	D£16	K I Zachary
Haberdashers Askes, Hatcham S E 14	1876	378	D£16	A I Nolting
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate N W	1878	200	D£31 63	W E Clapperton
Francis Holland, Graham St, S W 1	1881	180	£183 D£63	A R Morison
Lady Margaret Parsons Green S W 6	1917	248	D£13	E Moberley Bell
La Retraite Clapham Park (*R C*)	1919	222		D S Hansen
Lewisham Prendergast Catford S E 6	1887	569	D£13	J Franklin [Litt D
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Gr S E 5	1877	600	D£15	M D Brock, O B E,
Dame Alice Owens, Islington, E C 1	1613	340	D£10	Eleanor Wilson
Queen's Coll, Harley St W 1	1848	176	£145 158 D£22 63	G E Holloway
Sacred Heart Convt, Hammersmith (*R C*)	1904	200		Mme E Hutchinson
St Mary's Sch, Lancaster Gate, W 1	1872	110	D£19–51	D Apperson
St Paul's, Brook Green, W 6	1904	450	£114 D£42	Ethel Strudwick

* See also Girls Public Day School Trust and Church Schools Company

School	Founded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees: Senior	Annual Fees: Day Girls	Headmistress (see Vol. b)
London—continued*					
St Saviour's and St Olave's Gr. New Kent Rd. S.E. 1	1562	500		D £8 15	M. G. Brodsham
St Ursula's, Greenwich (R.C.)	1920	287			F. A. Cohen
Loughborough High Sch.	1850	395	£71	D £11	F. A. Bristol
Maidstone Grammar Sch.	1887	444		D £12	R. Bartels
Malvern Girls' College, Worcestershire	1893	450	£137 15s.	D £6–21	I. M. Brooks
Manchester High Sch.	1874	500		D £24	M. G. Clarke
Merchant Taylors' Gr. Crosby, Lancs.	1888	460	£76	D £16	F. Beardham
Milham Ford, Oxford	1905	340		D £14	E. J. Bailey
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley, Sussex	1871	150	£132	D £30	Mrs. D. M. Henman
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1892	188	£85	D £25	M. G. Odling
Moravian Sch., Fulneck, Leeds	1753	93	£80	D £21	K. P. Curry
Newcastle upon Tyne, Church High Sch.	1885	450	£130	D £35	L. M. Gurney
Newport High Sch., Monmouthshire	1896	240		D £11	M. A. Vivian
Normanton High Sch., Yorks	1904	220		D £10	Katherine Reeve
Northampton High Sch.	1873	215		D £12 18	L. M. Wallace
Norwich, Blyth Secondary Sch.	1902	520		D £11	Mrs. I. I. Whitaker
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1876	474		D £10	Ie sie Sprunt
Overstone, Northants.	1929	105	£185		Mrs. D. I. Esslemont O.B.E.
Palmers Endowed Girls', Essex	1706	270	£60 6s. 6d.	D £12 18	E. M. Wilson
Paston House Sch., Cambridge (P.C.)	1909	180		D £20	Mother M. Paul
Pates Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	400		D £14	A. N. Miles
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	300	£88 12s.		E. Wainwright
Penzance, W. Cornwall Coll.	1884	150	£74	D £18	E. H. Killip
Perse Sch., Cambridge	1881	336	£10 10s.	D £26	M. H. Cattley
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1905	255			M. Crichett
Plymouth, St. Dunstan's Abbey	1907	225	£76	D £16	Sister M. Teresa
Preston, Park Hill House (R.C.)	1871	260	£45	D £10	
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1870	360	£45	D £10	
Princess Helena, Ealing, W.5	1820	90	£105 12s.		G. Milvan
Queen Anne, Caversham	1698	255	£120		K. E. Moore
Queen Elizabeth's, Mansfield	1885	380	£60	D £12	D. C. Johnson
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1910	132	£150 18s.		Evelyn L. Young
Queen Margaret's, Scarborough	1901	180	£150 18s.	D £32 4s.	M. B. Taylor
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	312		D £13	D. Bailey
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	250	£85	D £15 2s.	M. I. Nedham
Queenswood, Hatfield	1894	230	£140		Ethel M. Drew
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	360	£90	D £21	C. M. Taylor
Rochester Gr. School	1888	337		D £12	Dora L. Sandford
Roedean, Brighton	1885	283	£174 2s.		F. M. Tanner
St. Albans High Sch.	1907	300	£104 11s.	D £23	Edith Archibald
St. Clare's, Polwithen, Penzance	1889	102	£94 10s.	D £14 2s.	V. M. Macpherson
St. Dominic's, Stoke Trent (R.C.)	1906	339		D £11	Sister M. Winifred
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby	1844	104	£105		Margaret I. Flood
St. Felix, Southwold	1897	265	£150 16s.	D £45 5s.	F. M. Edghill
St. Helen's, Abingdon	1907	190	£80	D £10–20	J. Hull
St. Helens, Lancs., Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1903	200	£88	D £10 2s.	Sister I. Hilary
St. Hilda's, Whitby, Yorks	1926	120	£70–80		G. E. Clapham
St. John's High Sch., Newport, Mon.	1909	150	£75	D £14 2s.	B. Symonds
St. Joseph's, Bradford, Yks. (R.C.)	1905	373		D £15	M. B. Duffey
St. Katharine's, Wantage	1906	127	£75		J. O. Cudlipp
St. Katherine's, Heatherton Pk., Som.	1907	70	£120	D £44	C. M. Hartnell
St. Margaret's, Bushey	1749	220	£150		Julian M. Boys
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	288	£120–135		O. F. Martin
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts	1873	115	£126	D £16	E. M. Matthews
St. Mary's School, Wantage	1873	120	£150		Sister Catherine
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	260	£70 15s.	D £30 4s.	F. L. Ghey
St. Michael's, Bognor Regis	1844	83	£150		Kate Dawson
St. Michael's, East Grinstead	1890	121	£105	D £21	S. C. Archer
St. Stephen's High Sch., Windsor	1882	100	£85 9s. 6d.	D £13 23	M. J. Porcher
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	291	£142	D £21 4s.	Ethel Finlay
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	130	£90	D £16	N. M. Doman
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.)	1904	281			A. Shuley
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1855	530		D £13	C. Foley
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset	1899	267	£165	D £76	H. V. Stuart

* See also Girls' Public Day School Trust and Church Schools Company

School	Founded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees (Recognized Day Girls)		Headmistress See note (b)
Southend on Sea High Sch	1913	443		D £13	E A Swann
Southend on Sea St Bernard's Convent (*R C*)	1910	380	£68	D £17	M H Boyle.
Stafford Girls High Sch	1907	305		D £11	G J McCleery BA
Stamford High Sch	1876	280	£77 8s	D £12 17	J Nicol
Sunderland St Anthony's (*R C*)	1906	300			R Donnelly
Sunny Hill Bruton	1900	160	£62 6s	D £12 16	J T Welle
Thomlinson Girls Sch Whitton	1714	170		D £10	M I Marsden
Tiverton Girls Sch Devonshire	1877	145		D £11	I M Heyworth
Truro High Sch	1880	132	£90	D £26	Dora Coate
Wakefield Girls High	1878	600	£75	D £21	M F Martin
Wallasey Mums Sloth High (*R C*)	1924	200		D £13	Sister Mary Frances
Willsall (Qn Marys High Sch) Staffs	1553	375		D £16	M V Staff
Walthamstow Hall Sevenoaks	1838	210	£105 10s	D £21	F I Ramsay
Ware Gr Sch	1906	311		D £16	H W olherd
Watford Gr Sch	1704	500		D £17 18	G E agle
Westonbirt Tetbury Gloucestershire	1928	200	£160 21o		M E Popham
Wheelwright Gr Sch Dewsbury	1889	310		D £10	I Ihwaites
Wigan Notre Dame High Sch (*R C*)	1904	445			I Hird
Willesden Convent Secondary Sch (*R C*)	1920	303			K M Macaulay
Wycombe Abbey Bucks	1896	330	£200		W M Crosthwaite
Wycombe High Sch	1901	330		D £11	Eva E F Dessin
Scotland					
St Bride's Edinburgh	1835	150	£95 12s	D £13 4o	M E Macdonald Clark
St George's Edinburgh	1888	300	£93 10s	D £18 4s	Margaret C Aitken
St Leonards St Andrews Life	1877	375	£195	D £63	K H McCutcheon
Girls School Company Ltd (141 West George St Glasgow) —					
Glasgow Park Sch	1880	300		D £16 4o	Jane M Robertson
Helensburgh St Bride's	1895	220	£126 14s	D £32 4s	M C Bell
Kilmalcolm St Columba's	1897	190	£130	D £39	B S B McMurtie
Isle of Man					
Buchan Sch Castletown	1875	74	£85	D £15 24	M W Matthew
Channel Islands					
Ladies College Guernsey	1882	160	£95 10s	D £13 30	V A Pram
Jersey College for Girls	1880	280	£120	D £20 30	Ethel G Barton

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A Secondary School, as defined by the Board of Education, is a school for pupils who intend to remain for at least four years, and up to at least the age of 16. It must provide a progressive course of general education of a kind and amount suited to an age range at least from 12 to 17. The Board of Education issues annually a list of Secondary Schools recognized by the Board of Education as efficient with the full official name of the school, the place where it is situated, the date of recognition, the fees payable and (in many cases) the examinations taken. A similar list is published for Wales and (with less detail) for Scotland. The list in the case of England and Wales alone, occupies over 130 pages.

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VETERANS' CORPS Founded 1908 for employment of ex regular Soldiers Sailors and Airmen *Hdqrs & London Division*, 47 Bedford Row, W C 1, *Midland Division*, Drill Hall, Thorpe St, Birmingham *President* Maj Gen The Earl of Athlone, K G, *Commandant*, Maj P S Jackson Taylor

VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION NATIONAL, 2 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W C 1—*Sec*, F Knight

VICTORIA INSTITUTE (Philosophical Soc of Gt Britain), 1 Central Bldgs Westminster, S W —*Hon Sec*, Lt Col T C Skinner

VICTORIA LEAGUE, 81 Cromwell Road, S W 7—*Sec* Miss Gertrude Drayton C B E

VICTORY CORPS, 2 Hanover Street, W 1—*Commandant & Hon Treas* Miss D Slushatt

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH, University College, Gower St, W C 1—*Hon Sec*, A W Johnston I S O Scot

WAIFS AND STRAYS CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR Old Town Hall Kennington Road S E 11—*Sec* (vacant)

WAR SEAL FOUNDATION 446 Fulham Road, S W 6—*Sec*, Wm J Roberts

WARWICKSHIRE FOLK IN LONDON—*Hon Sec*, C H Adams 38 Sneyd Rd Cricklewood N W 2

WATER ENGINEERS INSTITUTION OF Parliament Mans, Victoria Street, S W 1—*Sec*, A J Hobbs, M Inst C E

WEIGHTS & MEASURES INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF INSPECTORS OF—*Sec* J E Sloan, The Council House, Coventry

WELSH NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION 80 Queen Street, Cardiff—*Sec* D J Salathiel

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, 14 Trinity Square E C 3—*Sec* Sir Algernon Aspinall C M G C B E

WEST LONDON MISSION Kingsway Hall, W C 2—*Supt* Rev Ira G Goldhawk

WESTMINSTER CATHOLIC FEDERATION, 5 Chancery Lane W C 2—*Sec*, A J Smith

WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (residing within four miles from the Office and applying within two months of widowhood), Dacre House, Arundel St, W C 2—*Sec*, S A Evans

WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE 23 Bedford Row, W C 1—*Sec*, Miss N Neville

WOMEN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF Murray House Vandon Street Buckingham Gate, S W 1—*Gen Sec*, Miss Norah Green

WOMEN SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF (Women's Joan Training Fund), 251 Brompton Rd, S W 3—*Sec* Miss Edith Hall

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES FOR THE CARE OF 117 Victoria Street S W 1—*Hon Secs* Miss H M Kelly Fredk Jones

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY, 60 Haymarket, S W—*Hon Sec* J Warren Crosse

WOMEN CLERKS AND SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION OF, 1 3 Churton Road S W 1—*Sec*, Miss D Evans, M A

WOMEN HOUSE PROPERTY MANAGERS ASSOC OF, Abford House Victoria, S W 1—*Hon Sec*, Miss J M Upcott

WOMEN JOURNALISTS, SOCIETY OF, c/o Writers' Club, 10 Norfolk Street, W C 2—*Hon Sec*, Miss G Burford Rawlings

WOMENS AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—*Hon Sec*, Miss L Goold, 18 Church Street, Chelsea, S W 3

WOMENS' CO-OPERATIVE GUILD, 14 John Street Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Eleanor Barton

WOMENS ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 46 Kensington Court W 8—*Hon Sec* Miss C Haslett, C B E

WOMENS' FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION (Incorporated), 29 Park Road Baker Street N W 1—*Sec*, Miss A Vanderpant

WOMENS FREEDOM LEAGUE 144 High Holborn W C 1—*Sec* Miss E A Underwood

WOMENS INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF 39 Eccleston St, S W 1

WOMENS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE 55 Gower Street W C 1—*Sec* Miss E Horscroft

WOMENS LEGION, 12 Orchard Street, S W 1—*Sec* Miss B G Ward O B E

WOMENS NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION, 1 Gt Georg St S W 1—*Sec* Miss M Harvey

WOMENS UNIONIST ORGANISATION 1 Palace Chambers Bridge Street, S W 1—*Central Womens Advisory Committee, Sec*, Miss Spencer

WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 38A St George's Rd, S W 1—*Gen Sec*, A S Firth

WORKING MENS CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION (comprising 2 680 clubs and 925 000 members) Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road E C 1—S P S Chapman

WORLD BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION 37 Norfolk Street, W C 2—*Hon Sec*, J Teale Crump

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE *Central Office* 62 Lincolns Inn Fields W C 2—*Sec*, *International Executive Council* C H Gray

WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Rd S W 1—Sec Mark H C Hayler

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, 77 Gt Russell Street W C 1

WORLDS EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE 19 Russell Sq W C 1—*Gen Sec*, H Martyn Gooch, M B E

WRESTLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL AMATEUR—*Hon Sec* P Longhurst, Gaulloch, Wallington Surrey

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY New St Chambers, York—Sec, A S Cavers

YORKSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY—*Hon Secs*, W J Kaye, M A F S A, 6 Middle Temple Lane E C 4, J Charlesworth, F S A

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY, Victory House Leicester Square, W C 2—*Hon Sec* Lionel Kitson

YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION *National Headquarters* Great Russell Street W C 1—*National President*, R Austen Pilkington, J P *National Treas*, Lord Askwith, K C P *General Sec*, J J Chamberlain C B E Centres in all parts of the Metropolis, throughout the Provinces and the Empire and in 55 foreign countries

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green E 1—Sec J Bloomfield

YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION *London Head Offices*, 16 22 Gt Russell St, W C 1

YPRES LEAGUE 9 Baker Street, W 1—*Sec*, Capt G E de Haffold, M C

ZENANA BIBLE AND MED MISSION (1852) 33 Surrey St, Strand, W C 2—*Secs*, Rev F S Carr, M A, Miss M G Liesching, Miss E Mariner

ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 75 Great Russell St, W C 1

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N W 8 *Sec*, Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, C B E, D Sc F R S

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phœnix Park, Dublin—*Sec*, B B Ferral

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, Corstorphine

THE UNION JACK CLUB,

Waterloo Road, S.E 1. Tel. : Hop. 3521.

Patron-in-Chief. His Majesty the King.
Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.
Patrons: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Vice-President: Colonel Sir Henry Streatfeild, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurer The Marquess of Cambridge, K.C.V.O.
Comptroller of Club: Vice Admiral E. Wigram, C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. officers and men may also be elected members of the Club.

The Club is managed by a Council and a General Committee, which includes representatives of the members.

A considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914–18 and to provide increased accommodation was completed in 1923.

Since 1926 the Council has been enabled, through the anonymous gift of one of its members, still further to enlarge the premises, bringing the number of beds available to 816, as against the original 208 when the Club opened.

THE UNION JACK HOSTEL,

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.

Tel. : Hop. 2724. Opened June, 1913.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.
Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen
Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Brig.-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vice-President: Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hon. Treasurer: The Marquess of Cambridge, K.C.V.O.
Secretary: J. R. Hayward, M.B.E.
Warden. Miss B. R. Morris.

The Hostel provides lodging and accommodation for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, below the rank of Officer. It is managed by a Council, and though run closely in connexion with the Union Jack Club, the organisation and finances of the two institutions are quite separate from one another.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912). In Dec., 1931, the number of *Officers, Cadets* and *Employés* was 35,882, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 15,467, *Local Officers* (unpaid) 119,142. The number of countries occupied was 84, and of languages used 75. Connected with the Salvation Army are 1,599 philanthropic institutions, including 324 Industrial Homes, 91 Maternity Homes and 104 Children's Homes, 169 Slum Posts, 15 Prison-Gate Homes, 397 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 129 Labour Bureaux, 12 Farms, &c., 973 Industrial and Day Schools. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1932 amounted to £148,210 16s. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Edward J. Higgins (1929), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Inc.).

An organisation founded by the National Sunday School Union in 1902, with the supreme purpose of keeping girls in close touch with the Church and Sunday School, and of training them for useful and noble Christian womanhood. Its four-fold programme covers every phase of a girl's life: Spiritual, Physical, Educational and Social. This interdenominational-temperance Movement has an international membership which is rapidly increasing.—*Headquarters*, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

LONDON FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS

Incorporated. (FOUNDED in 1887.)

Patron: H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.
President: The Right Hon. The Lord Desborough, K.G.

The objects of the Federation are: (*a*) To consolidate and extend the important work of Boys' Clubs in London. (*b*) To promote competitions and friendly intercourse between the members of affiliated clubs. (*c*) To promote opportunities for those interested in the management of London Working Boys' Clubs to interchange opinions as to the best way of conducting them. There are now 150 Clubs affiliated—the total membership of these clubs, of boys between 14 and 18, amounting to approximately 14,000. The Federation is almost entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions, although a certain amount of support is obtained from affiliated Clubs by means of registration fees and entrance fees for competitions.

**** *For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages*

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield Accidents admitted at all times. Ordinary cases (In Patients) by arrangement Out patients daily, surgical 9 medical 9, ear, M and F at 1 Tu and Th at 9 throat, M and F at 1, Tu and Th at 9 women, M and S at 9 W at 1, dental, daily at 9, orthopædic, M and Th at 1, eye M, Tu Th and F at 1 electrical, M, Tu, Th, and F at 1, operations daily, at 1 30 Visiting days Sun, 2 to 3 30, Wed, 3 to 4 p m *Clerk*, Thos Hayes *Asst Clerk* C C Carus Wilson *Steward* C J Powditch *Matron* Miss Helen Dey R R C

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL Albert Embankment, S E Out patients daily at 9 a m Accidents and urgent cases at all times Eye M and Th throat, W skin Tu W and F, women M Tues and F children under 12, M Tu Th, F and Sat 9 30 eye daily except Sat, 1 30 dental M and Th 9 mental, Tu, 10, vaccination Tu, 10 30 X rays daily 10 a m physical exercise, Tu and Th, 1 30 neurological S, at 10 urological, daily at 10 a m Visiting days Sundays, 3 to 4 30 p m Wednesdays 3 30 to 4 30 Paying patients are admitted to "St Thomas's Home *Secretary* A P B Irwin D S O M A *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still C B E R R C The Nightingale Nursing School is attached

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street Strand Urgent cases at all times others at 1 30 daily Out patients, daily at 1 30 Visiting days Sunday 3 30 to 4 30 Wed and Fri, 4 to 5

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St Thomas Street Borough, S E 1 Accidents and urgent cases at all times Visiting days Sun, 2 to 4, Wed, 3 to 4 *Treas* F P Whitbread *Supt*, H L Eason, C B, C M G, M S *Clerk* W J Curry *Matron*, Miss E MacManus O B E

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S E 5 Urgent cases at all times Out patients, Medical—M Tu, Wed, Th and Fri, 1 p m Surgical—M, Tu, Th and Fri, 1 p m Diseases of women, Tu and Fri, 1 p m Urological, male Wed 1 p m female, Th, 1 p m Orthopædic, Wed, 1 p m Fracture clinic Tu, 1 p m Ear nose and throat M, Tu, Th and Fri, 1 p m Ophthalmic, M and Th, 1 p m Skin Tu and Fri, 1 p m Neurology, Tu and Fri, 1 p m Electrical, daily 10 a m children, M and W 1 30 Maternity, Tu and Fri 9 a m Dental, daily 9 a m Visiting days Wed, 5 to 6, Sun, 2 to 4, children Sun only *House Governor and Sec* C F A Bedwell *Sister Matron* Miss M A Willcox

LONDON HOSPITAL Whitechapel Rd E 1 Urgent cases and accidents at all hours out patients daily at 1 p m (except Sunday) ear throat and nose, M, Tu, Th and F 9 skin, Tu and Th, 9 ophthalmic, M, W Th, and Sat, 9, electrical daily, except W, 9 30 child en, Tu, W and Fri, 9 orthopædic, F 9, light therapy, M 2, Wed 11, Fri 2 diseases of women, W 1, and Sat 9 *Visiting days* General wards, Wed, 4 to 5, Sun, 3 to 5 Hebrew wards, Wed, 4 to 5, Sat., 3 to 5 Children's wards, Sun, 3 to 5 *House Gov*, A G Elliott, O B E, M C, B A *Matron*, Miss M Littleboy, A R R C

~~MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W 1 Accidents at all hours, other~~ cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5 Visiting days Tu, 6 7 p m, and Fri 4 to 5, Sun, 2 to 4 *Sec Supt*, S R C Plimsoll

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W C 1 In patients daily out patients, medical and surgical daily, at 1 diseases of women Mon 1 p m, Wed, 9 a m dental cases daily at 8.45 to 11 a m at the National Dental Hospital (Dental department of U C H) Gt Portland Street W, skin, M 9 30, Th, 9 30, eye, Mon, Tu, Th and F, at 1 30, ear nose and throat Wed and Th, 1 p m, Tu and F 9 a m Tuberculosis Dispensary M and W 1 30 p m Th 6 30 p m Psychological Medicine W at 2 Th at 11 Neurology Sat at 10 Inoculation Dept W at 9 30 Electrical and radiographic daily Visiting days Tu and F, 4 to 5 Sun, 3 to 4 Children's ward Sun 3 to 4 parents or guardians only *Sec* J Gerald I Buckle B A

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL Gray's Inn Road, W C 1 For relief without letters of recommendation Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours Out patients daily, at 1 p m, Sat 9 a m, diseases of women W and Sat at 9 diseases of the eye Tu and F at 9 throat nose and ear M and Th at 9 skin Tu and F at 9 a m Visiting days Sun 3 to 4 Thur 3 30 to 4 30 *Sec* Reginald K Garratt

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL Hyde Park Corner S W 1 Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases In patients, daily at 12 45 p m Out patients, general medical and surgical daily at 11 30 throat, nose and ear M and F at 1 30 eye W at 1 30 p m and Sat at 9 30 a m skin, Tu at 1 30 dental M W, Th and Fri at 11 30 I B clinic, M, 11 a m, Orthopædic W 1 45, genito urinary, Th, women, 12 noon, men at 1 30 venereal diseases in medical, surgical, obstetrical skin, and genito urinary departments, and on M to F at 9 a m to 2 p m and 6 9 p m, Sat, 9 a m to 3 p m diseases of women M and Th at 1 30, maternity cases, M 1 30 p m and Th 9 a m children, Th, 3 p m Infant Welfare, Th 3 p m, vaccination, Th at 1 30. Maternity Ward and Special Departments for X ray, electro-therapeutic and massage treatment Visiting days Sun and W, 2 30 to 3.45, and Th 6-7 p m The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, Recovery Branch is attached *Secretary*, James M Churchfield *Matron*, Miss H Hanks R R C

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, W 2 Accidents and urgent cases free at all times Out patients, general, medical and surgical daily (except Sat at 1 p m, Sat 9 15 diseases of women M, W and Th at 1 p m, eye, Tu and F at 9 15 ear, nose and throat M and Th at 9 15 dental W and Sat at 9 15 skin, M and Th at 9 15, nervous diseases, Tu at 9 15, mental diseases, Tu at 9 15, Orthopædic, F at 9 30 Maternity dept, W and Th 9 15 a m, Children's dept, medical, Tu and F 9 15, varicose veins clinic, W and S 9 a m, inoculation, M, Tu, W, Th and F 1 30 Visiting days Sun and Pub Hol, 3 to 4, W and Sat, 4 to 5. *Sec*, W Parkes, D S O, M C, B COM

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS Formerly maintained on board the Hospital ~~for seamen suffering fro...~~ who are admitted without any recommendation.

Establishments Dreadnought Hosp, Greenwich to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q v)*, *Albert Dock Hospital E*, *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endsleigh Gardens, W C 1, *Tilbury Hosp*, Tilbury The *Angas Convalescent Home*, at Cudham. *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors* Bramshott Hants *Southampton Docks Dispensary Sec*, R E V Box M A

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey (Paying wards attached) 263 beds Radium annexe for treatment and research Visiting days Sun, between 2 and 3, W, 4 to 5 *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached*]

ANTI VIVISECTION HOSPITAL BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park S W 11 Out patients medical M, F, 4 Tu, 2 p m and Th 9 30 a m surgical M, W, F 9 Sat 9 30, ear, throat, nose W 1 30 eye and Th, 1 30, dental Tu 4 F, 2, cancer W, elect, ther and X ray daily 9, massage daily 9 dressings daily 8 45 Accidents free at all hours Eight public wards five private wards Visiting days W and Sun Board of Management (18) *Sec* H W Woolven F I S A *Matron* Miss B A Horsman D N

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, Wandsworth Common S W 11 121 beds accommodation for 15 paying patients In patients 2 373 out patients, attendances, 57 9 - *Sec Superintendent*, W S Randolph Ellis

FREEMASON'S HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME 237 Fulham Road, S W 3

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (70 beds open to all French speaking patients) 172 Shaftesbury Av, W C 2 Out patients daily at 10 The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds *Pres of Committee* C Pierret *Hon Treas*, A Spitzer *Sec* J Knecht

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston, E In patients daily, 9 a m to 12 noon except Sundays Out patients, males, Tu, females, M and F, at 2 p m Oculist, M and F, 2 Ear, nose and throat Tu 9 30 a m Dental Tu, 9 30 Visiting days W and Sun, 3 to 4 p m *Sec*, A Heyland

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N W LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N W 3 138 beds free to the poor of N W London Out patients Dept, Rayham St, Camden Town Paying for local cases with 21 beds from 3½ to 7 gs weekly Sec, Harold Wigg

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W C 1 *Sec.*, Ernest R Hanchet

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL Ilford (opened by H M the King, July 18, 1931) Free to necessitous poor

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849) 172 beds, Great Ormond St and Queen Square W C 1 Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours Visitors Th and Sun, 2 to 4 Out patients daily, 2 p m Accommodation for 20 paying patients *Sec*, Edward A Attwood, F C I S

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E 1 Urgent cases and accidents at all times Out patients, medical, daily, 1 p m (except Sat and Sun), surgical, M and F, 9 a m Children, Tu, 1 p m Women, Tu, 9 a m Eye, F, 1 p m, ear, nose and throat, M and W, 8 30 a m, skin, Th, 1 p m —*Sec*, G E Pitt *Matron*, Miss T Fagelman.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St, Portland Place, W. 1 *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner

MARIE CURIE HOSPITAL, 2 Fitzjohn's Avenue N W 3

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd, E 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 150 beds. Out Patients, M, Tu. W, Th, F, 9 and 1 30 Sat., 9. Dental, Tu, Th, 9 women, M, 1 30, throat and ear, Th, 2, eye M, 9 a m, electrical M, W, F, 1 30 Visiting days, Th, 3 to 4 Sun, 3 to 4 30 *Sec* Geo W Cooling *Matron*, Miss G Farquhar

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South East London Greenwich Rd S E 10 *Sec*, Harry A Bone

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL (Incorp). Hospital at Northwood Midx Out patients daily at 10 at 14 Ridinghouse Street, W 1 Visiting day Sun, 3 to 4 *Sec* W J Morton

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N W 1 (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol) Casualty dept. open always Med Out Patients, M, Tu W, and Th at 1 surgical daily (Sat 9) at 1, eye, M, and Th 1 ear, throat and nose F 1 skin W 1 dental Tu at 9 In Patients, daily *Insull Memorial Wing* for Private Patients 5 to 10 gs weekly *Sec* Alfred C Adams.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS Poplar E 14 Open free at all hours. Visiting days, Tu and Fri 3 to 4 Sun 2 to 4. *House Gov and Sec* D H Lindsay

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL N 15 238 beds and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free New Out patient Dept containing 12 beds for tonsil and adenoid cases and Pay Bed Block of 25 beds for reception of private patients Visiting days Sun and W 2 to 3 30. *Director* J C Burdett D S O, M C

PRINCESS BEATRICE HOSPITAL Richmond Road Earl's Court S W 5 Free to necessitous poor *Sec*, E Radford

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford E 15 216 beds In patients 1931, 3,264 out patients 150 369 Visiting days Sun 3 to 4 30, W 3 to 4 Open day and night for urgent cases *Sec* Maj Raphael Jackson

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N 7 In patients every day between 10 and 4 p m accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times Out patients, medical M 9, Tu, W Th and F 1 children's clinic M 1, Th 9 surgical, M Tu Th, and F, 1, W, 9, genito-urinary, Tu, 9 dental M, Tu F, Sat., 9 Wed, 1 ear, nose and throat, Tu and F, 1 skin, W and Th, 1 eye M. and Th, 1 orthopædic, Sat, 9 neurological, 1 1, diseases of women, Tu, Th, 9, Visiting days *Gen Wards*, Sun 2 to 3 30 Tu., 5 to 6 *Contributory Wards* Sun, 2 to 3 30, Tu F, 5 to 6 *Private Wards*, 3 to 6 Royal Chest Hospital, City Road Hospital of Recovery Southgate, Reckitt Convales Home, Clacton *Secretary*, Gilbert G Panter *Matron*, Miss E Willis

ST JOHN AND ST ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 60 Grove End Road, N W 8 For medical and surgical cases 134 beds Private rooms for paying patients *Sec*, F Dudley Hobbs, B A.

ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S E 13. 108 beds *Sec* J C Gilbert

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W 6. 234 beds Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out patients daily at 8 30 and 12 30, dental cases, Tu. and F at 9 30, throat, nose, and ear, Tu and F at 12 30, eyes, M, W, and Th at 12 30 Women's cases, M. at 12 30. Skin

diseases, M. 9.30. and F. 9.30; Children under 14, daily at 9.30. Electric cases, daily 9.30. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. Visiting-days, Wed. 6 to 7 p.m.; Sun. 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

WILLESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Harlesden Road, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, R. J. Hearne.

CANCER.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road S.W.3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 11. Visiting-days, W. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss E. A. Harrison, A.R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, CANCER WING, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Sec. Supt.*, S. R. C Plimsoll.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). *Offices*, 107 Southampton Row, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. 100 beds. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd., S.W.9. Medical, M., Tu., W., Th., Fri., 9; Surgical, M., Tu., Th., F., 9; skin, W., at 2 p.m.; dental. W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss M. Cursiter. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases requiring lengthy treatment. No out-patients Weekly payment, 7s.; a few free and half-payment cots. Small private wards. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, R. W. A. Elliston.

CHILDRENS' HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

CHILDRENS' HOSPITAL, THE HAMPSTEAD, College Crescent, Hampstead. N.W. 3. Visiting day, Sunday 2 to 3.30 p.m. (63 beds). *Matron*, Miss B. Gledstone. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. H. Johnston, D.S.O.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, W. G. Drew. *Sec.*, R. J. Russell.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10s. per week towards maintenance). 80 cots, and large out-patients dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, W. H. Sidnell.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (252 beds). *Country Branch*, Tadworth Court, Surrey (75 beds). *Matron*, Miss M Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, H. F. Rutherford.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years. 90 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily except Sat. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss E. W. Littlejohn. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the L.C.C.:—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Marasmus—St. Margaret's Hospital. Leighton Rd., N.W.5.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (Communications to *London Office*, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.)—*Hon. Treas.*, T. J. Harrowing. *Sec.*, H. B Harper.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDRENS' HOSPITAL (Incorp.), London, W. 2. 42 cots Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 24 children, "Cleeve Springs," Lightwater, Surrey. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.

PRINCESS LOUISE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W. 10.—*Sec.*, H. J. Eley.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (204 beds). In- and out- patients daily, except Sat., at 12.30. Surgical cases, M., Tu., Fri. 9 a.m.; Th. 1 p.m.; medical, M. 9 and 1; Tu., Th., 1 p.m., W., F., Sat., 9 a.m.; eye, W. 12.30; skin, Tu. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, Tu., Th. and Sat., 9.30; whooping cough, F. 2.30 p.m.; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, C. H. Bessell. *Lady Supt.*, Miss G. A. Allen.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, W. S. Talbot, C.I.E.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale, F.C.I.S.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 308 beds (98 for children and 210 for adults). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s. 6d. to 21s. without letter 48s. 6d. per week. *Sec.*, A Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss M. Frost. *Hon. Sec.*, E. E. Dent. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3. Private Wards, 29 Tite Street, S.W. 3; Victoria Convalescent Home Broadstairs. Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9; Eye Th., 1.30; Skin, M. at 1.30; Dental, Tu. 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W.1., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, G. S. Todd, M.B., CH.M., M.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. 2. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the L.C.C. :—

The King George V. Sanatorium near Godalming, Surrey. (*Men.*)

Pinewood, Wokingham. Berks. (*Women.*)

Colindale Hospital, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, N.W. 9. (*Men.*)

St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea, S.W. 10. (*Women.*)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft, Suffolk. (*Men and Women.*)

Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Cliftonville, Margate.

High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.

Millfield, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex. (*Children.*)

Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N. 21. (*Women.*)

Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E. 12. (*Men and Women.*)

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, for sufferers from tuberculosis, nr. Cambridge. *Pres.*, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., G.C.V.O. *Med. Dir.*, Sir Pendrill Varrier-Jones, M.A., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. *Org. Sec.*, Reynell Wreford, 10 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, H. R. Rowe.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey). Annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of the London Hospital. Maintained by the "Marie Celeste" Samaritan Society.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, G. D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL (Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp.), Gt. Portland St., daily, 9 to 11 a.m.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 10.30.

FEVER.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.

N.-Eastern, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15.

N.-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

S.-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.

Grove, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.

S.-Eastern, Stanley Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.

Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.

Brook, Shooters Rfld, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

The River Hospitals :—

Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescent Fever Cases :—

Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.

Southern, Dartford, Kent.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, W. Elliot Dixon.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th and F., at 2, and Tu. 6 p.m. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M., Tu., W. Th. at 2.30., Sat. at 11. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu. and F., 9.30 and 1.30; W., 1.30 and 6.30; Th., 1.30. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. 16. *Office*, 73 Cheapside, E.C. 2.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ROYAL MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, Maj. E. S. Phillips, D.S.O.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Vincent J. Cooper.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W. 2.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Out-patients, Males, M., W., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 5 to 7; Th., 12.30 to 1.30; Fr., 5 to 7; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, T., 5 to 7; Fr., 1 to 2. There are facilities for daily irrigations at both Hospitals. The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females is open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. There are private wards for both sexes.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. 4. (1889). Under Medical women. *Matron*, Miss Ada Allison.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, Tu., W., Th. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MATERNITY HOSPITAL, (late East End Mothers' Lying-in Home), 384 to 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9.30 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT NURSES HOME Howards Road, E 13 Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking Midwives and Nurses trained *Lady Supt*, Miss Davies

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N W Isolation Hosp, and Research Laboratories, Ravenscourt Square W 6 For married women and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child married women are also attended at their own homes Medical pupils, nurses and midwives are trained Maternity nurses supplied for private cases *Secretary*, H B Stokes

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757) To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 46 Bedford Row, W C 1

MENTAL HOSPITALS

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Monks Orchard Eden Park, Beckenham Kent — The new buildings form the most modern and efficiently equipped hospital in the country for treatment of ailments of the nervous system For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission Visiting days Males 1st and 3rd M females, 2nd and 4th M *Physician Supt*, J G Porter Phillips, M D, F R C P

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION for Mental Defectives Redhill *Office*, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E C 4 *Sec*, H Stephens

WOODSIDE NERVE HOSPITAL (St Luke's Foundation), Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N, and at 'Welders' Gerrards Cross, Bucks *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl W 1

CITY OF LONDON

Dartford, Kent —*Med Sup*, W Robinson, M D D P M (*Private patients under Certificates and Private Temporary and Voluntary Boarders received from ages weekly*)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Public Hospitals for persons of unsound mind

For London rate aided patients—but London patients who can afford full cost may have private classification and at two hospitals special arrangements for private patients are made (*see* below)

Banstead, Sutton —*Med Sup*, A A W Petrie M D Ch B, F R C S, F P C P D P M

Bexley —*Med Sup*, Geoffrey Clarke, M D

Cane Hill, Coulsdon —*Med Sup*, G A Lilly, M C, M A, M D, B Ch, D P M

Claybury, Woodford Bridge —*Med Sup* G F Barham, M A M D, B Ch (*Male private patients also are received* NOT *confined to London cases*)

Colney Hatch, New Southgate —*Med Sup*, J Brander, M D, Ch B, M R C P, D P M

Ewell, Epsom—*Med Sup*, L H Wootton, M C, B Sc, M B, B.S. D P M

Hanwell Southall.—*Med Sup*, A W Daniel, B A, M D, B Ch

Horton, Epsom (*Female private patients also are received, London cases only*)—*Med Sup*, W D Nicol, M B, B.S, M R C P, D P M

Long Grove, Epsom —*Med. Sup*, D Ogilvy, B A, M.D, B.Ch., B A O.

West Park, Epsom —*Med Sup*, Norcliffe Roberts, O B E, M D, B.S, D P M

Maudsley Hospital (*see* below)

(Most of these hospitals are available to receive, under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 voluntary patients resident in the County

Institutions for cases of mental defect —

For London rate aided cases only ordered to be detained under the Mental Deficiency Acts

Brunswick House Mistley, Fairfield Horley The Manor Epsom, South Side Home Streatham

Mental institutions transferred from the Metropolitan Asylums Board in 1930

Leaves den mental hospital, near Watford, Herts —Unimprovable adult cases *Med Supt*, R M Stewart M D, Ch B F R C P D P M

Caterham mental hospital Caterham Surrey — Healthy unimprovible adult cases and children over 9 year of similar type *Med Supt* J Lindsay M D Ch B, L R C S D P M

Fountain mental hospital Tooting Grove S W 17 Mental defectives—untrainable boys under 9 years and untrainable girls under 16 years *Med Supt*, James Nicoll, M D, C M, D P H

Darenth training colony Dartford Kent — Trainable juvenile and adult cases of mental defect (both sexes) *Med Supt* J K C Linn, M B, B S D P M

Tooting Bec hospital, Tooting Bec Road S W 17 —Cases of senile dementia *Med Supt*, P M Turnbull, M B Ch B D P M

MIDDLESEX

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp)—*Med Sup*, R Worth O B E, M B

SURREY

Brookwood —*Med Sup* J A Lowry M D

Netherne, Coulsdon —*Med Sup*, P C Coombes, M R C S, L R C P

KENT

Barming Heath —*Med Sup*, A C Hancock, M R C S M B D P H

Chartham —*Med Sup*, M A Collins O B E, M D

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS &c.

BRENTWOOD EPILEPTIC COLONY Brentwood, Essex (L C C) Sane female epileptics

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS 'Forbes Winslow Memorial,' 72 Camden Road, N W 1

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS Swaylands, Penshurst Kent

EDMONTON EPILEPTIC COLONY, Silver Street, Edmonton, N 18 L C C) Sane male epileptics

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale near the end of St John's Wood Road Free and paying in- and out-patients are received 85 beds, including 25 private wards Out patients daily, 2 p m, except Sat *Sec* H W Burleigh

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY (Tavistock Square Clinic for functional nervous disorders), Torrington Place, W C 1 —*Sec.*, Miss D G Poole

MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S E 5 (L.C.C.). For the treatment, entirely on a voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic disease. Out patients Daily at 2, Males M and Th. Females Tu

and F (Children M and F 10 a m) In addition, evening sessions for patients of both sexes M and Th 6 30 9 30 p m Tu and F 6 30 9 30 p m 242 beds for In patients including 13 private rooms for women patients — *Med Supt*, Edward Mapother M D, B S, F R C S, F R C P

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Sq, W C 1 For the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system including paralysis and epilepsy 195 beds Country Branch East Finchley, 36 beds Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions) 30 beds Special wards for middle class patients at £3 3s per week Out patients M, Tu, W Th and F, at 1 Visiting days W and Sun, 2 to 4 *Sec*, G H Hamilton

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In patient Dept with special wards for children Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park N W 1 Out patient Dept, 73 Welbeck St W 1 M, W, Th, and F, 1 30, Tu and F 5 30 Visiting days Sun, 2 to 4 Wed 4 to 5

OPHTHALMIC

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL Judd Street, W C 1 (51 beds) Attendance daily, at 1 p m, and on Mon and Fri 5 5 p m Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL St George's Circus Southwark S E 1 Out patients daily at 1 p m Sat 8 45 a m — *Sec* F F D Alton

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd E C 1 Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor from 8 30 a m until the limit is reached Visiting days Su, W and F, 3 to 4. *Sec* A J M Tarrant

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Broad Street, Holborn W C 2 Attendance daily, 12 to 1 30 p m Accidents at any time Free to the poor on their own application

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N W 1 (1856) Out-patients, M, Tu, Th and F 1 30 W and S 9 a m

ORTHOPÆDIC

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St, Regent's Park, W and Bolsover St, W 1, Surgeons attend daily except Sat at 1 30 *Country Branch*, Brockley Hill Stanmore, Middx

HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR EX SERVICE MEN & CHILDREN, 136 beds, Ascot, Berks *London Office*, 29 Cromwell Road, S W 7

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL 33 Fitzroy Square, W 1 — *Sec*, A Phillips

PAY HOSPITALS

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove N W 1 — For educated women with small incomes Medical and surgical cases received *Matron*, Miss F K Houghton

ST ANDREW'S HOSPITAL DOLLIS HILL N W (Chiefly for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed.) Apply Matron

ST SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street Regent's Park, N W 1 From 2 to 5 guineas weekly

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St Thomas's Hospital, S E For particulars apply to the *Steward*

[illegible] (for Incurables), 62 Weymouth St, W

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS 36 Aubert Park and 1 to 3 Highbury Terrace, N 5 For invalid ladies of limited incomes

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars Road, S E (1841). Out patients, daily at 1 30 and on F 6 p m Radium, Ultra Violet Light and X Ray treatment daily

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq, W 1 Out patients treated daily at 1 to 2 30 and 5 to 6 30 p m Sat 1 to 2 30 p m only

ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp) 49 Leicester Sq, W C 2 (1863) In patient Dept 262 Uxbridge Road W 12 (40 beds) Out patients daily at Leicester Sq 2 to 3 and (except Sat) 6 to 7 p m Free and paying in patients received *Sec* L G R Turpin

ST PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES (INCLUDING CANCER) OF THE GENITO URINARY ORGANS AND SKIN Endell St, W C 2 (33 beds) Necessitous cases both In and Out patients (free) *Sec* R T Lawlor

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL 44 46 Hampstead Road N W 1 M, Tu, W, Th, F, 1 30 p m, Tu and Th 5 p m F 5 p m

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES

ALL SAINTS HOSPITAL FOR GENITO URINARY DISEASES (Incorp) Austral Street, West Square St George's Road, S E 11

ST PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES Henrietta St, Covent Garden 40 beds with 10 beds in Private Ward Out patients M Tu, W, 2 p m, Th 3 p m F 9 30 11 30, and women and children only at 3 Sat 2 p m

THROAT NOSE, AND EAR

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT NOSE AND EAR HOSP, Gray's Inn Rd, W C 1

GOLDEN SQUARE THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (Incorporated) Golden Sq W 1 Open daily (Sat excepted), 1 30 to 3 p m Tu and Th evenings 6 to 7 30, Sat, 9 to 10 30 a m

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838) INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq W

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Huntley Street, W C 1 (Ear, Nose and Throat Dept of U C H), W and Th, 1 p m Tu and F, 9 a m

TROPICAL DISEASES

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES 25 Gordon Street Endsleigh Gardens W C 1 an establishment of the Seamen's Hosp Society

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES Putney Heath, S W 15 — *Sec*, Maj Lockwood Stevens

WOMEN

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St, Chelsea S W 3 (Convalescent Home at St Leonards *not limited to Hospital patients*). Out patients daily at 2 p m (except Sat)

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N W Out patients Mon to Fri at 1, Sat at 9

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Sq, S W Out p daily 1 to 2 p m, exc Sat

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W 1 81 beds

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N W Out dept daily (except Sat), 12 to 2.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E 13

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S W 4 135 beds.

ADELPHI Strand, W C 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James John, Robert and William ADAM who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century James John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens *q v*) the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street *Villiers* Street *Duke* Street *Of* Lane *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now York Place)

AUSTRALIA HOUSE Strand W C 2 —A handsome and imposing building erected 1911 4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth The Agents General for NEW SOUTH WALES VICTORIA SOUTH AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand

BANK OF ENGLAND Threadneedle Street E C 2 (Not open to sightseers) —The Bank of England was founded in 1694 and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government The present building (now being enlarged) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788) A 'Bank Guard' is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL — The site in Lambeth formerly occupied by this institution, will be laid out as a public park under the supervision of the L C C , through the generosity of Lord Rothermere

BELGRAVIA —A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the East to Sloane Street on the west and includes Belgrave Chester, Lowndes and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place

BRIDGES —The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894) with its bascules affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831 and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London) with the Monument (*q v*) and Fishmongers Hall *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London 1921), *St Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London) *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908) width 105ft *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie) width, 42ft 6ins (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (to be reconstructed or rebuilt by L C C) *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only) *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet rebuilt and reopened in 1862 , width 84ft) with Thorny croft's *Boudicca* at the north western end this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q v*) and St Thomas's Hospital , *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L C C and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank , *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval , *Victoria Bridge* (1858) , *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park, and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891) , *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873) *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake , *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887) *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only) and *King Edward VII Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1903) leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew — The County Councils of Middlesex and Surrey are building three new 70 ft bridges over the Thames, at a total cost of £1 107 000 (*a*) Richmond to Twickenham (£345,000) (*b*) Chiswick to Mortlake (£255 000) (*c*) Hampton Court in place of existing bridge (£180 000) the connecting roads will cost £307 000

BUCKINGHAM PALACE St James's Park, S W 1 (Not open to the public) —Was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham and was altered by Nash for King George IV The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837 Re fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913

BURLINGTON HOUSE Piccadilly W 1 —Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions *see* Picture Galleries) British Academy Royal Antiquarian Astronomical Linnean Chemical and Geological Societies

CANADA HOUSE Trafalgar Square S W 1 —A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade Emigration &c Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820 it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Agents General Steamship Railway and other Dominion Companies the Canada in Building is one of London's new landmarks It was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen in June 1925

CANONBURY TOWER Canonbury, N 1 —A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the PRIORS of St Bartholomew) Contains the Spencer and "Compton" oak panelled rooms Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity

CEMETERIES —For *Bunhill Fields, see* p 404 In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W 10 (70 acres) are tombs of W M Thackeray Anthony Trollope Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W Mulready George Cruikshank John Leech, Leigh Hunt Brunel (Great Eastern) Ross (Arctic) Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors) Robert Owen (Social Reformer) In *Highgate Cemetery*, N 6 are the tombs of George Eliot Herbert Spencer Michael Faraday and G J Holyoake In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N 16 are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S E 27, are the tombs of C H Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Pelcher R A , Theodore Watts Dunton, Dr Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H Maxim Sir J Barnby, Sir A Manns, and J Whitaker, F S A (*Whitaker's Almanack*) CREMATORIA — *Ilford* (City of London), *Norwood*, and *Golder's Green* (Mausoleum), adjoining Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of

Rest and memorials to famous men and women Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 65,000 cremations in Great Britain Of these, 26 000 have been carried out at Golders Green, 8,500 at Woking, 7,400 at Manchester and the remainder at 20 different centres in Great Britain

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S W 1 —(Literally "empty tomb") Monument erected 'To the Glorious Dead as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920 Unveiled by the King Emperor on Armistice Day 1920

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT Old Bailey E C 4 — Built by Corporation of London, 1902 1907 Fine mural paintings by Sir W B Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit Application to be made to the Keeper

CHARTERHOUSE in Charterhouse Square E C 1 (*Master*, Rev W I I Hayter M A) A Carthusian monastery until 1535 purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (65) By the Charterhouse for particulars see *Times* p 11 Feb 5 1921 The buildings incl partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century Chapel Great Hall and staircase Mon Wed, and Fridays, admission 1s at 3 p m Service on Sundays at 8 and 11 a m, and on weekdays at 9 30 a m and 6 p m Buildings not shown on Sundays Roger Williams the founder and governor of Rhode Island U S A was on June 25 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital

CHELSEA S W 3 A western metropolitan borough (*see* p 683 with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p 408) Chelsea Old Church (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More Sir Hans Sloane Shadwell (poet laureate) Woodfall (printer of Junius) and many others Steele Smollett Turner Rossetti Whistler Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p 310) lived there The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road S W 3 A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees 2 Temple Gardens, E C 4

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II in 1682 and built by Wren opened in 1692) Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea S W. 3 for Old and Disabled Soldiers Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall Accommodation for 556 In Pensioners The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons *Governor*, General Sir Walter P Braithwaite, G C B *Lieut Governor and Secretary*, Maj Gen G J Farmar, C B, C M G

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS COLLEGE (*see also* p 233) Queen Victoria Street, E C 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III and acquired 'Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a m and 4 p m Saturdays, 10 to 1

COUNTY HALL Westminster Bridge S E 1 — The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp 689 692) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth from the designs of Ralph Knott with river façade of 750 ft Cost about £4 000,000 The building contains a council chamber, reception hall &c

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street E C 3 —Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames The *Long Room* is 190 ft long

DEAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court E C 4

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S W 1 Named after a politician of Charles II's reign No 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister No 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No 12 is the office of the Government Whips

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E C 1 —The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely The 14th century chapel, now St Etheldreda's (R C) Church, is open daily until dusk A charge of 3*d* is made for admission to the crypt

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British Sailors Society) 747 Commercial Road Limehouse E 14 —A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation rooms an additional wing is now being erected containing 100 cabins Open daily incl Sunday, free, night porter in attendance

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S W 6 —The courtyard is 15th century remainder 18th century Residence of the Bishop of London Grounds of 37 acres surrounded by ancient moat Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary

GUILDHALL, King Street City E C 2 (dating from early 15th century)—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p 684) Admission free The Library contains Plan of London in 1570 Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature first second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays &c, and (with Newspaper Room adjoining) is open free on week days, 10 a m to 6 p m *Keeper of the Guildhall*, G W Bodman (1922)

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St Thomas's Street, S E 1 — Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller) in 1721 the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century 648 beds

HOLBORN VIADUCT E C 1, was constructed in 1867 1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the 'Hole bourne') The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1 400 ft long, and is mainly of brick with iron bridges over Farringdon Street and Shoe Lane The cost (£2,572,000) was borne by the City of London the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues, these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1906, and the loan is being otherwise discharged

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD QUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1.—The H.A.C. (Sec., Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Arch, way and offices built about 1750. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards Parade* (300 000 sq. ft.) where the Colours are trooped on the king's Birthday (Trafalgar Square is 168 850 sq. ft., Parliament Square 136 900 sq. ft., Leicester Square 100 000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1.—The 'Palace of Westminster' was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2 198 000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords on the above mentioned days from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons during session, by member's order or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains Big Ben (13½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI. Pt. I.) places the incident which led to the Wars of the Roses (1455–1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres) the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the 'Comedy of Errors' was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road) and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact. *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Danes Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants at Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Saturdays and Sundays (March, Sept. 2 to 6, Oct. 2 to 5, Nov., Feb. 2 to 4). *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury on south bank of Thames, the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1 000 000 (the site cost £1 500 000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 238 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1. Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (*see* p. 687) have magnificent halls but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. 1.—Founded 1740. Hospital contains 843 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called The Monument), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3*d*., 9 to 6 (Oct.–April to 4).

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Administrative buildings, hall, union &c. will be erected on 10 acre site in Bloomsbury. Foundation stone will probably be laid early in 1933. Office accommodation is at present arranged in the Imperial Institute Buildings, South Kensington.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Admission to ordinary matches 1*s*., to special matches 2*s*. or 3*s*. (including tax). The public can obtain reserved seats on payment. Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—(Reconstructed 1930–31). The official residence of the Lord Mayor, the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS — The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8 500 000 to 9 000 000 people The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500 000 tons annually *Central Meat Fish Fruit Vegetable and Poultry Markets* Smithfield *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry) *Billingsgate* (Fish) Thames Street *Spitalfields* Fruit (Vegetables Fruit &c) enlarged 1928 and opened by H M the Queen *London Fruit Exchange* Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928 9) faces Spitalfields Market *Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Mon and Fri) General or Pedlars Market Tu and Fri) *and Abattoirs* Caledonian Road N 1 Other markets are—*Covent Garden* W C 2 (established under a charter of Charles II in 1661) and *Borough Market* S E 1 for Vegetables Fruit Flowers &c

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE Pall Mall S W 1 (Not open to the public) —Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710 and purchased as London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863

MAYFAIR —A fashionable district of London north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park extends from Oxford Street (N) to Piccadilly (S) and from Bond Street (E) to Park Lane (W) including Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair

MONUMENTS —VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace ALBERT MEMORIAL South Kensington AIR VICTORIA Embankment BRANSHILD Parliament Square BELGIAN VICTORIA Embankment BOADICEA (more correctly Boudicca) Queen of the Iceni E Anglia Westminster Bridge BURNS Embankment Gardens BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue) Victoria Tower Gardens West minster CAVALRY Hyde Park CAVELL St Martin's Place CENOTAPH Whitehall CHARLES I (erected Jan 29 1675) Trafalgar Square CHARLES II (Grinling Gibbons) inside the Royal Exchange CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft high erected 1878) Thames Embankment (the sphinx W of pedestal and the surrounding stonework bear scars from an Air Raid) CAPTAIN COOK (Brock) the Mall CRIMEAN Broad Sanctuary OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft) outside Westminster Hall DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE Whitehall DUKE OF YORK (124 ft) St James's Park EDWARD VII Waterloo Place (Mackennal) EROS (Gilbert) Embankment Gardens MARLBOROUGH Grosvenor Gardens GEORGE III Cockspur Street GEORGE IV (Chantrey) riding without stirrups Trafalgar Square GLADSTONE facing Australia House Strand, GUARDS (Crimea) Waterloo Place (Great War) Horse Guards Parade, IRVING (Brock) N side of National Portrait Gallery JAMES II (Grinling Gibbons) The Mall, KITCHENER Horse Guards Parade ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey, LONDON TROOPS Royal Exchange MILTON St Giles's, Cripplegate MONUMENT THE (*see* above) NELSON (142 ft), Trafalgar Square with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*) FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE Waterloo Place, PETER PAN (Frampton) Kensington Gardens, RICHARD COUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard ROBERTS Horse Guards Parade ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa) The Mall (Great War) Hyde Park Corner ROYAL MARINES The Mall SCOTT (Antarctic) Waterloo Place SHAKESPEARE (Fontana) Leicester Square GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon) Trafalgar Square WELLINGTON Hyde Park Corner, WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups Royal Exchange JOHN WESLEY City Road WOLSELEY Horse Guards Parade

PATENT OFFICE (including PUBLIC LIBRARY) 25 Southampton Bldgs W C 2 In 1931 the Patent Office sealed 21 49 patents and dies, took 17 685 drawings and 6 016 trade marks The library (245 500 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a m to 9 p m

PHILIPS PALACE Mile End Road E 1 — The Queen's Hall was destroyed by fire on February 25 1931 and no decision has yet been arrived at as to rebuilding Small Hall—Dances and concerts Social clubs hard tennis courts Badminton courts and indoor cricket pitches Hall can be hired

PORT OF LONDON —The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4 203 acres of which 722 acres are water The governing body is the Port of London Authority (see pp 225 6) whose Head Offices in Trinity Square E C 3 were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper A R A R I B A The value of the overseas trade of the Port including transhipments under bond in 1931 was £505 189,000 and represents over one third of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom Particulars of the docks are as follows *London & St Katharine Docks* E 1 —Area 123½ acres including 45 acres water Chief commodities handled are Wool Ivory Spices Shells Tea, Rubber Wine Marble Canned Goods Hides Perfumes &c and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports *Surrey Commercial Docks* S E 16 — Area 381 acres including 133 acres water The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft wood trade Also handles Grain Canadian Dairy Produce, &c *West India & Millwall Docks* E 14 —Area 473 acres including 133½ acres water Principal commodities handled are Rum Sugar Grain Hardwood Fruit Plywood and Wood pulp In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary *East India Dock* E 14 —Area 67½ acres including 31½ acres water Centre of South African and West India trade Special equipment for handling bananas *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V Docks* E 16 —Area 1 102½ acres including 246 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat Grain Tobacco Large quantities of Wool Fruit Daily Produce and general cargo are also dealt with The *King George V Dock*, opened in 1921 provides accommodation for vessels up to 30 000 tons *Tilbury Docks, Essex* —Area 675 acres, including 104½ acres water These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connexion with London, the Midlands and the North

POST OFFICE —The 'General Post Office is in King Edward Street, E C 1, a handsomely fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910 The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6 45 a m to 9 p m (Sat 8 p m) In the neighbourhood are G P O North and G P O West (the Central Telegraph Office)

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM 17, Fleet Street E C 4 (bought by the L C C in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling (Available for lettings —Apply Architect County Hall S E 1)

ROMAN LONDON — Visible remains of the Roman city are now very few The most striking is a fine piece of the city wall including an angle bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office at Giltspur Street Other portions of this three mile wall which encircled the city may be seen at Roman Wall House Crutched Friars and near the White Tower of the Tower of London The fragments showing in the churchyards of Cripplegate Saint Alphage London Wall and All Hallows London Wall are mediæval reconstructions the actual Roman masonry of the lower portion being here concealed beneath the soil Recent excavations have revealed the fact that there is a long stretch of the base of the wall still in existence below the roadway of London Wall between Moorgate and Broad Street In the basement of the Coal Exchange of Lower Thames Street are the remains of a hypocaust perhaps once forming part of public baths The governmental headquarters of the town were a great basilica more than 400 feet long from east to west the massive walls of which have been encountered extending from Leadenhall Market across Grace church Street as far as St Michael's Cornhill Excavations during the past few years have shown that the river front was embanked in Roman times with a construction of huge oaken timbers for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q v*)

ROYAL EXCHANGE Cornhill E C 3 founded by Sir Thomas Gresham 1566 opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571 rebuilt 1667 9 and 1842–1844) — Admission free Statues of Queen Elizabeth Charles II, Queen Victoria Sir Thomas Gresham Wellington (Chantrey), riding without stirrups Peabody, and others frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn Wyllie and others The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a m, 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p m The building is now occupied entirely by the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has had its head office there since 1720

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore S W 7 —Map Room open to public, *free*

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill E C 3 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined Admission by order only application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon to Fri, except Bank Holidays, &c, when the Mint is closed

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E C 1 —Founded A D 1123 by Rahere (*see* St Bartholomew's Priory, p 402). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries, main entrance 1702 The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII Harvey, Abernethy Pott Radcliffe &c Hospital for 715 beds The Church of St Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts, Inigo Jones was baptised in former church

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W 1 Founded in 1733 Hospital for 339 beds Present buildings date from 1829

ST JAMES'S PALACE in Pall Mall, S W 1 — (Not open to the public) Built by Henry VIII (according to tradition from designs by Holbein) the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain and part of the Chapel Royal A royal residence from 1698 to 1837 *Royal Levees* held here during the season Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited 'to the Court of St James's and (by the king's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February 1921

ST JOHN'S GATE Clerkenwell E C 1 —Now the Chancery of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary at the Chancery

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S E 1 —Founded 1213 Present buildings (red brick houses) by Currey, 1868–71 1,000 beds

SMITHFIELD E C 1 —Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I and Wat Tyler was despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II Anne Askew a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII and under Mary I (1553 1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith (A memorial is affixed to the W wall of St Bartholomew's Hospital) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612) in the reign of James I At the corner of Cock Lane (W side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses Sept 6, 1666

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand W C 2, and Victoria Embankment W C 2 — The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers, the remainder of the building is early 19th century Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths* In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke

STOCK EXCHANGE E C 2 (Strangers not admitted) —Known in the City as the 'House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4 000 members A dealer (' jobber) does business only with other members, a "broker" is the intermediary with the public Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls , those for a fall are "bears *Chairman of the Committee for General*

* The Sword of St Paul appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not Walworth's dagger as once commonly believed an error still repeated in an inscription in Fishmongers Hall

Purposes, Sir Archibald Henry Campbell *Deputy Chairman* H F Chamen *Secretary General Purposes Committee* A L F Green *Secretary Trustees and Managers* R M Brydone *Office*, 23 Throgmorton St, E C 2

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment on the N side (from Westminster to Blackfriars) was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works 1860–1870 (the seats of which the sphinxes supports of some are a kneeling camel laden with spicery and of others a winged sphinx were presented by the Grocers Company, and by Rt Hon W H Smith M P in 1874) the Westminster to Vauxhall section on the S (Surrey) side 1860–1869 the Chelsea Embankment 1871–1874. The total cost exceeded £2 000 000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system 1858–1865 at a cost of £4 600 000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements (Plumbum vincula posuit). The County Hall of the L C C includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) constructed by the L C C and opened in 1908 connects Commercial Road East with Lower Road Rotherhithe the total length is 1 mile 440 yards of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1 560 041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L C C and opened in 1897 connects East India Dock Road Poplar with Blackwall Lane East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1¼ miles of which 407 yds are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1 406 000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L C C and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs Poplar with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L C C and opened in 1912 connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station E 16 to High Street, Woolwich S E 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards and its cost was £85 862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N) with Rotherhithe (S). In 1866 it was closed to the public and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870 and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL E C 1 and E C 3 was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON E C 3 (built by William the Conqueror A D 1066–1087).—Admission to Jewel House on all week days 6*d*. White Tower and Armouries including Vaults 6*d* to Bloody Tower on all week days 6*d*. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept, 10 a m to 6 p m, 1 Oct to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p m. Not open on Good Friday Christmas Day or Sunday. *Constable*, (vacant), *Lieutenant* Lt Gen Sir W Edmund Ironside, K C B C M G D S O *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt Col Dan Burges, V C, D S O, *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen Sir George J Younghusband K C M G, K C I E, C B, *Curator of the Armouries* Charles ffoulkes, F S A. The Yeoman Warders retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace King David II and King James I of Scotland, the Little Princes (Edward V and his brother) Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth Sir Walter Raleigh William Penn Cranmer Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE S W 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high with Landseers lions round the base.

WESTMINSTER HALL S W 1 (built by William Rufus A D 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II, 1377–1399) adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct 16 1834). The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak dating from 1399 is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL opposite House Guards S W 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I was beheaded here.

PARKS SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under —

By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1 100 acres) *see* p 480

GREEN PARK (53 acres) W 1.—Between Piccadilly and St James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (188 acres) S E 10 *see* p 481.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres)

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres)

HAMPTON COURT PARK (615 acres)

HYDE PARK (360 acres)—From Park Lane, W 1, to Kensington Gardens, W 2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner with Apsley House the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies Mile. To the north east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p 282 and p 479.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (535 acres), N W 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres)

RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres)

ST JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S W 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, Field-Marshal Sir George F Milne, G C B, G C M G, D S O, D C L, LL D.

By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (490 acres), *see* p. 480.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (163 acres)

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 480.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLESDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres).

BLACKHEATH (267 acres), S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W. 4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N. 4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E. 5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E. 8.

HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres), N.W. 3—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD (195·2 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription; opened and dedicated by the King, July 18, 1925. Ken Wood contains valuable art treasures (Iveagh bequest).

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be Roman.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15 and S.E. 22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres), S.W. 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S.W. 18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (30 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

EXHIBITIONS, &c., IN LONDON DURING 1933.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N.22—Present building erected in 1875; previous building completely destroyed by fire in June 1873; acquired for the public by the Middlesex County Council and other local Authorities in 1900. The building covers an area of 7½ acres. Nearly 200 acres of beautiful park land are open free to the public daily; extensive views over London, Essex and Hertfordshire can be obtained. The Grand Organ in the Great Hall, recently restored, is the finest concert organ in Europe; recitals every Sunday afternoon. Spacious halls available for Exhibitions, Trade Shows, Conventions and Displays. Promenade Concerts in Concert Hall every Sunday during Winter and in the picturesque Grove in the Summer; roller skating rink open daily; dances in Ball Room on Th. and Sat. The Theatre, with the exception of Drury Lane, is the largest in London.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851), removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, Sports Meetings, Speedway Racing, Musical and other entertainments. Firework displays every Thursday at dusk, during August and September. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of pleasure park. *General Manager*, Sir Henry Buckland.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Reopened after fire, 1928. Open daily (including Sunday) from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1*s.* 6*d.* (incl. tax); children under twelve, 6*d.* (including tax).

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1933, including British Industries Fair (*Secretary*, British Industries Fair, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.); Circus and Fair; Dairy and Ice Cream Convention; Ideal Homes; Furniture Trades; Terrier Club Show; Ladies' Kennel Club Show; Royal Tournament; International Horse Show; Horticultural Exhibition; Confectionery Exhibition; Wireless Exhibition; Commercial Vehicles; followed by Motor and Cycle and Motor Cycle Show in October and November.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March. Foundry Trades in April–May; Used Motor Car Exhibition and Sale in May; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers' Exhibition and Public Works Exhibition in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. 1*d.*; Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6*d.* 10 to sunset or 8 p.m. (summer time). (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May), and an Autumn show at Olympia (National Hall) in September.

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—Various Exhibitions, May to Nov.; Greyhound Racing.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Ad-

mission on weekdays from 9 a m till sunset or 8 during "Summer Time (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time), Mondays 6*d* (except Bank Holidays when ordinary rates), other weekdays, 1*s* children under twelve 6*d* Special prices for parties and schools on application to the Secretary Open on Thursdays June to Aug 31 until 11 p m On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society A military band plays on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer from 3 30 p m An aquarium (admission on Monday, except Bank Holidays 6*d* other days 1*s*, children under 12 6*d*) was opened in 1924

In 1932 visitors to the Zoo numbered 1 816 052

Whipsnade Zoological Park 3 miles from Dunstable (34 from London) opened May 1931 A country annexe of the Zoo Open daily 10 to sunset (incl Sundays) 1*s* (children under 12 6*d*)

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA Covent Garden W C 2 —Grand Opera during London Season The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec 7 1732) *Secretary of Covent Garden Opera Syndicate* (1930) *Ltd* W V Barrell Royal Opera Covent Garden W C 2

BACH CHOIR (Founded 1876) —Fixtures for 1932 33 season Choral and Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, Passion Sunday April 2 1933, 11 a m and 2 30 p m Also Private Invitation Concert at Royal College of Music on Tuesday Dec 20, 1932 8 30 p m and Brahms Centenary Concert, Feb 28 1933 at Central Hall Westminster *Musical Director*, Reginald Jacques *Secretary* Francis J Belton, 2 Wontner Road, London, S W 17

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington S W 7 —Royal Choral Society and other Concerts Meetings Balls Bazaars Boxing Contests, Exhibitions &c *Manager*, Charles B Cochran *Secretary* Reginald Askew

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street W 1 —*Hon Sec*, Keith Douglas Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time Season Oct Apr at Queen's Hall

QUEEN'S HALL Langham Place, W 1 —Concerts during Winter Season

KNELLER HALL Twickenham —Royal Military School of Music The full band of 160 instrumentalists hold classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season First Wed of month at 3 30 p m all other Wed at 8 p m Particulars of fortnightly winter orchestral concerts can be obtained from the Adjutant

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN —Scene of Battle, A D 1471 Hadley Woods

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge —Motor and motor cycle races

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks —Magnificent sylvan scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879 Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921 During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station G W R, passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy' Church, *see* "Stoke Poges

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres)—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III "Chestnut Sunday (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles) is usually about 1st to 15th May A herd of tame deer is maintained

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan 1, 1921), was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act* 1917 In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire) —No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker

CUFFLEY, Herts —Memorial to Capt W L Robinson, V C, on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed

DOWN HOUSE Downe Farnborough Kent —Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882 Maintained by the British Association Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, April to Sept , and 11 to 4 Oct to March

DULWICH, S E 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619) *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois (open free daily, 10 to 4 5 or 6 and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer) the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p 310), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres) In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre suburban period are preserved

ELTHAM Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Ry) Remains of 13th 15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II The hall, built by Edward IV , contains fine hammer beam roof of chestnut In the churchyard of St John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett the comedian and founder of the Thames Waterman's Championship

ENFIELD Middlesex (10 miles from London by L N E Ry) Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments

ENFIELD LOCK Middlesex Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter)

EPPING FOREST (5 659 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250 000 and thrown open to the public in 1882, the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one tenth of its original area, in 1929 the deer in the forest averaged 126) LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on L & N E Railway Beautiful forest scenery

ETON COLLEGE —22 miles from London The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,114 in Sept 1928 Buildings date from 1523

GRAVESEND a borough and river port 22 miles from London (Southern Ry) A favourite resort for Londoners St George's Church (1727) contains memorials to Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617

GREENWICH, S E 10 —A south eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p 683) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873 the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II , from designs by Inigo Jones and by Queen Anne and William III , from designs by Wren on the site of an ancient royal palace and of the more recent *Placentia* an enlarged edition of the palace constructed by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester (1391 1447) son of Henry IV Henry VIII Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI died there The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill) Nelson Relics &c open on week days (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6 according to time of year In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II , by Rysbraeck *Naval Museum* interesting Collection of Models &c open daily except Friday and Sunday from 10 till 4 or 6 admission 6*d* per person (except Sundays and Bank Holidays)—*bona fide* parties of 20 or more, 3*d* per person *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays and after 4 p m on Saturdays *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II from the designs of Le Notre On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the zero meridian of longitude and of Greenwich Time Admission to the Observatory (children excluded) only by permission of the Astronomer Royal The parish church of Greenwich (*St Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718 and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis (' the father of Church Music) are buried in the church Henry VIII was christened in the former church The Ministerial *Whitehall Dinner* held for many years at the Ship Hotel was last held in 1894

HAMPTON COURT —Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary 15 miles from London Fine view of river Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768) Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures Tennis Court built by King Henry VIII in 1530 The State Apartments and Great Hall are open every week day from 10 a m and on Sundays from 2 p m Hours of closing May to Sept 6 p m March, April and Oct 5 p m Nov Dec , Jan and Feb 4 p m Admission, Mon Tues , Wed Thur and Fri , 1*s* Sat 6*d* (children half price) Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars 3*d* (inclusive charge) no half price Sun and Bank Holidays, free Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace

HARROW-ON-THE HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways Large public school (676 scholars in Sept 1928), founded by John Lyon in 1571 The "Fourth Form Room' dates from 1608

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST GILES near Beaconsfield, Bucks contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania) a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener) At Chalfont St Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665 1666)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES Surrey (about 12 miles from London) is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England The Coronation Stone (hence the name King's Stone) is preserved within railings in the market place

RICHMOND Surrey contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII 1485 1509) and buildings of the Jacobean Queen Anne and Early Georgian periods including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23 1894) The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers Sailors and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924 *Richmond Park* (2 358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer From the *Terrace Gardens* Richmond Hill can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames

RUNNIMEDE —A meadow of about 100 acres on S bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands) between Windsor and Staines From June 15 23 1215 the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John who rode over each day from Windsor The 48 ' Articles of the Barons were accepted by the King on June 15 and were subsequently embodied in a charter since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19 About half a mile N E of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing) presented to the Nation in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon on the River Lee Scene of the celebrated plot Old castle and dungeons, pictures oak fireplaces chests and panels Queen Elizabeth's bed the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in Twelfth Night)

ST ALBANS —A city in Hertfordshire on the river Ver 22 miles N W of London The abbey church built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115 Parts still remain of the Norman structure The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI in 1455 and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461 On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed Ruins of ancient City of Verulam St Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G W Ry) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's Elegy and ' Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College ' The poet was buried in the church in 1771

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (L N E Ry)—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (rededicated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial-place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II , with crypt below At Waltham

Cross 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey (Ten crosses were erected but only those at Geddington Northampton and Waltham remain Charing Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I at Whitehall

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror A D 1066 1087)—22 miles from London by Great Western and Southern Railways When the Court is not in residence the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public during His Majesty's pleasure on every week day except Friday The charges for admission are Adults 1s children 6*d* On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged by the King's command the proceeds to go to local charities An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office price 6*d* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June and 1 to 31 Oct between 11 and 4 1 July to 30 Sept 11 to 5 and from 1 Nov to 31 March between 11 and 3 The *Queen's Dolls House* is open on the same days and hours as the State Apartments admission 6*d* each person The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (*except between* 1 and 2 p m) the Round Tower or Keep is open from 1 April 30 Sept the same days and hours as the State Apartments The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3 *St George's Chapel* may be viewed on week days (Fridays excepted) between 11 a m and 4 p m

WOOLWICH —9 miles from London (Southern Railway) Dockyard and Arsenal Station for Barracks Rotunda &c *Old Dockyard Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery Royal Army Service Corps &c* Common for military evolutions For *Rotunda Museum, see* pp 311–12

METROPOLITAN SPORT

AQUATICS —The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season *Doggett's Coat and Badge* for Thames watermen on Aug 1 from London Bridge to Chelsea The *Wingfield Sculls* amateur championship of the Thames in July

ATHLETICS —The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at the White City Shepherds Bush the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (*A A A*), 10 John Street Adelphi W C 2 The *Womens Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec*, Miss I Goold Polytechnic Regent Street W 1) is affiliated to the *A A A* The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at the White City Shepherds Bush usually on the Friday before the Boat Race *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association *Hon Sec*, G R. Hills 50 Marlborough Road Wimbledon Park S W 19 Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association 4 Aldgate High Street E 1 and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W C 2 *Cricket* is governed by the M C C at Lord's (*see* p 486) The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible The *Croquet Association* offices (*Sec* Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row W C 1 Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only the International home matches taking place at Twickenham The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (The Club, Rectory Field) the Harlequins (Twickenham) Richmond (Athletic Ground) London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park Richmond) *Sec of the Rugby Union* Commdr S F Cooper R N *Offices* Twickenham Association Football is principally professional the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury N), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge) Clapton Orient (Millfields Road Homerton E 9) Fulham (Craven Cottage S W 6) Millwall (New Cross S E 14) Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush W) Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham N) and West Ham United (Upton Park E) *F A Office* 22 Lancaster Gate W 2 The governing bodies for Amateur *Gymnastics* are the Amateur Gymnastic Association of *England* 53 Victoria Street S W 1 (*Hon Sec* E B Widdowson) *Scotland* (*Hon Sec* W C Young The Lodge Belford Park Edinburgh) *Wales* (*Hon Sec* P Clarke, 5 Hafod Lane Hopkinstown Pontypridd) *Ulster* (*Hon Sec* W V McQuoid 3 Envoy Street Belfast) *Lawn Tennis* Championships are decided at Wimbledon early in July (or late in June) The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association* 22 Essex Street W C 2. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham S W 6) and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes S W 13) *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club Prince's Club and Lord's and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII in 1530)

RACE MEETINGS —Flat Racing is under the rules of *The Jockey Club* Newmarket *Steeplechasing* under the rules of *The National Hunt Committee* The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) The *Calcutta Sweep* (on the race for the Derby) is promoted annually by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club The Sweep is confined to Members tickets are of the value of Rs 10 (Ten Rupees) *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath near Windsor about a fortnight after the Derby The principal flat races are on *Newmarket Heath* meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher) Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W Molesey) Gatwick (Southern Rv) Lingfield (E Grinstead) *Goodwood Races* which mark the close of the London Season are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park near Chichester, Sussex in July The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March The *Waterloo Cup* (*Coursing*) is won at Altcar, near Liverpool. *Greyhound Racing*, with a mechanical hare, is held several evenings weekly at Wembley The White City Harringay, Wimbledon Clapton and West Ham All the London greyhound tracks, with the exception of Clapton, are now supplemented by a dirt track for motor cycle racing, and speedway meetings are held on some evenings when there is no greyhound racing There are also speedways at Lea Bridge and Clapton

MOTOR CABS

FARE payable —

	s	d
(*a*) Not exceeding two thirds of a mile or for a period of time not exceeding seven and a half minutes	0	6
(*b*) Exceeding do —		
(1) For each third of a mile or time not exceeding three and three quarter minutes	0	3
(2) For any less distance or time	0	3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments —

	s	d
(1) Luggage —For each bicycle child's small cart or perambulator 6*d* for each package carried outside	0	3
(2) Extra persons —When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two the whole journey	0	6

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person

HORSE VEHICLES

Fares set forth in 6 & 7 Vict. c. 86, Sch. (1).

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder but without a Taximeter) If hired and discharged *within* the Four Mile Radius for any distance not exceeding two miles

s	d
1	0

The driver may notify by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d* for any journey not exceeding a mile

s	d
	6

For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6

If hired *outside* the Four Mile Circle wherever discharged for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

It hired *within* but discharged *outside* the Four Mile Circle whole distance not exceeding one mile 1*s*, exceeding one mile then for each mile *ended* within the circle 6*d* and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME *Inside* the Four Mile Circle Four wheeled Cabs for one hour or less, as, two wheeled Cabs 2 6

If above one hour for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period four wheeled Cab 6*d* if two wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle wherever discharged for one hour or less whether a four wheel or a hansom 2 6

If above one hour then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period 0 8

If hired *within* but discharged *outside* the Four Mile Circle, the same

EXTRA PAYMENTS —*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations as disputes usually arise from them not being clearly understood*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME or whether within or without the radius

	s	d
LUGGAGE —For each bicycle child's small cart or perambulator 6*d* for each package carried outside the carriage	0	2

NOTE —Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause

	s	d
EXTRA PERSONS —For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person)	0	6

WAITING —When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d*., 2 wheels

	0	6

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS

GENERAL REGULATIONS —The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance When the cab is kept waiting delayed by traffic or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour then the charge is by time When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour then the charge is by distance Fares for horse drawn cabs are according to distance or time at the option of the hirer *expressed at the commencement of the hiring* if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p m and 6 a m

DRIVER if hired by distance is not compelled to drive more than six miles nor more than one hour if hired by time further if hired by time the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand in addition to the fare regulated by time for every mile or any part exceeding four miles the fare regulated by distance

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s*

The driver of every cab shall have with him and when required produce the Authorized Book of Distances and every driver of any cab shall if so required deliver to the hirer a printed ticket showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor &c

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither Penalty 40*s*, if driver having received such deposit refuse to wait or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit

The London Cab Act 1896 enacts that if any person hires a cab knowing or having reason to believe he cannot pay the fare or fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of fare or having failed or refused to pay a fare refuses or gives a false address, is liable in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage by the conductor or driver if no conductor) at any Police Station within twenty four hours if not sooner claimed by the owner such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him on payment of all expenses incurred and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries &c, relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, 109 Lambeth Road S E 1, but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office

PUBLIC CARRIAGES there were licensed [illegible] riages — Hansoms, 4, clarences — animal 47,

mechanical 8,152 omnibuses—animal *nil*, Short stage Carriages 5 966 Motor Coaches 3 317 tramway cars—mechanical 2 745 trolley vehicles 59 total 20 290 Drivers and conductors —Cab drivers—animal 69 mechanical 11 080 stage drivers—animal *nil* Short Stage Carriage 18 395 composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal *nil* mechanical 1 945 Motor Coaches 1 798 conductors 20 937 total 54 224

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive and hackney carriage drivers in addition have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares clubs hospitals hotels theatres streets and public buildings in London During 1931 468 applicants for cab drivers licenses passed the examination as to knowledge of London and its environs 21 121 separate examinations were held

LOST PROPERTY

Of lost property 174 629 articles were deposited of which 65 715 were claimed by the owners The number of award paid to drivers &c., was 54 568

Enquiries as to property left in a London omnibus, tramcar or cab should be made at the **Lost Property Office**, 109 Lambeth Road S.1 Office hours 10 to 4 (Saturdays 10 to 1) The office is not open on Sundays Good Friday Christmas Day and Bank Holidays For property left in a motor coach enquiry should be made at the office of the coach company concerned

LIGHTING UP TIME

By the Road Transport Lighting Act 1927 (17 and 18 Geo 5 ch 37) every vehicle on any road shall during the hours of darkness carry—

(*a*) two lamps each showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance

(*b*) one lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance

and every such lamp shall while the vehicle is on any road during such hours as aforesaid be kept properly trimmed lighted and in efficient condition, and shall be attached to the vehicle in such position and manner as the Minister (of Transport) may by regulations prescribe

It shall be the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during the hours of darkness to provide the vehicle with lamps in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder (Sec 1 (1))

(Regulations have been made and are contained in S R. & O No 723 of 1929)

Whole or partial exemption may be given to vehicles used for naval military or air force purposes (Sec 1 (3) (*b*)) vehicles carrying inflammable or explosive goods of a nature specified in the regulations vehicles when standing on places specially set aside for the purpose vehicles drawn or propelled by hand, save as provided (Sec 1(2))

The Minister may by regulation require or permit, on conditions distinctive lamps to be carried displaying coloured lights on vehicles used as Hackney Carriages or public service vehicles or vehicles used for naval, military, or air force or police purposes, or as ambulances

The "hours of darkness" are defined thus —

(*a*) As respects the period of summer time, the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise

(*b*) As respects the remainder of the year the time between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise

Bicycles (pedal and mechanical solo), pedal tricycles and invalid carriages require a single white light to the front

Pedal bicycles and tricycles need not show a red light to the rear if they have attached an unobscured and efficient red reflector

Pedal bicycles and tricycles and solo motor cycles need not carry a lamp if being wheeled by a person on foot as near as possible to the near or left hand edge of the carriage way

Horse drawn vehicles—A separate lamp showing a red light to the rear shall not be required to be carried if the lamps showing a light to the front also show a red light to the rear visible from a reasonable distance and no part of the vehicle or load extends more than 6 feet behind such lamps

Any vehicle carrying a load overhanging laterally more than 12 inches from the centre of the nearest side lamp must have either an additional lamp on the side where the load overhangs or the position of the one lamp must be such that no part of the load projects outwards more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line drawn through the centre of the substituted or additional lamp

On any vehicle carrying a load more than 6 feet behind any lamp showing a red light to the rear carried in accordance with the Act an additional or substituted lamp shall be carried so that such load shall not project more than 6 feet beyond such additional or substituted lamp

Certain vehicles engaged in agriculture are exempt from carrying lamps

ON TOW

There are special provisions as to vehicles towing and being towed A lamp showing a red light need not be carried by the drawing vehicle, no lamp showing a light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn a lamp showing a red light need not be carried on any vehicle being drawn except the rearmost vehicle Provided—if the distance between any such vehicles exceeds 5 feet each vehicle shall be required to carry the same lamps as if it were not a drawing vehicle or a vehicle being drawn, and if a drawn vehicle carries a load that projects laterally more than 12 inches beyond the outer most of the lamps showing a white light to the front an additional lamp shall be carried on the projecting load so that no part projects more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line through the centre of such lamp

INSIDE LIGHTING

Public Service Vehicles must, in compliance with the requirements of The Public Service Vehicles (Conditions of Fitness) and (Equipment and Use) Provisional Regulations 1931, be adequately lighted inside, and in the case of double decked vehicles fitted with a permanent top, also lighted outside at all times during the hours of darkness when carrying passengers

Name of Club	Established	Club House	Secretary	Subscription Entrance	Subscription Annual	Remarks
				£	£	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street W 1	Miss Alice M Smith	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St W C 2	Edwin J Rand	6	6 & 3	Social Non political
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St W 1	Miss A M Commins	5	6	Social Ladies only
Almack's	1904	19 Upper Grosvenor St W 1	H W Levy		8	Social and Bridge.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row W 1	Sidney Spencer (*Hon*)	4	4	Mountaineering
American	1919	95 Piccadilly W 1	M F Bruce			Americans in London
American Women's	1899	46 Grosvenor St W 1	Miss B I Aine	5 & 3	7 4 & 3	Social
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place W 1	Capt H T Wright		10 & 5	Argentine interests
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall S W 1	Lt Evelyn Vennard	40	14	Officers of H M Services
Arthur's	1765	69 St James's St S W 1	Miss D Beavis	20	15	Social Non political
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street W 1	Lt Col H Raymond	£16	10	Art Literature Science
Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall S W 1	T W Hill	30	15	Lit & Science Pub Services
Authors	1891	2 Whitehall Court S W 1	Algernon Rose		6 4 & 3	Literature
Bachelors	1881	8 South Audley St W 1	Cmdr C Patten RN		13	Social Ladies as visitors
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly W 1	A Throughton	15	12	Sporting and Cooking
Baldwin	1887	10 Hertford Street W 1	Austin Morley		5	Social Junior
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street W 1	J Wilson Taylor	30	12	Naval Military and Civil
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square W 1	C W Nicholl		4	Sporting and Social
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street W C 2	Jame Attfield	15	10	Social
Bodle's	1762	28 St James's St S W 1	Capt A J Wyman Wright	30	15	Social Non political
British Empire	1906	12 St James's Sq S W 1	Capt R W Jerkins		12 8 2	Social Non political
Brooks's	1764	St James's Street S W 1	C H C Rawnsley MC RA	30	15 & 3	Social
Bucks	1919	18 Clifford Street W 1	A S Drayson	85	15	Social
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row W 1	J R Tanley	5	7	Artists and Collectors
Caledonian	1898	St James's Sq S W 1	Hugh L Ross	25	12 9 8	Strictly Scottish
Camera	1910	17 John St W C 2	H H Leary	£1	3 & 1	Photographic and Social
Carlton	1832	94 Pall Mall S W 1	Lt Col A J Wyllie Wilkie	£40	17	Conservative
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly W 1	Capt P C Davidson	30	13 & 2	Officers Mounted Services
Church Imperial	1913	75 Victoria Street S W 1	Miss V M Hadley	1 & 2	1 2 & 3	Gentlemen C of E
City Athenæum	1923	9 Union Ct E C 2	J H Nash	10 & 5	10 & 2	Social
City Carlton	1868	St Swithins Lane E C 4	Frank Meade	1	12	Conservative and Unionist
City Livery	1914	Chamber House E C 4	A St Leger Bell (*Hon*)	2	3	Livery men of City only
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street E C 2	D H Hull	100	15	Merchants Bankers &c
City University	1894	50 Cornhill E C 3	Capt Gordon Lench	5	6	Oxf and Camb Graduates
City Women's	1919	9 Wine Office Court E C 4	M Cargill		£1 10s	Social
Cobden	1866	69 Victoria St S W 1	J F Shaw	Nil	2	Free Trade and Peace
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St James's St S W 1	Walter Keen	10	10 & 5	Social
Commercial	1901	75 Seymour St W 2	E H Turner		3 2 & 1	Lit Sci Soc & Prof
Conservative	1840	74 St James's St S W 1	Maj Sc Cary M	30	15 & 3	Strictly Conservative
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Ave	Capt R H Cole MC		11 6 6	Political Conservative
Covered Courts	1910	Dulwich Common S E 21	Haskell D Andrews		6	Social and Tennis
Cowdray	192..	20 Cavendish Sq W 1	Miss E M Litten	3 & 2	£2 10s & £1 5s	Nurses and Lice Women
Cruising Association	1908	Chiltern Court N W 1	H J Hanson CBE	2	2	Yachting Pilots &c
Devonshire	1874	50 St James's St S W 1	C G Dunning (*city*)	15	15	Social Naval Literary
E India United Service	1849	16 St James's Sq S W 1	Lt A C Snow	10	15 & 10	Indian Offrs Civil Servts
Eaton Gate (Ladies	1925	67 Eaton Square S W 1	Miss I Lee	1	3 & 2	Ladies resident
Escentric	1890	9 Richmond Street S W 1	J A Hunnis (*Hon*)	10	5 & 3	Social
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street W 1	W H Stone	10	7 & 5	Ladies Institution
Farmers	1842	2 Whitehall Court S W 1	C Bertram Wolfe	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests
Fly Fishers	1884	36 Piccadilly W 1	Maj W H Saffery	5	6	Flyfishers and Social
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place S W 1	Miss Dora Parr	10 & 7	10 8 7 5	Women Social Lit Prof
Garrick	1831	15 Garrick Street W C 2	Lt Col K A Plimpton RE	20	15	Dramatic and Literary
Golfers	1893	Whitehall Court S W 1	G H Jellicoe CBE		6 & 4	Social for Golfers
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq W C 2	Miss I K Huggins	10	9	Dramatic Profession
Hasham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane E C 4	H S Cole	10	13	Bankers and Merchants
Guards	1813	42 Brook Street W 1	Capt H J Fletcher	20	15	Guards Officers only
Halcyon	1911	23 Cork Street W 1	Miss M I McWilliam	1	5 & 4	Professional Women
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham S W 6	H C Tinsloe Johnson	10 & 5	11 & 8	Polo Tennis and Social
Hurst Park	1889	5 Cork Street W 1	C W Rist	£6	£12	Racing and at W Molesey
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards Av S W 1	Maj L E Barry	5	7 3 & 1½	Officers past and present
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall S W 1	Maj A N F Bray DSC MC	20	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative
Jun Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly W 1	C W Eldridge		10 & 6	Conservative and Unionist
Jun Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly W 1	Col L E Tempest Stone CMG CBE		10 5 2	Naval Mil & Air Force
Junior United Service	1827	11 Charles St St James's S W 1	Maj R Dickie MC LLB		12 10 8	Officers of H M Services
Kempton Park	1877	Sunbury on Thames	W J Davidson	5	10	Racing
Kenmar	1917	61 Stanhope Street W 1	Mrs Newmarch		5 & 4	Ladies Bridge and Social
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly W 1	H J W Bowell	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs
Knights of Round Table	1720	Hyde Pk Hotel S W 1	Capt E Nicks (*Hon*)	2	2	Arthurian and Social
Ladies Alpine	1909	66 Central Hotel N W 1	Miss B M McAndrew	1	2	Mountaineering
" Army & Navy	1902	27 St James's Pl S W 1	Miss G M Fowler		8 6 & 2	Connected with Forces
" Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St W 1	Miss M D Cresswell	15	12 & 10	Social Motor Locomotion
" Carlton	1906	5 Grosvenor Place S W 1	Miss Evelyn L Hogg	10	10	Social and Political
" Empire	1903	69 Grosvenor Street W 1	Miss B Bowman	8	8	Social
" Imperial	1903	29 Dover St S W 1	Mrs J R Peter	5	8	Social and Conservative
" Park ...	1904	32 Knightsbridge S W 1	Lady Wolseley (*Hon.*)		5	Social
Lady Golfers ...	1922	3 Whitehall Ct S W 1	Miss Sheila Lynch	3	5.4 3.2.1	Social Lady Golfers.
Leander Boat ...	1820	Riverside, Putney S W		11	2	And at Henley-on Thames
London Rowing	1848	7 Cleveland Row S W 1	(Vacant) ..	..	£10	Rowing &c

Name of Club	Instn tion ed	Club House	Secretary	Subscriptn Entr	Subscriptn Ann	Remarks
				G	G	
London Rowing	1856	Embankment Putney S W	Lt Col C F P Sankey D S O	£2	3	Amateur Rowing
Lyceum	1904	1 8 Burleigh W C 2	M I Cuy	2	5	Ladies Arts and Lit
M C C (Lords)	1787	St Johns Wood N W 8	W Imlay	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	52 Pall Mall S W 1	Paym Capt J C Tiker R N	25	28	Social
National	1845	12a Queen Anne Gate S W 1	Maj T J C Gardiner		6 & 10	Protestant and Social
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place S W 1	J Ian Henderson		8 to 1	Liberal
National Sporting	1891	21 Soho Square W 1	I W Iern	10	7 & 5	Sporting and Social
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly W 1	Capt J I Imrial Atkinson	20	15 & 2	Navy Army Marines Air
New Century	1899	12 Hay Hill W 1	Mrs Price	2	2	Ladies Social
New Oxford & Camb	1883	1 Station Street W 1	C W (Johnson etc)		8 & 6	Oxford and Camb Univ
New University	1864	57 St James St S W 1	R C Dickinson		13	Oxford and Camb Univ
New Vagabond	1890	30 Shaftesbury St W 1	Miss Naylor	2	5 & 6	Ladies Social
New Zealand	1921	13 Regent Street S W 1	Nat Calvin		2 & 1	International Newfoundland
Nil Nisi Bonum	1882	Cavendish Sq W 1	A Kalzstarr	2	6	Human Sensationality
900	1900	24 Ryder Street S W 1	Miss I J M Lawes (Hon)	1 & 2	1 & 2	Conservative
North Eastern Counties	1891	3 Whitehall Court S W 1	Capt G H Osborne	Nil	3 & 4	Social North Britishers
North Stars	1921	194 Chelsea Gate S W 7	Miss S Norah			Royal British Nurses Assoc
Oriental	1844	18 Hanover St W 1	Mrs R C B Williams	30	15 & 3	Social
Oriolets	1877	29 King St St James S W 1	A L Evans	20	10	Social Lady guests
Oxford and Camb	1820	1 6 Pall Mall S W 1	Maj W I Jeffreys	20	14	Oxford and Camb Univ
Oxford and Cambridge Musical	1899	6 Belgrave Sq W C 1	Horace M Abel (Hon)	2	4 & 2½	Chamber Music
Pilgrims Court	1905	11 Gray's Inn Place W C 1	Capt Lyndsay	20	10	Ex Headquarters Social
Pioneer	1909	12a Cavendish Place W 1	Miss Hollingsworth		4 & 5	Ladies
Pitlochry	1810	9 St James's Sq S W 1	Major H O Clyer	30	20	Social Non political
Pratts	1841	14 Regent St S W 1			5	Social
Press	1882	Salisbury Sq E C 4	A Lavenly	2	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic
Primrose	1885	19 Abingdon Villas W 8	A R Hamilton	Nil	12	Real Tennis Squash Rackets
Public Schools	1919	61 Curzon Street W 1	Capt J M Bodley Wickham		6 4 2 1	Social Public Schools
Queens	1885	West Kensington W 14	Lt Col G Lyle Bruce M	8 & 5	3 7 10	Sports and Athletics
Railway	1899	37 Lotter Lane E C 4	H A Vallance (Hon)	0 6	2	Study of Railway matters
Ranelagh	18 4	Barnes S W 13	S H Berry	40	11	Pol Golf Croquet Tennis
Reform	1837	104 5 Pall Mall S W 1	H B Bell		15	Reformers
Rochampton	1901	Roehampton Lane S W 15	H C Arnold	10	10	Pol Golf Croquet Tennis
Royal Aero	1901	119 Piccadilly W 1	Lt Com H J Perrin		8 & 5	Aviation
Royal Air Force	1918	128 Piccadilly W 1	Group Capt A B Burdett D S O	10	10 7 & 2	Officers of R A F R F C R N A S
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall S W 1	Comm F E Armstrong C B E R N V R	10	10 & 6	Annual Woodcote Park Fixtures
Royal Cruising	1880	60 Knightsbridge S W 1	Donald C Tree (Hon)	5 & 2	2	Yachting and Social
Royal Societies	1894	63 St James's St S W 1	R H Humphreys	5	10 6 & 4	Learned Societies
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	60 Knightsbridge S W 1	Maj Cruikshank C B E	15 & 7½	13 & 11	Yachting and Social
Royal Philatelic Soc	1781	90 Allison Mews East W 2	Melville Foster M B E	1	4	Archery
Royal Water Colour Society Art	1884	5a Pall Mall East S W 1	H Philp	1	1	Social and Art
St Andrews	1930	2 Whitehall Court S W 1	W A Martin (Hon)	1	2 & 1	Scotsmen & Scotswomen
St James's	1857	106 Piccadilly W 1	Thomas H Mercer	25	28	Diplomatic
St Stephens	1870	1 Bridge St S W 1	F F Correll Bruce	15	15	Conservative
Sandown Park	1875	33 Old Bond St W 1	A F Hunt	5	8 & 12	Racing and at Esher
Savage	1857	6 7 Adelphi Terr W C 2	Woolhouse (Hon)	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art
Savile	1868	69 Brook Street W 1	Maj Strange Hutson	15	12	Social
Sesame	1895	49 Grosvenor St W 1	Mrs Turnbull		7	Social and Literary
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square W 1	Leonard Bull	Nil	1	Fat cattle &c
Spanish (Centro Hispanol)	1917	5 Cavendish Square W 1	I Ramsey		5 2 1	Spanish nationality (Men)
Sports	18 3	8 St James's Sq S W 1	Maj Saunders D S C	15	12 7 & 2	Social and Sports
Stadium	1922	85 High Holborn W C 1	S W Swift		3	Luncheon and Sports Club
Thames Rowing	1860	Putney S W 15	R H Coombe Hon	£2	4	Amateur Rowing
Thatched House	1865	86 St James's St S W 1	Lt Col G V Watson	20	12 6 3	Social Non political
The Three Arts	1911	19a Mary bone High N W 1	Mrs C L Flick	1	3 & 2	Ladies Music Art Drama.
Travellers	1819	106 Pall Mall S W 1	Maj W L Tyler	15	14	Travellers
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly W 1	William Delacy	30	15	Racing and Social
Union	1822	Carlton House Terr S W 1	Norman Wells O B E	30	15 10 5 & 2	Social Non political.
United Nursing Servs	1921	34 Cavendish Sq W 1	Miss M F Steele R R C	1	1 2 & 3	Ladies of Crown Services
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall S W 1	Pym Cuthbert Hoare D F C Retd	£40	12	Combatant Officers
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct S W 1	Maj L L Barry	2	1 to 5	Social and Sporting
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street S W 1	Lt Com R H V Shewbridge	20	15	Oxford and Camb Univ
United Wards	1877	7 Cannon St E C 4	Walter Rose	10 6	1	Civic Non political
University of London	1914	21 Gower Street W C 1	W Longland B Sc		3 2 & 1	University and Medical
University Womens	1887	2 Audley Square W 1	Miss C Allison	1	3 & 2	University and Medical
Veterans	1907	2 Hind Court W C 1	W A Stone	Nil	5s	Social for ex Service men
Victoria	1860	18 Wellington St W C 2	Frank H Holmes	10	6	Sporting and Social
Victoria (Ladies)	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl S W 1	Mrs M Phillips	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Pl S W 1	Capt F S Bailey		15	Social Lady visitors
West Indian	1891	4 Whitehall Ct S W 1	Capt F F C Mesham		4 3 & 2½	Social West Indian.
Whites	16 8	37 St James's St S W 1	E H G Wright	25	20	Social Non-political.
~~Wyndham~~	~~1868~~	~~43 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1~~	~~Miss Macbeth, O.B.E.~~	~~—~~	~~25~~	~~Social. Non-political.~~
Writers	1891	10 Norfolk St W C 2	Miss M Noel Hill	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary &c)

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Town	Estab lished	Address	No. of Mem bers	Subscription		*Hon. Sec or Secretary
				Init.	Ann.	
				£	£	
Abergavenny (County)	1880	Lower Monk Street	60	2	5 2½	*C. G. A. Brock
Alderney, C. I. (Guernsey)	1922	Victoria Street	5	£1	£3	*G. D. Drewitt
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Farnborough Road				Lt.-Col. T. Adair, D.S.O.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	21, 22 Queen Square	350	5	7 & 4	R. W. D. Young
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	2½	*Mrs. J. Richardson
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	105	2	2	*Lt.-Col. B. C. Dover, Hampton, I.S.O.
Bedford (Bedford Club)	1883	9 De Parys Avenue	135		4 & 2	Cliffard Whitworth
(Town and County)	1884	Embankment	130		4 & 6	Capt. C. S. Blackman, R.N.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1896	Isle of Wight	450	6	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little
Bexhill, Sussex (New)	1910	2 Marina (Court Arc	192	2	4	Lt.-Col. C. J. Seton Browne
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt	1844	Rockferry	365	3	2	*W. P. Davidson, [illegible]
Birmingham (Clef)	1881	Paradise Street	200		6½	*Stanley C. Tangye, M.B.E.
(Chamber of Commerce)	1921	90 New Street	4,6		1	H. Eyles
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	75	5 & 3	12 6 & 3	A. Axel Miller, M.C.
(Cosmopolitan)	1899	Ivere Street	300	2	4½	*H. R. Bettinson
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	120		5	*Walter Tiley
(Midland)	1868	New Street	170	5	8 5 & 4	H. Jas. Scott, M.C.A.
(Midland Conservative)	1882	13 Waterloo Street	212		7 & —	[illegible]
(Three Counties Ladies)	1914	67 New Street	450	4	4	Miss I. O'Reilly
(Union)	1858	Colmore Row	351	10	12	*E. H. Deakin
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1875	Victoria Street	112		2	John Reid
Blackburn (Conservative)	1850	Church Street	00	1	£1 17s 6d	Robert Chatham
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New R	100	7	7	*Herbert A. Smith
Bognor Regis (The Bognor Club)	1877	Sudley Road	80		4 & 2½	Capt. Herbert C. Peacock, O.B.E., R.N.
Bolton (Constitutional)	1870	Mawdsley Street	475		3 & 4	*T. B. Hawkins
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	55	3	5	*Maj. H. V. Intl.
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	270	5	5	W. M. L. Hallard, T. Lillington
Bradford (Bradford & County Conservative)	1878	48 Market Street	310		5 & 3	*T. W. Smith, C.B.E., W. G. Butterfield
(The Club)	1860	Manor Row	1 5		13	*S. Y. P. Gardner
(Liberal)	1877	Bank Street	400		5 & 3	Alton Wood
(Union)	1859	Piece Hall Yard	400	Nil	4 6½ 12	*George P. Hill
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£3 £1½	W. M. Lest, M.A.
Bridgnorth (The Club)	1887	1 Frank Street	100		2	*R. J. R. Holgwood
Brimington (R. Yorks Yacht	1847	South Cliff Road	263	2	2½	*Harold G. Walker
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	12 South Street	130	1	2	*J. Shoesmith
Brighton (County)	1929	7 Middle Street	200		2	Miss G. Parker
(New)	1874	13 – 34 King's Road	300		8 & 6	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	300		9 & 6	H. J. Alford
Bristol (Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	S. B. Sleeman
(Constitutional)	1885	St. Stephen Street	522	2	5 & 2	H. Kit Hungerford
(The Bristol Club)	1828	Corn Street	650	4 & 2	3 & 2½	A. T. Compton
(University and Literary)	1893	20 Berkeley Square	230	3 & 1	3 & 1	H. W. Gillis
Budleigh Salterton	1901	The Parade	114	3	3	Lt.-Col. R. J. Milne
Burnham on Crouch (Royal Cornthian Yacht)	1872	Burnham on Crouch Essex	520	3	4	Colonel F. I. Hett
Burton (on Trent (The Club)	1884	Burton on Trent	150	5	6	J. S. Meikle
Buxton (Union)	1886	St. John's Road	135	3	4 2 & 1	W. H. Tomlinson
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh Yacht)	1847	Porth y Pwr	108	3	2 & 1	*G. W. Lloyd Morgan
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	77	2	3	*P. I. Sherwell
(Footlights)	1882	Corn Exchange St.	60	2	3	*A. I. d'Antal
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints Passage	.	£2½	£6	M. G. I. Turnbull
(Pitt)	1835	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	*C. M. Fletcher
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14 000	1	3	Stanley S. Brown
Canterbury, The Club	1875	33 St. George's Street	320	2	2½ & 1½	Capt. A. H. Smith
(East Kent)	1868	Old Dover Road	170	3	£5 10s £3	D. I. Andrews
Cardiff (Cardiff and County)	1866	2 Westgate Street	50	10	10	S. J. Price
(Exchange Club)	1883	Mount Stuart Sq.	280	5 & 2½	3 & 1½	J. Pearson Griffiths
Carlisle (Border)	1862	8 Victoria Place	110	2	2	John Mottram
(County)	1870	24 Lowther Street	1 6	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Lt.-Col. E. W. Halton
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Promenade	400	7	9	*Lt.-Col. S. H. Henderson
(Union)	1803	Cambray	90	2	2	*J. H. Boulter
Chester (City)	1807	St. Peter's Churchyd	132	1	4½ 2½ 2½	*J. H. Hopley
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate	150	5	£6 & £4 10s	*Capt. E. Hilton Cardner
Chichester (West Sussex) County	1872	East Street	145		3 & 2	*Bartel G. Martin
Colchester (The Club)	1889	Bank Passage	120		3 & 2	G. C. Bensusan Butt, F.C.A.
(St. Runwald's)	1887	Head Street	110	5	5 & 3	G. C. Bensusan Butt, F.C.A.
Coventry (Banner House	1903	Little Park Street	102	1	3	S. J. Gunner
(Coventry and County)	1898	4, 5 Queen's Rd.	500	5	4 & 2	*Sidney Smith
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	R. Y. S. Castle, Cowes	No limit	100	£16	Paym. Capt. J. W. Walshe, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	280		4	G. H. L. Watson
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	Nil	4 3, & 2	F. J. Waller
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd. Walmer	150	3	4 & 2	Maj. H. C. Owen, O.B.E., M.C.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friar Gate	160	5 & 3	5 & 2	Gerard H. Smith
Devizes (North Wilts)	1882	27 St. John's Street	32		3 & 1½	*W. de T. Brooke
Dorchester (Dorset County)	1882	3 High West Street	215		4 & 3	*Col. H. Rouse, C.B., D.S.O.
Douglas I. of M., Ellan Vannin)	1892	Finch Road	100	1	3 & 7½	*S. J. Kaye
Dover (The Club)	1868	5 Waterloo Crescent	110	Nil	5 & 4	*Col. W. I. Mould, C.M.G.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	100	Nil	3	*Maj. P. Lynch, M.B.E., *L. S.
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	6	John Wallace [Bennett

Town	Established	Address	No of Members	Subscription: Entrance	Subscription: Annual	Hon Sec or Secretary
				G	G	
Eastbourne (Devonshire) (Sussex)	1872	Burlington Place	250		5, 3 & 2	Maj Frederick Sutton D S.O.
Essex Yacht Club	1886	24 Grand Parade	50	2	5 & 2	Col L C H Stamforth
Eton (Etonian Country)	1890	Leighton Set	300	2	2	*E J Cadman
Evesham (Freeshm) ..	1924	Clewer Mead Eton	1 500		7 5 3 & 2	*J R Turnbull M C
Exeter (Devon and Exeter) (Exeter and County)	1900	Dresden House	160	2	3 & 1½	*A E Alcock
Exmouth (The Club)	1855	Northernhay Place	231	5	5 & 5	*M Noel Ford
Falmouth (The Club)	1876	High Street	130		3 2 & 1	A N Pitts
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1889	The Esplanade	114	4	4	F H Spence
Falmouth (The Club)	1826	Western Terrace	225	3	4 & 3	Maj F J Balter
Faversham (Castle Yacht)	1871	Green Bank	248	5 & 3	3 & 1	Hereward H Fresnidder
Felixstowe (The Club)	1837	High Road	52		3	E A Richards
Felixstowe (Ranelagh)	1926	Cliff Hotel	120	Nil	3 & 2	*C I Rolfe
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	1, 6 Sandgate Road	190	3	5 & 3	Lt Col W Swinhoe Phelan
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht	1894	Fowey	230	1	4 & 1	*F L Toyne
Gloucester (City and County)	1874	Westgate Street	200	5	5 & £3 10s	F G Matthews
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	163	5	5 & 4	Major W R Harris O B E
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Prescott Street	209	5	7	*L J Cunningham C A
Hampstead (The Club	1850	Victoria Avenue	120	5	5	C H Beeton
Harwich Royal Harwich Yacht	1843	High Street ..	170	1	1	W C W Ingle D S C
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1870	High Street	200	5	4	J Inglis
Hove (The Club)	1890	South Avenue	181	Nil	6 & 3	*I W Sells
(The Drive Hove)	1907	The Drive	60		2[1]	*A H Saulez [tion
Hull (Hull and District Club)	1870	22 John William St	1 0	20	£10	*H H Ramsden H L Thorn
Hull Hull and District Club)	1874	11 Anlaby Road	183		8 & 3	
(Hull Constitutional	1879	Cecil Lane	650		3	T A Newcomb
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1100	74 High Street	70		5 & 2	*Lieut Gen T W Stansfeld
Hythe Hants (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier South ampton	475	2	5 & 3	A Talbot
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Black Street	150		5 & 4	*C Cooper South
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	11 Northgate	105		5 & 3	G F Whalley
Jersey (R C I Yacht)	1803	1 Charlotte Street Helier	1,0	1	1	*Rev G A Seaton D D
(Victoria)	1852	Devonshire Street St Helier	200	£6	0	*Lt Col J J Collas D S O
Kendal Westmorland County	1893	Highgate	98	5	5	*H B Greenwood
Kingsweat (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	King wear	65	1	3 & 2	*Com J W Lautlough R N
Leamington (Tennis court)	1847	Bedford Street	200		6 & 4	H R Heatley
(Leamington Club)	1887	26 The Parade	60	3	3	*George Hunter
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	3 Albion Place	1,8	25	12	*E W Gillespie
(The Central)	1928	City Square	60		5	*Paul Pullyne
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	8	5	*Maj G Brooke Hart M C
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1873	St Annes	204		5 & 3	*Rowland Corringe
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St Mary's Street ..	161	2	3	*A F Collis
Littlehampton (County)	1912	South Terrace .. .	159	2	3 2 & 1	*W S Goldie
Liverpool (Artists) ..	1831	Liberle Street	225	2	3 & 1	*Ernest D Roden
(Constitutional)	1889	India Buildings	800	5	10	Capt George Nickson
(Exchange)	1832	11 Fenwick Street	280	7	10	? Hon Secretary
(Lyceum	1801	Bold Street	500	20	5	Albert Oulton
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	10	10	*R D Holt
(Racquet)	1875	Up Parliament St	150	7	10	*J Nelson Barstow
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1815	6 Rumford Place	33	Nil	1	*C A Robinson
(Royal Mersey Yacht	1844	Bedford Rockferry	300	3	2	*W P Davidson
(University)	1895	2 Mount Pleasant	350	5	4	*Prof F Raleigh Batt
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht	1859	Royal Plain	420	6 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Com H A Knight R N
Maidstone (Kent County)	1857	Week Street	200	Nil	6 & 4	Maj R D Thomas
Manchester (Artists)	1879	South St Peter St	250	£1	3 & 1	Tom S Corn
(Brasenose)	1869	94 Mosley Street	200	8	11	*K R Brady
(Clarendon)	1869	102 Mosley Street	300		15	H F Simpson, *A M
(Constitutional) . .	1876	36 St Ann Street	800	Nil	12	J Cocklin [Brown
(The Ladies)	1883	90 Deansgate	170	10/6	3	Miss Lilian M Baily
(Reform)	1867	82 King Street ..	750		10	F Milnes
(Town & Counties)	1929	Deansgate	300		4 & 2	Miss Mary Gregg
(Union)	1825	78 Mosley Street	450	25	15	I H Walker
(Cruising Association)	1914	Wellington Hotel	63		10s	*H Whitaker
Middlesbrough Cleveland	1869	Marton Road	250	15 & 12	8 & 6	J R Wimpenny
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	16 The Avenue	120	2	5 & 2½	J F Vizard
Monmouth (Monmouthshire County)	1873	Agincourt Square	50	Nil	2	Montagu Strickland
New Bright n Liverpool Yacht	1896	Promenade	120	2	2	*Lieut-Com Pelham
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	Bridge Street	95	3	4	W H C Follett
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Counties)	1829	13 Eldon Square	200	15	10	
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	90	20	15	George Lediard
Newport Mon (Monmouthshire County)	1875	High Street	300	5	5	I C Jones
Northampton The Club)	1873	George Row	500	5	5 & 4	John Woods
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	17 Upper King St	400	10	7 & 5	Com J C Mansfield R N
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	320	..	6 & 3	A L Morell
(Nottinghamshire)	1863	Victoria Street	200	10	7	*William Moss
(Nottingham and County)	1899		900		3 & 1½	H C Scattergood
Oxford (Clarendon	1863	54 Corn Market St	160	4 & 2	4 & 2	Arthur A Tyler
(Oxford and County)	1905	33 Holywell	250	3	4 & 3	*H R Leake
(O U D S)	1884	21 George Street	2 0	£2 10s	£4 10s	*Derek Kahn
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	12 000	£1	£4 10s	H Bird
(Vincent's)	1863	14 King Edwd Street	120	£5 5s	£4 10s	*F I Francis [R D, R N R
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Esplanade	190	2	3	Payt Com R Stuart Back,
Peterborough (Northamptonshire)	1885	Priestgate	285	3	4	Walter J. Dawson,
Plymouth (The Club)	1826	Lockyer Street	236	236	3 & 2	*F. E. Wilkinson,
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	350	7	£7 2s.	Lt Col A W G Ridings

Town	Estab lished	Address	No of Mem bers	Subscription Entr	Subscription Ann	*Hon Sec or Secretary
				G	*G*	
Plymouth (Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	100	1	2	*A H Rendle
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	102	2	3	*D M Murdoch [R N
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	472	£4	£6 2 & 1	Instl Capt G H Anslow
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	6a Clarence Parade Southsea	126	*Nil*	4 & 2	Paym Lt Com L M Pocock R N
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Mansions	300		4 3 & 1	*Com Capt H E Rock R N
Reading (Athenæum) (Berkshire	1842	Friar Street	230		3 & 2	E W C Doughty
Reading (Wellington)	1875	Blagrave Street	200	5	4	*A C West
Ripon (The Club)	1881	Station Road	285		4 & 3	*— Hall
Rochester (Castle)	1880	Market Place	90	3	3	J Bruce Elliott
Medway Yacht	1865	Corporation Square	120		4 & 2	*Robert H Cozier
Rugby (The Club)	1880	Willis Avenue	100	10s 6d	1	*H F Gallund
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1904	North Street	100	*Nil*	3	*R J Morris
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1844	St Thomas Street	150		6 & 3	W J Tarves
St Leonards-on-Sea (East Sussex Club)	1775	Ryl Exch	1 200	15	13	Maj H J Cruishank O B E
Scarborough (The Club)	1884	Wmm Square	200	*Nil*	5 & 3	J G Stenning
(South Cliff)	1867	St Nicholas Cliff	89		7 & 3½	*H C Mossley White
Sheffield (The Club)	1818	West Street	50	2 & 1	5 & 2	*R J Ashby
(Athenæum)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	15	12 & 6	Lt C I M F Duggan O B E
Reform	1847	George Street	500	5	£6 10s	
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1883	St John's Row	345		4	^Allan Hastings
(Shropshire County	1888	Oak Hill Dosthill	150	4	5 4 & 2	H Beamar [D S O
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1872	The Strand	185	10	4	Lt C I H Wetley M C
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1827	By the Pier	200	9	7	D H I Hatfield
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1875	79 Alexandra Rd	400	3	4 & 3	A I Robinson
(Mercantile Marine Yacht Club)	1873	The Cliffs	250	1	3 2 & 1½	*Alfred Smith
Southport (Union)	1903	Western Esplanade	250	1	2	Henry Ives
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1869	2 Bath Street	130	5	5	°Arthur Quayle
Southwold (Suffolk (The Blyth Club)	1864	Clifton Road	175	*Nil*	7	Maj I W G Davis
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1930	Southwold	92	*Nil*	3 & 2	H D Lacy Hutton
Stroud (The Club)	1871	St Mary's Street	65	1	3 & 2	Walter Goodley
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1880	George Street	120	1	3 & 1½	°T J Sanders
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1872	Castle Square	206	5	4	F M Bradford
Taunton (Somerset County)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T Cory Griffiths
Tavistock (West Devon)	1880	Fore Street	200		5 3 & 2	E Clyd Smith
	1899	Belford Square	70		£3 10s. & £2	*Col H G Pinches
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	150	2	2	°G C Day
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	87		4	°S B Judd all
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft	79	*Nil*	4 3 & 1	W C Moore
Tenterden (The Tudor Club)	1926	High Street	102	1 & 10/6	2 & 1	°Lt C I W F Neale C I E
Tonbridge (The Club)	1884	145 High Street	60	*Nil*	4 & 2	M I Hume
Torquay (Carlton)	1913	Vaughan Road	150	2	3	*Maj G H Martin
(Royal Torbay Yacht	1863	Beacon Terrace	114	5	5	°C I Rotherham
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	40 London Road	180		5 & 3	*H I Dixon
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	200	1	2 & 1	J Taylor
Wakefield (County)	1803	Drury Lane	150	3	5	Capt H C Stickley
Walsall (The Club)	1881	Bridge Street	100		6	°J S Ritsdale
Warwick (County)	1895	10 Church Street	75		4 & 3	*Arthur C Burrows
Westcliff on Sea (Welcome)	1910	The Cliffs	300	.	2 & 1	H I Davis
(Westcliff Yacht)	1900	Westcliff on Sea	350	1	1	°F J Sparrow
Westward Ho! (Union)	1870	Westward Ho	107	2	4	°C A Smith
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	6 Charlotte Row	230	6	6	Maj W I Newcombe
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	47 New Lowther St	40	3	3	A M Allinson
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Southgate Street	250	6 & 2	5	Capt N R de la Lee Gill
(City)	1895	13 Southgate Street	70	*Nil*	3 & 1½	*A I Body
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1887	Windermere	128	2 & 1	4 3 & 1	Maj E I Wrigley
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	23	3	3	*G English
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	153	1	6 & 3	°W Vincent Vale
Worcester (Worcestershire)	1860	40 Foregate Street	117	£5	£5	I J Cubbins
(Union)	1877	The Cross	140	6	5	Col A O Needham
Worthing (County)	1892	35 Marine Parade	152	*Nil*	4 & 1½	H N Collet
Yarmouth I of W (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth I of W	156	2	5 3 & 1	°Maj J F H Ford
York (City)	18,6	9 Museum Street	165	2 & 1	3 & 1½	H B Marston
(Yorkshire)	182	Museum Street	450		9 & 3	Lt C I H S Jackman O B E

CLUBS

According to a recent return there are 11,780 Clubs of all kinds upon the register in England and Wales, with a total membership of 3,767,000 An examination of the return shows the following results:—

Objects, &c	No of Clubs.	Membership
Trade Union, &c . .	2,822	1,236,700
Athletic .. .	1,696	726,800

Objects &c	No of Clubs	Membership
General	1,670	501,600
Ex Service, &c .	1 391	320,900
Conservative	1,321	363,000
Golf .	736	232,600
Liberal	546	147 500
Masonic	525	74,800
Not Specified	1,068	303,100
Total	11,780	3,767,000

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Estab lished	Club House	No of Mem bers	Subscription		*Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern)	1854	204 Union St	182	£20	8 Gs	F R Young
Ayr (County)	1872	Savings	165	£5	6 & 4 Gs	*W H Kennedy
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3 Albert Square	244	£10	8 Gs	W L Pattullo
Edinburgh (Caledonian U S)	1825	4 Shandwick Pl	400	15 Gs	7 Gs	Maj K S Robertson C B E
(New)	1787	85 Princes St	1 000	35 Gs.	12 Gs	Col J H M Davie D S O
(Ladies Caledonian)	1908	13, Charlotte Square	790	6 Gs	4 & 5 Gs	Miss M de la Cour
(Northern)	1839	92 George St	300	10 Gs	8, 5 & 4 Gs	J Hamilton Craig C A
(Queens)	1897	7 Frederick St	700	6 Gs	6 & 5 Gs	Miss L Meikl john
(Royal Eastern Yacht)	1836	37 Queen Street	100	2 Gs	None	*A N G Aitken
(Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton ..	165	2 Gs	3 Gs	*J A Macqueen D S C.
(Scottish Conservative)	1877	112 Princes St	2 400	{12 & 5 G}	{3 4 5 6 7&8 Gs}	J M M Halliday
(Scottish Liberal)	1880	109 Princes St	700	Susp	6 & 3 Gs	John A F Gunn
(University)	1864	127 Princes St	750	Susp	11 & 7 Gs	Geo J R Hamilton
(University Union)	1889	Park Place	1 506	5s	1½ & 2 Gs	*S F Cranston
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185 Bath St	420	{7 & 15 G}	4 Gs	George Middlemass, C A
(Conservative)	1880	33 Bothwell St	1,400	{10 & 5 G}	{10 5 & 3 Gs}	George H Rose
(Junior)	1888	111 Douglas St	150	Nil	£8	*J S Muirhead D S O M C
(Kelvin)	1897	19 Royal Exchange Sq	550	8 Gs	6 Gs	Miss M Logie
(Liberal)	1886	97 Buchanan Street	350	Nil	5 & 2½ Gs	Matthew W White
(New)	1869	144 W George St	442	30 Gs	16 & 8 Gs	William G France C A
(Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunters Quay	700	4 Gs	2 Gs 1G	F A Downes C A
(R Western of Scot Yacht)	1875	173 Fulton, S L	128	1 G	1 G	*J S Hardie
(R Scottish Automobile)	1899	Blythswood Square	6 000	5 Gs	5 & 2 Gs	Robert I Smith C B E C A
Scottish Constitutional)	1892	112, W George St	756	Nil	4 & 2 Gs	Hugh Brechin C A
(The Western) . .	1825	147 Buchanan St	620	40 Gs	16 Gs	Lt Col L Cotterill
Inverness (Highland)	1869	37 High Street	250	12 Gs	4 Gs	F W Fraser R Guy Hill coat
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade	106	5 Gs	4 Gs	W Monteith
Paisley (The Club)	1880	10 High Street .	154	15 Gs	7 & 5 Gs	*Col James Cook
Rothesay (R Northern Yacht)	1824	43 Argyle Street	300	£3	£3	*James Napier

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Estab lished	Club House	No of Mem bers	Subscription		*Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)	1866	Bangor Co Down	600	6 Gs	3 G	*Richard A Barbour
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht)	1892	Cultra Belfast	670	2 Gs	2 & 1 G	*Robt F Workman
(Ulster)	1863	Castle Place	350	24 Gs	10 & 7 Gs	*D Kirkpatrick
(Ulster Reform)	1885	4 Royal Avenue	470	5 Gs	8 & 5 Gs	*James Hutchinson
(Union)	1837	5 Donegall Place	220	20 Gs	7 Gs	*W H Niall Nelson
Cavan (County)	1892	Church Street	80	2 Gs	3 Gs	*Charles Bain B A
Cork (County)	1828	80 South Mall	200	£10	£10	W C I Sullivan
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	135 St Stephens Gn	130	2 Gs	2 Gs	Miss Lwing Kennedy.
(Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	34 Dawson Street	1 562	—	5 & 3 Gs	Capt R D Greer
(Catholic Commercial)	1885	42, Upper O Connell St	300	—	2 Gs	*D Slattery, W Blake
(Dublin University)	1850	17 St Stephens Gn	482	Nil	10 & 6 Gs	Capt C R Smith O B E
(Friendly Brothers House)	—	22 St Stephens Gn	—	—	—	*A E Fetherstonhaugh
(Hibernian Catch)	1680	112 Grafton Street	73	10 Gs	3 Gs	G H P Hewson B A MUS.D.
(Hibernian U Ser)	1832	8 St Stephens Gn	235	Nil	10 Gs	Henry J Staff
(Kildare Street)	1782	Kildare Street	700	12 Gs	12 Gs	D Henry Bailey
(Leinster)	1745	23 Clare Street	150	—	7 & 4 Gs	*John J Flood
(St Stephens Green)	1840	9 St Stephens Gn	425	£10 & 5	£10 & £8	F M Sellens
Lermanagh (County)	1863	ChurchSt Enniskillen	40	2 Gs	4 & 3 Gs	*Hon Cecil Lowry Corry, J P.
Kilkenny (County)	1879	20 Patrick Street	70	5	£6	*Major Lindesay Knox.
Kingstown (Roy AlfredYacht)	1864	None	110	1 G	1 G	*W M Paget Haffield, V B E
(Royal Irish Yacht)	1846	Dun Laoghaire	320	£5	6 Gs.	F M Sellens
(Royal St George Yacht)	1838	Dun Laoghaire	300	5 Gs	7 Gs	D Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County) .	1813	O Connell Street	102		£8	G E Farmer
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1880	24, Bishop Street	180	8 & 4 Gs	£6 & 3	*P. Alastair Grant.
Omagh (Tyrone County)	1849	Omagh	70	5 Gs	4 Gs.	*R J Newell
Queenstown(Royal CorkYacht)	1720	Queenstown	160	£7	£5	Capt E. R Wilson.
Waterford (Co & City) . .	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs	*W Gallwey W Richardson

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Weekly Review—24 Essex Street W C 2
West Africa (*Ind*) 28 Fleet Street E C 4 6*d*
White Hall Review (*Ind*) 4 Little Stret Andrew Street W C 2 1*s*
Wide World Magazine—8 Southampton Street W C 2 1*s*
Windsor Magazine Salisbury Square E C 4 1*s*
Woman—55 Fleet Street E C 4 1*s*
Woman at Home—8 Southampton Street W C 2 6*d*
Women's Companion—22 25 Farringdon Street E C 4 2*d*
Women's Journal 22 25 Farringdon Street E C 4 1*s*
Woman's Life—8 11 Southampton Street W C 2 3*d*
Woman's Weekly—22 25 Farringdon Street E C 4 2*d*
Woman's World—22 25 Farringdon Street E C 4 2*d*
World To day (*Ind* —99 Great Russell St W C 1 1*s* 6*d*
World's Pictorial News—200 Gray's Inn Road W C 1 2*d*
Yachting World (*Ind*)—Dorset Ho Tudor St E C 4 6*d*
Yachtsman 19 Harcourt Street W 1 6*d*

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS)

Baptist Times & Freeman—4 Southampton Row W C 1 2*d*
British Weekly—Warwick Square E C 4 2*d*
Catholic Herald 110 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street E C 4 2*d*
Christian 12 Paternoster Buildings E C 4 2*d*
Christian Endeavour Times—16 Pilgrim St E C 4 2*d*
Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street E C 4 2*d*
Christian World—110 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Church of England Newspaper 20 Tavistock St W C 2 2*d*
Church Times—7 Portugal Street W C 2 2*d*
English Churchman—23 Bedford Street W C 2 2*d*
Friend—19 Cursitor Street E C 4 3*d*
Guardian—14 Burleigh Street W C 2 6*d*
Inquirer 21 & 23 Bream's Buildings E C 4 2*d*
Methodist Leader 17 Farringdon Street E C 4 2*d*
Methodist Recorder 161 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Methodist Times—Temple House Temple Avenue E C 4 2*d*
Record—23 Red Lion Court E C 4 2*d*
Sunday School Chronicle and Times—57 Ludgate Hill E C 4 2*d*
Tablet—6 Adam Street W C 2 6*d*
United Methodist—12 Farringdon Avenue E C 4 2*d*
Universe—1 Arundel Street W C 2 2*d*
War Cry—Judd Street Kings Cross W C 1 1*d*

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS

Accountant—6 Kirby Street Hatton Garden E C 1 9*d*
Advertiser's Weekly—Whitefriars House Tallis Street E C 4 4*d*
Advertising World—89 Wellington Street W C 2 2*s*.
Aeronautical—44 Fleet Street E C 4 3*d*
Aeroplane—175 Piccadilly W 1 6*d*
Amateur Gardening 148 Aldersgate Street E C 1 2*d*
Amateur Photographer—20 Tudor Street E C 4. 3*d*
Amateur Wireless—58 Fetter Lane E C 4 3*d*
American Machinist—Aldwych Ho Aldwych W C 2 9*d*
Anglers News—288 Elms Road Clapham S W 4. 3*d*
Architect and Building News—2 Bream's Buildings, E C 4 6*d*.
Architects and Builders' Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S W 1 6*d*
Architectural Review—9 Queen Anne's Gate S W 1 2*s* 6*d*
Army Navy and Air Force Gazette—27 Pilgrim Street, E C 4 1*s*
Artificial Silk World—330 Gresham House E C 2 1*s*
Author Playwright & Composer—11 Gower Street, W C 1 1*s*
Autocar—20 Tudor Street E C 4 4*d*
Auto motor Journal—36 Great Queen Street W C 2 2*d*.
Baker & Confectioner 19 Cursitor Street E C 4 3*d*
Bakers Record 184 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Bookman's Journal—28 York Buildings W C 2
Brewers Gazette—131 Middlesex Street E 1 1*s*
Brewers Journal—Pastcheap Buildings E C 3
Brewing Trade Review—13 Little Trinity Lane E C 4 3*s* 6*d*
British Australasian and New Zealander—414 Australia House Strand W C 2 6*d*
British & Colonial Druggist—194 Bishopsgate E C 2 3*d*
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane E C 4 2*d*
British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement E C 2 1*s*
British and Foreign Confectioner and Baker—8 Salisbury Square E C 4
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street W C 2 3*d*
British Medical Journal—Tavistock Sq W C 1 1*s* 3*d*
British Trade Journal 134 Fleet Street, E C 4 1*s*
Bucklersbury 63 Long Acre W C 2 1*s*
Builder—4 Catherine Street W C 2 9*d*
Builders Merchants Journal—104 High Holborn W C 1 Subscription
Cabinet Maker—154 Fleet Street E C 4 6*d*
Cage Birds & Bird World—4 Carmelite Street E C 4 2*d*
Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings Salisbury Square E C 4 1*s* 6*d*
Chemical Age—154 Fleet Street E C 4 6*d*
Chemical News Morton Ho Salisbury Sq E C 4 6*d*
Chemical Trade Journal—265 Strand W C 2 6*d*
Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex Street W C 2 9*d*
Cigar & Tobacco World Drury Ho Russell St W C 2 6*d*
Coal and Iron News—39 Crutched Friars E C 3 6*d*
Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival Street E C 4 8*d*
Commercial Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue E C 1 3*d*
Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane W C 2 3*d*
Concrete and Constructional Engineering—20 Dartmouth Street S W 1 1*s* 6*d*
Confectioneries Manor—Drury Ho Russell St, W C 2 6*d*
Confectionery Journal—38 Shoe Lane E C 4 3*d*
Contract Journal—127 130 Temple Chambers E C 4 9*d*
Contractor—127 130 Temple Chambers E C 4 2*d*
Co-partnership Association Gazette—4 Southampton Row, W C 1 4*d*
Cycling—5 Rosebery Avenue E C 1 2*d*
Dairy World—98 9 Fetter Lane E C 4 2*d*
Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street Strand W C 2 1*s*
Decorator—201 Bank Chambers W C 1 1*s*
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street E C 1 2*d*
Drapers Organiser—Drury Ho Russell Street W C 2 2*s* 6*d*
Drapers Record—154 6 Cheapside E C 2 3*d*
Dyer & Calico Printer—Drury Ho Russell St W C 2 9*d*
Economist—6 Bouverie Street E C 4 1*s*
Education—28 Victoria Street S W 1 2*d*
Education Outlook—23 Southampton Street Bloomsbury W C 1 6*d*
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill E C 4 6*d*
Electrical Times—Sardinia House Kingsway W C 2 3*d*.
Electrical Trading 93 Long Acre W C 2 1*s*
Electrician—154 Fleet Street E C 4 6*d*
Electricity—93 Long Acre W C 2 2*d*
Engineer 28 Essex Street Strand W C 2 1*s*
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street W C 2 1*s*
English Mechanic—2 Bream's Buildings E C 4 3*d*
Era (Dramatic &c)—12 Soho Sq W 1 3*d*
Estates Gazette—33 35 Kirby Street E C 1 6*d*
Fairplay (Shipping)—51-6 Palmerston House Bishopsgate E C 2 9*d*
Farm Field and Fireside—8 Salisbury Square E C 4 2*d*
Farmers Express—37 Southampton Street, W C 2 2*d*
Feathered World—9 Arundel Street W C 2 2*d*
Financial World—7 Union Court E C 2 3*d*
Fish Trades Gazette—2d Monument Street E C 3 4*d*
Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 Gt Queen Street, W C 2 6*d*
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E C 4. 3*d*.
Fruit Grower &c—152 Fleet Street, E C 4. 3*d*.
Furniture Record—36 Worship Street E C 2 3*d*

Garage & Motor Agent—62 Doughty Street W C 1 6*d*
Garden Life—51 Great Queen Street W C 2 2*d*
Garden Work—51 Great Queen Street W C 2 1*d*
Gardeners Chronicle—5 Paystock Street W C 2 6*d*
Gardening Illustrated— 54 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court E C 4 1*s*
Gas World—154 Fleet Street E C 4 8*d*
Gramophone—58 Frith Street W 1 1*s*
Grocer—Fastcheap Buildings E C 3 6*d*
Grocers Gazette —72 Eastcheap E C 3 1*d*

Hairdressers Weekly—51 54 Frith Street W 1 3*d*
Hardwareman & Ironmongers Chronicle 6 Carmelite Street E C 4 4*d*
Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet Street E C 4 1*s*
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane E C 4 9*d*
Hotel Review 1 Dorset Bldgs Salisbury Sq E C 4 1*s* 6*d*

Illustrated Carpenter & Builder—8 Temple Ave E C 4 2*d*
Industrial Management 22 Henrietta Street W C 2 9*d*
Insurance Intelligence Chronicle—2 Copthall Buildings E C 2 4*d*
Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane E C 4 2*d*
Investor—25 Basinghall Street E C 2 2*d*
Investors Chronicle—20 Fishopgate, E C 2 6*d*
Investors Guardian—11 Queen Victoria St E C 4 6*d*
Investors Review—30 Fleet Street E C 4 6*d*
Iron and Coal Trades Review—49 Wellington Street W C 2 9*d*

Jeweller & Metalworker—24 Clerkenwell Road E C 1 3*d*
Joint Stock Companies Journal—11 Queen Victoria Street E C 4 6*d*
Journal of Commerce 48 Dale Street E C 3
Journal of Education—3 Fulgate Broadway E C 4 8*d*
Journal of Forestry 8 Salisbury Sq E C 4

Kinematograph Weekly—93 Long Acre W C 2 1*s*

Lancet 1 Birleigh Street W C 2 1*s*
Land Agents Record—14 Southampton St E C 4 6*d*
Laundry Record Drury House Russell St W C 2 6*d*
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street W C 2 1*s*
Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard W C 2
Law Times Beams Buildings E C 4 2*s*
Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St E C 4 20*s* p a
Licensed Victuallers Gazette 81 Farringdon Street E C 4 3*d*
Licensing World—27 Russell Square W C 1 2*d*
Light Car and Cyclecar—5 Rosebery Avenue E C 1 3*d*
Live Stock Journal—8 Beams Buildings E C 4 4*d*
Lloyds Loading List—Royal Exchange E C 3 6*d*
Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Road N W 3 2*d*
London Corn Circular—3 Church Street Mincries E 1 37*s* p a

Machinery 52 54 Chancery Lane W C 2 9*d*
Machinery Market—146a Queen Victoria Street E C 4 3*d*
Meat Trades Journal—57 Cowcross Street E C 1 3*d*
Mechanical World and Engineering Record 28 Bedford Street W C 2
Medical Officer—36 38 Whitefriars Street E C 4 1*s*
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street W C 2 6*d*
Mens Wear—154 156 Cheapside E C 2*d*
Mens Wear Organiser—Drury House Russell Street W C 2 10*s* 6 1
Mercantile Guardian—32 Bishopsgate E C 2 21*s* p a
Metal Bulletin—79 Mark Lane E C 3 £3 3*s* p a
Milk Industry—8 Mitre Ct Chmbs Fleet Street E C 4 10 p a
Miller The 154 Fleet Street E C 4 25*s* p a
Mining Journal—25 George Street E C 4 8*d*
Mining Magazine—724 Salisbury House E C 2 1*s*
Mining World—Gresham House E C 2 6*d*
Modern Transport—105 109 Strand W C 2 3*d*
Money—335 Mansion House Chambers E C 4 6*d*
Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue E C 1 4*d*
Motor Commerce—53 Shorts Gardens Drury Lane W C 2 1*s*
Motor Cycle—Dorset House Tudor Street E C 4
Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—St Brides House Salisbury Square E C 4 9*s* p a
Motor Cycling—5 Rosebery Avenue E C 1 2*d*
Motor Trader and Review—St Brides House Salisbury Square E C 4. 15*s* p a
Motor Transport—Dorset House Tudor Street E C 4. 3*d*
Municipal Engineering—8 Beams Buildings E C 4 4*d*
Musical Standard—Norbury Crescent S W 16 2*d*
Musical Times—160 Wardour Street W 1 6*d*
National Builder —13 Russell Sq W C 1 1*s*
National Newsagent—5 Fetter Lane E C 4. 2*d*
National Poultry Journal—20 Woburn Pl W C 1 2*d*
Newsagent Booksellers Review and Stationers Gazette —37 & 38 Strand W C 2 3*d*
Newspaper World—24 Cross Street E C 2 3*d*
Nursery World—154 Fleet Street E C 4 3*d*.
Nursing Mirror—52 Bedford Sq W C 1 2*d*
Nursing Times—St Martins Street W C 2 2*d*

Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway E C 4 6*d*
Oil News—32 Great St Helens E C 3 3*d*
Outfitter—5 & 7 Moor Lane E C 2 2*d*

Paper Maker 47 Cannon Street E C 4 1*s* 6*d*
Paper Trade Review—53 Shoe Lane E C 4 6*d*
Performer—18 Charing Cross Road W C 2 3*d*
Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place E C 2 9*d*
Pharmaceutical Journal—72 Gt Russell Street W C 1 1*s*
Plan maker 15 Little Pitchfield Street W 1 1*s*
Police Weekly Journal 231 Strand W C 2 2*d*
Popular Wireless —22 25 Farringdon Street E C 4 3*d*
Post Magazine 9 St Andrews Street E C 4. 2*d*
Poultry—72 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Poultry World—4 Carmelite Street E C 4 2*d*
Power Engineer—33 Tothill Street S W 1 1*s*
Power Laundry—75 Victoria Street S W 1 4*d*
Practitioner 6 Bouverie Street E C 4 4*s*
Press News 149 Fleet Street E C 4 3*d*
Produce Markets Review—119 Cannon Street E C 4 3*d*
Public Works 19 Devereux Court W C 2 7*s* 6*d* p a
Publisher and Bookseller (Official Organ of the Book Trade —12 Warwick Lane E C 4 4*d*
Publishers Circular—56 & 58 Whitcomb St W C 2 4*d*

Rail Times 8-12 Southampton Street W C 2 2*d* *
Railway Gazette—33 Tothill Street S W 1 1*s*
Railway Review—205 Euston Road N W 1 2*d*
Review (Insurance —20 Bucklersbury E C 4 6*d*
Rubber Age—43 Essex Street W C 2 1*s*

Sales Management—22 Henrietta Street W C 2 10*d*
Salt Government Chronicle Birkwell House Bride well Place E C 4 6*d*
Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court E C 4 2*d*
Schoolmistress—11 Montague Street W C 1 2*d*
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record 33 Tothill Street S W 1 1*s*
Shipping World—Arundel Street W C 2 6*d*
Shoe and Leather News—South Place E C 2 3*d*.
Shoe and Leather Record—23 Fleet Street E C 4 4*d*
Smallholder—16 18 Henrietta Street W C 2 2*d*
Solicitors Journal—29 Beams Buildings E C 4 1*s*
Sound Wave—12 Whitfield Street E C 2 4*d*
Sporting Goods Review Beams Buildings Chancery Lane E C 4 6*d*
Sports Trader—43 Shoe Lane E C 4. 1*s*
Stage—16 York Street W C 2 4*d*
Stationery Trades Journal—22 Warwick Lane E C 4. 2*d*
Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House Old Broad St E C 2 6*d*
Stone Trades Journal—17 Dyers Street S W 1 6*d*
Surveyor and Municipal & County Engineer—14 Bride Lane Fleet Street E C 4 6*d*
Sweden & Shipping—44-46 Leadenhall Street E C 3 9*d*

Tailor & Cutter—42 Gerrard Street W 1 4*d*
Teachers World—Montague House Russell Square W C 1 3*d*
Textile Manufacturer—98 Bedford Street W C 2
Timber and Plywood—131 Middlesex House E.1 6*d*
Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet Street E C 4. 6*d*
Times 49 Wellington Street W C 2
Tobacco Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings E C 3
Toy Trader—43 4 Shoe Lane E C 4 10*s* p a
Tramway and Railway World—Amberley House Norfolk Street W C 2 1*s*

Undertakers Journal—Uxbridge Middlesex 1*s*

Watchmaker & Jeweller—Drury House Russell Street, W C 2 9*d*
Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street W C 1 8*d*
Wine Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E C 3.
Yachting Monthly—9 King Street Covent Garden, W C 2 2*s*

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—47 Fleet Street E C 4
Adelaide Observer—80 Fleet Street E C 4
Adelaide Register—80 Fleet Street E C 4
Al Lataif Al Musawara (Egypt) 59 New Oxford Street, W 1
Al Mokattam (Egypt) 59 New Oxford Street, W 1
Argus South African Newspapers—72 73 Fleet St, E.C 4
Auckland Star—30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street E C 4
Australasian, Melbourne—80 Fleet Street E C 4.
Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street E C 4.

Cape Argus—72 78 Fleet Street E C 4
Cape Times—135 Fleet Stree E C 4
Ceylon Observer—180 Fleet St E C 4
Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House New Bridge St E C 4.
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings W C 2
Chicago Tribune—72 Fleet Street E C 4
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street E C 4
Christchurch Star—30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Christchurch Times—30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Christian Science Monitor—2 Adelphi Terrace W C 2
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Aldwych W C 2
Daily Mail (Brisbane)—30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Detroit Free Press—14 Regent Street S W 1
Detroit News—30 Norfolk Street W C 2
Dominion (Wellington N Z)—30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Dunedin Evening Star—30 34 New Bridge St E C 4
East London Dispatch—72 78 Fleet Street E C 4
Eastern Province Herald—72 73 Fleet Street E C 4
Egyptian Gazette—65 Leadenhall Street E C 4
Englishman (Calcutta)—109 Temple Chambers E C 4
Examiner (Launceston Tas)—30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Hong Kong Daily Press—21 Bride Lane E C 4
Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—11 Aldwych W C 2
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—11 Aldwych W C 2
Johannesburg Star—72 78 Fleet Street E C 4
Le Journal 190 Fleet Street E C 4
Le Matin—8 Shoe Lane E C 4
Madras Mail—67 Fleet Street E C 4
Malay Mail—37 Southampton Street
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Lincoln Hill P C 4.
Melbourne Age 47 Fleet Street E C 4
Melbourne Argus—6 Fleet Street E C 4
Melbourne Herald—32 Fleet Street E C 4
Mirror (Auckland N Z)—30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street Strand W C 2
Montreal Star—42 Pall Mall S W 1
Natal Mercury—135 Fleet Street E C 4
Natal Witness—72 78 Fleet Street E C 4.
New York Herald—Bush House Aldwych W C 2
New York Herald Tribune—Bush House Aldwych
New York Times—162a Queen Victoria Street E C 4
New Zealand Free Lance (Wellington N Z)—30-34 New Bridge Street E C 4
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street E C 4
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street E C 4
New Zealand Smallholder (Auckland) 30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Oamaru Mail—8, Fleet Street E C 4
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street E C 4
Ottawa Journal—20 Craven Street Strand W C 2
Petit Parisien—160 Queen Victoria Street E C 4
Evening Gazette—33 Paternoster Row E C 4
Pioneer Allahabad)—11 Aldwych W C 2
Poverty Bay Herald Gisborne N Z — 0 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Rangitikei Advocate—24 Old Jewry E C 2
Rhodesia Herald—72 78 Fleet Street E C 4
Saturday Evening Express (Launceston Tas) 30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Southland Daily News (Invercargill —30 4 New Bridge Street E C 4 2
Statesman (Calcutta)—23 28 Fleet Street E C 4
Sunday Mail (Brisbane Q) 30 34 New Bridge St E C 4
Sydney Mail 58 Fleet Street E C 4
Sydney Morning Herald 58 Fleet Street E C 4
Sydney Telegraph—47 Fleet Street E C 4
Taranaki Daily News New Plymouth N Z) 30 34 New Bridge Street E C 4
Times of India 187 Fleet Street E C 4
Toronto Globe—20 Craven Street Strand W C 2
Wanganui Chronicle N Z) 30 4 New Bridge St E C 4
Washington Star—14 Regent Street E C 4
Weekly Courier (Launceston) 30 34 New Bridge Street. E C 4

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES

Headquarters (*London Ambulance Service*) London County Council Public Health Department, County Hall Westminster Bridge, S E 1 Telephone City 7200)

A Seagrave Road, Fulham, S W 6

Accident Section

Ambulance Stations

B 15 Herbrand Street Lavistock Place W C
C 5 Montclare Street Bethnal Green, E
D 142 High Road, Lee, S E
E Landor Road, S W 9
F St George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S E
G 7 Woolmore Street Poplar E 14
H Colsica Street, Highbury, N 5
K Lyons Place St John's Wood, N W 8
L 119 Battersea Rise S W 11
M. High Street, Woolwich S E 18
O 93 Regency Street, S W 1
P Canterbury Road Old Kent Road, S E 15
R Paragon Road, Hackney E 9
S Mountearl Gardens Streatham S W 16
T Silchester Mews, North Kensington, W 10

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405, 1920, 19,414, 1925, 35,269, 1926, 39 447, 1927, 40,233, 1928, 43,415, 1929, 43,567 1930, 43 930, 1931, 42,679

The Service is established for the conveyance to hospital of persons suffering from accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places, or from accident in private houses It is not, in ordinary circumstances intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses Urgent parturition cases are removed to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case Calls for ambulances are made by means of the telephone, the operator being asked for "Ambulance. When [illegible] is established the location of the accident should be given

General Ambulance Section

Ambulance Stations

Eastern Ambulance Station Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E 9 (near Homerton Railway Station)

North Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road Fleet Road, Hampstead, N W 3 (near Hampstead Heath and Belsize Park Railway Stations)

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S W 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station)

South Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S W 9 (near Clapham Road and Clapham North Railway Stations)

South Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S E 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station)

Brook Ambulance Station Shooters Hill, Woolwich S E 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath)

Ambulances Supplied on Payment

The ambulances for general service are available when not required for public purposes, for the conveyance, on payment, of private maternity, mental medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night Applications for ambulances should be made to the Head quarters County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S E 1 (telephone City 7200) when the actual charge for any proposed removal can be obtained

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John Ambulance and Brigade, [illegible] are maintained by the City of London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.
Deputy Governor, Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey, K.B.E.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, K.B.E.
Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.
Albert Charles Gladstone.
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
Charles Jocelyn Hambro.
Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
Lord Hyndley of Meads.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E.
Hon. Roland Dudley Kitson, D.S.O., M.C.
Cecil Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Edward Robert Peacock.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Sir Josiah Charles Stamp, G.B.E.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1932.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£		£	BANKING DEPARTMENT.	£		£
Notes issued—		Govt. Debt	11,015,100	Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	73,148,993
In Circulation	365,287,400	Other Govt. Securities	237,877,479	Rest	3,674,321	Other Securities	31,242,240
In Banking Department	48,618,743	Other Securities	22,293,849	Public Deposits	20,726,776	Notes	48,618,743
		Silver Coin	3,813,572	Other Deposits	114,955,063	Gold and Silver Coin	900,336
		Gold Coin and Bullion	138,906,143	Seven-day and other Bills			
	£413,906,143		£413,906,143		£153,910,312		£153,910,312

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, C. P. Mahon.

Chief Accountant, A. M. Walker.
Depy. Chief do., H. V. Such, O.B.E.; C.W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.
Asst. do., E. M. Stapley; W. B. Hillkirk.
Chief Cashier, B. G. Catterns.
Deputy Chief do., L. Lefeaux.
Assistant do., E. N. Dalton; N. Redfern, M.C. A. Stone.
Law Courts Branch. Agent, J. L. Tull.
Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Discount Off., K. O. Peppiatt, M.C.
Secretary, R. C. G. Dale.
Deputy do., A. V. Alexander.
Assistant do., R. O. Mills.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, A. C. Turner.
Bristol, L. T. Mosse.
Hull, R. B. Johnston.
Leeds, J. D. Mackenzie.
Liverpool, F. G. Ager, D.S.O.
Manchester, O. Symonds.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, G. Farr White.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Branches and Sub-Branches.	Capital.	Capital Paid up.			Net Profits, 1932, adding carry forward.	Dividend.	Special Allocations.
					£	£		£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	over 2,070	Issued £15,858,227 "A" Shares, £1 each, fully paid. "B" Shares, £1 each, fully paid. "C" Shares, £1 each, fully paid.	15,858,227	10,250,000	30/6/32 335,575,143	2,754,288	"A" Shares 20% "B" Shares 14% "C" Shares 14%	200,000
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	over 1,920	Subscribed £73,302,076	15,810,252	7,500,000	31/6/32 6,620,395	2,438,203	13½%	400,000
Midland Bank Ltd.	over 2,100	Subscribed £42,504,268	14,248,612	11,500,000	30/6/32 383,179,079	2,908,273	26%	320,000
National Provincial Bank Ltd.	1,370	Subscribed £43,627,080	9,479,426	8,000,000	30/6/32 262,638,263	2,420,822	16%'	100,000
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	1,073	Subscribed £33,000,000	9,380,157	7,500,000	870,532,020	2,066,122	£4 Shares 28% £1 Shares 13½%	450,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The total for the year 1931, was £36,235,869,000, a decrease of £7,322,485,000 as compared with 1930. Town Clearing in 1931, £21,815,808,000, a decrease as compared with 1930 of £6,966,769,000; Metropolitan Clearing, £1,667,852,000, a decrease of £144,894,000; Country Clearing, £211,[illegible]

[illegible] Harry Goschen, Bt., K.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; *Acting Managers*, Herbert J. Woodcock (*Chief Inspector*); R. Miller (*Deputy Inspector*).

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

12B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000; Outstanding, £4,175,000; Reserve Funds, £1,410,385.

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised, £1,800,000; subscribed, £1,800,000; paid up, £1,000,000 (£2 Preference Shares, fully paid, £2 Ordinary, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc. £26,674,854; Dividend, 1931-32, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, less tax, 15 p.c. Ordinary Shares, less tax.

ALEX. LAWRIE & CO., LTD. (1867), 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents* 178B). Affiliated to the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.—Capital, authorised, Rs. 40.00.000. Issued and subscribed—25.000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 9,000 Rs. 50 paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Funds, Rs. 44.50.000. Dividend, 1931-32 6 p.c Preference Shares; 18 p.c. Ordinary Shares. (36 Branches.)

4 ALLAN (T.H.) & CO., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3

5 THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 79 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, $6,000,000 (Shares fully paid). (100 Branches throughout the world.)

ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK and PRAGUE CREDIT BANK, *Prague*. London Office, 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, 120.000.000 Kc. Reserves, 18.000.000 Kc. Deposits and Creditors 3.239.156.099 Kc. (55 Branches.)

ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910). 11, Peter St., *Manchester*.

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864). Amalgamated with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54, LombardStreet, E.C. 3.

ANGLO-FRENCH BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., 31 Lombard Street. E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up, £1,250,000; Reserve, £30,000; Deposits, etc., £3,851,880; Dividend, 1930, 3 p.c. less tax.

ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD., 24-28, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000; issued, £1,960,008.

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 164, 197B; 221).—Authorised Capital, £200,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid). (Branch at Gozo.)

10 ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, LTD. (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A).—Capital authorised. £2,000,000. Subscribed, £300,842 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £25,000; Deposits, etc., 1931, £1,599 537. (8 Branches.)

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1930), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and Fully paid, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £427,175.

11G ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, Authorised and Issued, £11,000,000; Paid-up, £6,632,670 in 1,000,000 Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid; 873,466 A Shares of £10 each, £5 paid; and 1,265,340 B Shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Funds, £1,133,466; Deposits, etc., £40,639,615; Dividend, 1930-31, 6 p.c. *Affiliated Bank*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865,) 21 Lydiard St. North, *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70).—Capital, paid up £153,000; Reserve and Accumulated Profits, £106,222; Deposits, etc., £409,398. Dividend, 5 p.c. p.a. (40 Agencies.)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (32 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital: *Lire* 700,000,000; Reserve, *Lire* 580,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/31, *Lire* 7,668,000,000. (117 Branches.)

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (London Office, Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 69,750,000; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 84,438,537.85; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 856,862,667.74; Dividends, 12 years to 1930, 20 p.c. each year; 1931, 12 p.c. (64 Branches in Spain, France, Morocco and Canary Islands.)

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up, $100,000,000; Reserves, $101,500,000. Deposits, etc., Currency $335,500,000. (33 Branches.)

BANCODI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (London Representative Office, 53/6, Gresham House, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Lire* 200,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Lire* 62,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 422,870,236. (Over 100 Branches in Italy and Colonies, also Switzerland, Malta, Turkey, Syria and Palestine.)

13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $50,000,000; Contingency and Reserve Fund, $16,427,550. (39 Branches, 19 Agencies.)

BANGALORE BANK, LTD, *Bangalore*, India—Capital, Authorised Rs. 10.00.000, Subscribed Rs. 6.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.35.750; Deposits, etc., Rs. 20.24.078; Dividend, 8 p.c.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, *Geneva*, Switzerland.—Capital, 500,000,000 Swiss Francs (200,000 shares of 2,500 *frs.*, 25 p.c. paid up).

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £6,031,331; Dividend, 1931-32. Int. Div. 4 p.c. p.a. Final Div. 4 p.c. p.a. (115 Branches and Sub-branches.)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1893), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 100,800,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (114 Branches.)

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). — Paid up Capital, £4,500,000 (£5 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve

Fund, £2,475,000; Currency Reserve, £2,000,000; Total Liabilities, £30,720,919; Dividend, 1930–31, £9 p.c. (229 Branches in Australia and N.Z.)

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 30.00.000. (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 19.40.000; Deposits, Rs. 6.70.40.445; Dividend, 1931, 10 p.c. (19 Branches in India.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000. (Branches at Somerset and St. George's.)

BANK OF N.T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD. (1858), Incorporated 1904, *Bermuda*.—Capital Subscribed and Paid up £40,000. Reserve Fund, £90,000. Total Resources, over £500,000.

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £5,549,759. (53 Branches and Agencies.)

19 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14 553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,674,321; Deposits, etc., Aug. 31, 1932, £135,481,839; Dividend, 1931–32, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 497.

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, Rs.2.00.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs.92.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 13.20.75.113; Dividend, 1930–31, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 178).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £3,180,000; Deposits, etc., £29,045,288; Dividend, 1931, 17½% less Income Tax. (168 Branches and Agencies.)

21C BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1862) (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2). —Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,540,000. £5 Shares, fully paid. Reserve Fund, £1,500,000. Dividend, 1930–1, 5 p.c. (53 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221).

BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $36,000,000·00 ($100 Shares); Reserve Fund, $38,000,000·00; Total Assets, etc., $748,612,481·21; Dividend, 1920–21–22–23–24–25–26–27–28–29–30–31 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (606 Branches and Agencies.)

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Paid-up Capital, £8,780,000; Reserve Fund, £6,150,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,780,000; Aggregate Assets to 30/9/31 £90,111,427; Dividend, 1930–31, 8 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (698 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., Fiji, Papua and New Guinea.)

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (2, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.)—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,858,113 (£329,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock — Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, £234,375 fully paid. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, £468,750, fully paid. Preference E £1,374,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, and Undivided Profits, £3,970,056; Deposits, £31,565,843; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1932–33, 14½ p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (Over 230 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa).

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (108, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2). —Capital, $12,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $24,000,000·00; Deposits, etc., $303,446,959·66; Dividend, 1931, 26 p.c. (335 Branches.)

BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903) (*Bucharest*) 123, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000.

BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St, *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C.2), and 16/18, Tilly, [illegible] £15,736

£30,828,263; Dividend, 1931–32, at the rate of 18% in October 1931, at the rate of 18% in April 1932. (243 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (36, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Provision Fund *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Special Reserve Fund *Pesetas* 15,799,499·73. Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 999,642,880·96; Dividend, 1931, *Pesetas* 130 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (40 and 41, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.)—Capital, *Yen* 25,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 1,214,000. (33 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $6,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $9,000,000; Deposits, etc., over $89,000,000; Dividend, 1930–31, 12 p.c. bonus 1 p.c. (183 Branches in Canada.)

29D BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (4, Bishopsgate St., E.C.2). —Capital, *Francs* 200,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 130,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 3,861,760,453; Dividend, 1930–31, 8 p.c. free of tax. (7 Branches.)

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated). — Paid up Capital and Reserve, $14,000,000; Assets over $145,000,000. (590 Offices in Canada. Subsidiary in Paris.)

BANQUE DE FRANCE (1800), *Paris*.—Paid up Capital, *Fr.* 182,500,000 (*Fr.* 1,000 shares, fully paid); Reserves, *Fr.* 298,807,861; Deposits, etc., 24/12/1931, *Fr.* 20,093,803,345; Net Dividend, 1931, 52 p.c. (685 Branches, Agencies and Auxiliary Offices.)

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels*

* *Clearing Bankers*, ‡ *Army Agents.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a m. to 3 30 p m. (Saturdays 12 noon)

12B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, E C 2) — Capital, £3 740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5 Preferred Shares £1 each fully paid) Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000, Outstanding, £4,175,000, Reserve Funds, £1,410,385

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT Co, LTD (1810), 24, Lombard St, E C 3.—Capital, authorised £1,800,000, subscribed £1,800,000, paid up £1,000,000 (£2 Preference Shares, fully paid, £2 Ordinary, £1 paid), Reserve Fund, £1 000,000, Deposits, etc, £26 674,854, Dividend, 1931 32, 6 p c Preference Shares less tax, 15 p c Ordinary Shares, less tax

ALEX LAWRIE & Co, LTD (1867) 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St Mary Axe, E C 3)

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD (1865), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents* 17BB) Affiliated to the P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd — Capital authorised, Rs 40 00 000 Issued and subscribed—25 000 Ordinary Shares of Rs 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 9 000 Rs 50 paid, 15,000 6 p c Preference Shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid, Reserve Funds Rs 44 50 000 Dividend, 1931-32 6 p c Preference Shares, 18 p c Ordinary Shares (36 Branches)

4 ALLAN (T H) & Co, 17, Gracechurch St, E C 3

5 THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co Inc The Subsidiary of American Express Co, New York (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U S A, 79 Bishopsgate E C 2 —Capital, $6,000,000 (Shares fully paid) (100 Branches throughout the world)

ANGLO CZECHOSLOVAK and PRAGUE CREDIT BANK, *Prague* London Office, 48 Bishopsgate, E C 2 — Capital, 120 000 000 Kc Reserves, 18 000 000 Kc Deposits and Creditors 3 239 156.099 Kc (55 Branches)

ANGLO EASTERN BANK, LTD (1910) 11, Peter St, *Manchester*

9 ANGLO EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD (1864) Amalgamated with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54, LombardStreet, E C 3

ANGLO FRENCH BANKING CORPORATION LTD, 31 Lombard Street E C 3 —Authorised Capital, £2,000,000 Capital Issued and Paid up, £1,250,000, Reserve £30,000 Deposits, etc, £3 851,880, Dividend, 1930, 3 p c less tax

ANGLO INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD, 24 28, Lombard St, E C 3 —Authorised Capital, £2,000,000 issued, £1,960,008

ANGLO MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 164, 17B, 221) —Authorised Capital £200,000 £500 Shares, £400 paid) (Branch at Gozo)

ANGLO PALESTINE BANK LTD. (1902) 10 12, Walbrook, E C 4 (*London Agents* 122A).—Capital authorised £1,000 000 Subscribed, £300,842 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £25 000, Deposits, etc, 1931, £1,599 537 (8 Branches)

ANGLO PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD (1930), 9 Bishopsgate, E C 2 —Capital, £1,500,000 Issued and Fully paid, £1,000,000, Deposits, etc, £427,175

11G ANGLO SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD (1888), 117, Old Broad St, E C 2 —Capital, Authorised and Issued, £11,000 000, Paid up £6 632,670 in 1 000 000 Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid 873 466 A Shares of £10 each, £5 paid and 1,265,340 B Shares of £1 each fully paid, Reserve Funds £1,133,466, Deposits etc, £40 639,615 Dividend, 1930 31, 6 p c *Affiliated Bank*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd

BALLARAT BANKING Co, LTD (1865,) 21 Lydiard St North, *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70) —Capital, paid up £153 000 Reserve and Accumulated Profits, £106,222, Deposits, etc, £409,398 Dividend, 5 p c p a (40 Agencies)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (32 Threadneedle St, E C 2) —Capital *Lire* 700 000,000, Reserve, *Lire* 580,000,000, Deposits, 30/6/32, *Lire* 7,668,000 000 (117 Branches)

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (London Office Bilbao House, New Broad St, E C 2) —Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000, Paid up Capital, *Pesetas* 69,750,000 Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 84,438,537 85, Deposits, etc, *Pesetas* 856 862,667 74, Dividends, 12 years to 1930, 20 p c each year, 1931, 12 p c (64 Branches in Spain, France, Morocco and Canary Islands)

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St, E C 3) —Capital, paid up $100,000,000, Reserves $101,500,000 Deposits, etc, Currency $335,500,000 (33 Branches)

BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome* (London Representative Office, 53/6, Gresham House, Old Broad St, London, E C 2) —Capital, *Lire* 200,000,000 Reserve Fund, *Lire* 62 000,000, Deposits, etc, *Lire* 422 870,236 (Over 100 Branches in Italy and Colonies, also Switzerland, Malta, Turkey, Syria and Palestine)

13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires* Argentine (7, Fenchurch St, E C 3) — Capital, $50,000,000, Contingency and Reserve Fund, $16,427,550 (39 Branches 19 Agencies)

BANGALORE BANK, LTD *Bangalore*, India —Capital Authorised Rs 10 00 000, Subscribed Rs 6 00 000 (Shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid), Reserve Fund, Rs 1 35 750, Deposits, etc, Rs 20 24 078, Dividend, 8 p c

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, *Geneva* Switzerland —Capital 500 000,000 Swiss Francs (200,000 shares of 2,500 *frs*, 25 p c paid up)

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St, E C 3) — Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £1,000 000, Deposits, etc, £6,031,331, Dividend, 1931-32 Int Div 4 p c p a Final Div 4 p c p a (115 Branches and Sub branches)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1893) *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St, E C 3) —Capital, Dr 100,800,000 (Dr 100 Shares, fully paid) (114 Branches)

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St, E C 2). — Paid up Capital £4,500,000 (£5 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve

Fund, £2,475,000; Currency Reserve, £2,000,000; Total Liabilities, £50,720,919; Dividend, 1930-31, £9 p.c. (229 Branches in Australia an

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 30.00.000. (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 19.40.000; Deposits, Rs. 6.70.40.445; Dividend, 1931, 10 p.c. (19 Branches in India.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000. (Branches at Somerset and St. George's.)

BANK OF N.T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD. (1858), Incorporated 1904, *Bermuda*.—Capital Subscribed and Paid up £40,000. Reserve Fund, £90,000. Total Resources, over £500,000.

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £5,549,759. (53 Branches and Agencies.)

19 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14 553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,674,321; Deposits, etc., Aug. 31, 1932, £135,681,839; Dividend, 1931-32, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 497.

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, Rs. 2.00.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 92.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 15.20.75.123; Dividend, 1930-31, 10 p.c. (8 Branc

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 178).—Capital, [illegible] d, £

and Agencies.)

21C BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1862) (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2) —Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,540,000. £5 Shares, fully paid. Reserve Fund, £1,500,000. Dividend, 1930-31, 5 p.c. (53 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221).

22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $36,000,000·00 ($100 Shares); Reserve Fund, $38,000,000·00; Total Assets, etc., $748,612,481·21; Dividend, 1920-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (606 Branches and Agencies.)

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Paid-up Capital, £8,780,000; Reserve Fund, £6,150,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,780,000; Aggregate Assets to 30/9/31 £90,111,427; Dividend, 1930-31, 8 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (698 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., Fiji, Papua and New Guinea.)

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.)—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,858,113 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock — [illegible]nce A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, £234,375 fully paid. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, £468,750, fully paid. Preference B £1,374,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, and Undivided Profits, £3,970,056; Deposits, £31,565,843; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1932-32, 14½ p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (Over 230 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa).

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (108, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2). —Capital, $12,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $24,000,000·00; Deposits, etc., $203,446,059·66; Dividend, 1931, 16 p.c. (338 Branches.)

BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903) (*Bucharest*) 123, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000.

BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St, *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C.2), and 16/18, Piccadilly, W. 17.—Capital, £2,250,000 (Stock, £1,500,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, etc., £2,315,756; Deposits, etc., £30,828,263; Dividend, 1931-32, at the rate of 18% in October 1931, at the rate of 18% in April 1932. (243 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (36, New Broad St.. E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Prevision Fund *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Special Reserve Fund *Pesetas* 15,799,499·73. Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 999,641,880·96; Dividend, 1931, *Pesetas* 130 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (40 and 41, Old Broad Street., E.C.2.)—Capital, *Yen* 15,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 1,214,000. (33 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $6,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $9,000,000; Deposits, etc., over $89,000,000; Dividend, 1930-31, 12 p.c. bonus 1 p.c. (283 Branches in Canada.)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (4, Bishopsgate St., E.C.2). —Capital, *Francs* 200,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 130,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 3,861,760,453; Dividend, 1930-31, 8 p.c. free of tax. (7 Branches.)

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated). — Paid up Capital and Reserve, $14,000,000; Assets over $146,000,000. (500 Offices in Canada. Subsidiary in Paris.)

BANQUE DE FRANCE (1800), *Paris*.—Paid up Capital, *Fr.* 182,500,000 (*Fr.* 1,000 shares, fully paid); Reserves, *Fr.* 298,80x,86x; Deposits, etc., 24/12/1931, *Fr.* 20,093,883,345; Net Dividend, 1931, 52 p.c. (660 Branches, Agencies and Auxiliary Offices.)

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels*

and *Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C 2) (28 Branches in Africa)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT (1913) *Paris* —Capital, *Fr* 262,500,000 Reserve Funds *Fr* 125,000,000, Current Account *Fr* 4,630,762 000 (563 Branches)

BANQUE FRANCO SERBE (1910), *Paris, Belgrade* and *London* (26, Throgmorton St, E C 2) —Capital, *Fr* 20,000 000 (Shares, *Fr* 500, fully paid) (7 Branches)

BARCLAYS BANK, LTD (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St, E C 3, *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St, E C 3 *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St, E C 3 (branches throughout London), Country, North and South Wales, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands—Capital, £15,858 217 paid, (A Shares £4, fully paid, B Shares £1 fully paid C Shares £1 fully paid), Reserve Fund, £10,250 000, Deposits etc, 30/6/32, £335,565,143 Dividend, 1930 31 A Shares 10 p c, B Shares 14 p c, C Shares 14 p c (over 2,070 Branches) *Affiliated Banks* — BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD, BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA) BARCLAYS TRUST CO OF CANADA, BARCLAYS BANK (S A I), BARCLAYS BANK DO MINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS) The BRITISH LINEN BANK, The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD, *q v*

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA), *Head Office*, 214, St James Street, West Montreal *Branches*, Montreal and Toronto

30A BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD, *Chief Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, *Paris* (15 Branches)

30B BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), 54 Lombard St, E C —Capital, £10,000 000 Subscribed Capital £6,975 500, Paid up Capital £4 975 500 Reserve Fund £1 650,000 Deposits 31/3/32 £60 041 202 —Dividend 8 p c Preference Shares and 4¾ p c on A and B Shares (480 Branches and Agencies)

BARING BROTHERS & CO, LTD (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C 2, and Liverpool —Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid) Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, etc, £17,640,574

BELFAST BANKING CO, LTD (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No 164) —Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000, Paid up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s, £4 paid) Reserve Fund, £700,000, Deposits etc (31 Dec, 1931), £13,365 139, Dividend 1931 12 p c less tax (87 Branches and Sub Branches)

BENSON & CO, FREDERICK J (1896), Dorland House, 14, Regent St, S W 1

BENSON, ROBERT, & CO, LTD., 24 Old Broad Street, E C 2

BLANDY BROS & CO, LTD, *Madeira*

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO, LTD (1815), Madeira, London Correspondents Blandy Bros & Co (London), Ltd (London House, 3, New London St, E C 3)

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO (1886) (Grand Canary), S A, *Las Palmas*, London Correspondents, Blandy Bros & Co (London), Ltd, 3, New London St, E C 3

B W BLYDENSTEIN & CO (1898), 54 55 & 56, Threadneedle St, E C 2 —Capital, £700,000, Loans, Deposits, etc, £8,651 544.

BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P, & CO (1895), 24, Birchin Lane, E C 3.

BRANDTS (WILLIAM) SONS & CO (1805), 36, Fenchurch Street, E C 3, *formerly of* 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E C 3.

BRIGHTWEN & CO (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E C 4.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD (1911), 11, Angel Court, E C 2 —Subscribed Capital £351,600, 351,600 Shares of £1 each fully paid, Deposits and Current Accounts, £271,874

39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD (1863), 117, Old Broad Street, E C 2 — Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, etc, £4 175,182, Dividend, 1931, 6s per share (6 Branches)

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (38, Threadneedle St, E C 2) *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd —Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid, Reserve Funds, £2,350 000, Deposits, etc, £25,905,370, Dividend, 1931 32, 16 p c (207 Branches and Sub Branches)

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO, LTD (1857), Ludgate Circus E C 4 —Capital, £300,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid) Reserve Fund, £100,000, Deposits, etc, £750 885, Dividend, 1931, 12 p c

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E C 4) —Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Credit to P/L account £3 114, Deposits, etc, £2,281 (Figures of Dec, 1920)

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street E C 3 Capital, £5,000,000, authorised, £2,000,000, paid in full 200 000 A Shares of £5, 200 000 B Shares of £5, Deposits, £3,046,879, Dividend 6 p c p a on A Shares, 2 p c p a on B Shares

45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO (1810), Founders Court Lothbury, E C 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S W 1

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bunge House, St Mary Axe, E C 3

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164) —Capital, Paid up, $7,000,000 00 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $8 000,000 00, Deposits, $15 406,461 97 Dividend, 1931, 12 p c (9 Branches in Canada)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St, E C 3) —Capital, £6,164,384 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £6,164,384, Total Assets, 30/11/31, £131,668,237, Dividend, 1931, 12 p c. (750 Branches throughout the World)

CATER & COX, LTD (1912), Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate E C 2

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1911), *Bombay* (*London Agents*, 164) — Capital, Rs 1,68,00,000, (Shares of Rs 50, Rs 25 paid), Reserve and Contingency Fund, Rs 70,00,000, Deposits, etc, 31/12/31, Rs 15,20,88,000, Dividend, 31/12/31, 6 p c (22 Branches)

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E C 2 —Capital, £3 000 000 (£5 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund, £3,000,000, Deposits, etc £38,616,008, Dividend, 1931, 14 p c (43 Branches and Agencies)

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY

OF NEW YORK, *New York, U S A* (10, Moorgate Street, E C 2 and Bush House, W C 2) —Capital, $148,000,000,00 Surplus and Undivided Profits, 30/6/32, $117,381,149,56 Deposits, $1,302,456,350 72

CHILD & Co (1599), *Amalgamated with* GLYN, MILLS & Co

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD (1912) *Singapore*, Straits Settlements —Capital, Issued and Subscribed, $1,000,000 00, Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $2,257,000, Deposits, etc, $5,329 853 14, Dividend, 15 p c and Bonus 10 p c

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD (1838), St Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St, E C 3) *Affiliated to* No 164 —Authorised Capital 5,350,000 Subscribed Capital, £5,300,000 all up Capital, £1,300,000 (100,000 Shares of £50, £10 paid, 30,000 Shares of £10, fully paid) Reserve Fund, £1,600,000, Deposits, etc (Dec 31, 1931), £28,219,064, Dividend, 1931, 16 p c (203 Branches and Sub Branches)

COATES & Co (1919), 21, Old Change, E C 4

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD (1893), Collins St, *Melbourne* (17 Moorgate, E C 2) —Subscribed Capital £4 117 350 (£10 Preference, fully paid, 108 Ordinary, fully paid), Reserve Funds £2 250,000 Deposits, etc £21,701,608, Dividend, 1931 32, 4 p c on Pref shares, 5 p c on Ordinary shares (535 Branches and Agencies)

68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1810), George St, *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St, E C 3) —Capital, £7,500 000 (1,750,000 A shares of £4, each £1 paid 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid), Reserve Fund, £2,850,000, Deposits, etc, £32,112,042, Dividend, 1930–31, 16 p c on A shares, 10 p c on B shares (263 Branches and numerous sub Branches)

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD (1904) *See* ANGLO SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD

69 COMMERCIAL BANKING Co OF SYDNEY, LTD

00 (£
Reserve Fund, £4,300,000, Deposits etc, 30/6/32, £44,466,426, Dividend, 1931–32 5 p c (430 Branches in N S W, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Federal Capital Territory)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912) —*Sydney*, N S W (8, Old Jewry, E C 2, Australia House, Strand, W C 2) —Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000, Capital in hand, £4,000,000 Deposits (General Bank), June, 30, £63,586,655, (Savings Bank) £116,300,001, Reserve Fund, General Bank, £1,406,581, Savings Bank, £1,658,382 (257 ranches in Commonwealth) Note Issue Dept, £51,346,911

71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergere, *Paris*, City Office (8 13, King William St, E C 4 West End Office, 8, Princes St, W 1) —Capital, *Francs* 400,000 000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Francs* 435,896,700, Deposits, etc, *Francs* 9,416,190,891 28, Dividend, 1931, *Francs* 50. 77 Offices in Paris and Suburbs

73 THOS COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD, 1841. Berkeley St, W 1 —Capital, Authorised and issued, £250,000; called up, £125,000 in 250,000 shares of £1 with 10s paid, Reserve Fund, £125,000, Deposits, etc, £2,623,860 (18 Branches in London)

CO OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD (1872), 1, Balloon St, *Manchester* (and 99, Leman St, E 1) —Capital paid up, £9 627,236, Deposits, etc, £63,145,578, Reserve and Insurance Fund, £6,800,642; Dividend 1930–31, 5 p c (5 Branches)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD (1916), 36–7, Old Jewry, E C 2, *Perth*, W A, and *Melbourne*

75* COUTTS & Co (1692), 440, Strand, W C 2, 15, Lombard St, E C 2, 1, Park Lane, W 1, 16 Cavendish Sq, W 1, 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S W 1, and 1 Brook Gate, Park Lane, W 1 —Capital, issued and paid up, £1,000,000 Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, etc, 30/6/32, £17,022,747

CREDIT FONCIER D ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon *Paris*, (18, St Swithin's Lane, E C 4) —Capital, *Francs* 150 000,000, Reserves *Francs* 30 857,771, Deposits, *Francs* 2 143 941,983, Dividend Frs 37 p c (142 Branches)

76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire *Paris* (96, Old Broad Street, London E C 2) —Capital, Frs 100,000,000 Issued 200 000 Shares of *Fr* 500 130,000 Registered Shares, *Fr* 125 paid up, and 70,000 Shares fully paid to 14/6/1932), Reserve Fund, *Frs* 70,000 000, Deposits, etc, 31/12/31 *Frs* 1,582,977,871 03 (65 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St, E C 3) West End Office, 25–27, Charles St, Haymarket, S W 1) —Capital, *Francs* 408,000,000 (Shares, *Fr* 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Fr* 800,000,000, Deposits, 31/12/1931, *Fr* 14,967,492,122 (582 Branches and sub Branches in France)

77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E C 3) —Capital, *Lire* 500,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Lire* 300,000 000, Deposits, etc, *Lire* 6 404,862,643, Dividend, 1931, 6 p c (224 Branches)

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & Co (1819), 28, Clements Lane, Lombard St, E C. 4

DANIELL, CAZENOVE & Co, 50, Cornhill, E C 3.

82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E C 3) — ("A" Shares £5 each, each fully paid), , Deposits, etc, 30/6/32, £48 740 012, Dividends, 1931, "A" Shares, 16⅔ p c, "B" Shares, 10 p c (398 Branches)

82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (3, King William Street, E C 4) —Capital, $7 000 000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $9,465,209, Deposits etc $114 576,798, Dividends, 10 p c (136 Branches in Canada)

MESSRS DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S W 1 (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland)

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 125 Cannon St, E C. 4.

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby

Square, E C 3.—Capital, £2,000,0 0 (£1 [illegible] Fund £500,000, Deposits, etc, £5,605,915, Dividend, 1931, 6s a share—less Income Tax (12 Branches in India and East)

93 ENGLISH SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD (1893), 5, Gracechurch St, E C 3—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid), Reserve and Special Reserve Fund, £3 175 000, Deposits, etc, £28,522 421, Dividend, 1930–31, 8 p c, free of Income Tax (408 Branches in Australia and Tasmania)

94 ERLANGERS, LTD (1859), 4, Moorgate E C 2

99B GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO, LTD (1867), 27 Clements Lane, Lombard St, E C 4

100*‡ GLYN, MILLS & CO (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO and HOLT & CO, 42, Gracechurch St, E C 3, (*Temporary premises during rebuilding of* 67 Lombard St E C 3), *Child & Co* 1, Fleet St, E C 4 and Marygold House, Carfax Oxford, *Holt & Co*, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S W 1—Capital £1,060 000 (Stock fully paid), Reserve Fund, £530 000, Deposits etc £31,657 253

GORDON, GRANT & CO, LTD (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents* 75) Authorised Capital Fully paid up, $2,400,000 00 Reserve Fund, $324,000, Deposit Accounts, and Sundry Creditors, $498,007

GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E C 2

GRACE BROTHERS & CO, LTD, 147, Leadenhall Street, E C 3, Liverpool

105‡ GRINDLAY & CO, LTD (1828), 54, Parliament St, S W 1—Capital, £250,000, Reserve, £100,000 Deposits, etc, £2,501,602 (7 Branches in India)

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U S A (32 Lombard St E C 3—Capital $90 000 000 00 ($100 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund, $170 000,000 00, Undivided Profits Account $10,495,732 Deposits, $928 343 300

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO (1836) 53, Cornhill, E C 3, 17, College Green Dublin

106 GUNNER & CO (1809), Bishop s Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30)

HARB & SONS (1790), 124, Old Broad St, E C 2 and Stock Exchange

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO, LTD (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS

HAMBROS BANK, LTD, *Head Office* 41, Bishopsgate, E C 2, *West End Office*, 21-27, Cockspur St, Trafalgar Square, S W 1—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £4,400,000, Paid up Capital, £1 400,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s paid), and £400 000 ("A Shares of £1 each fully paid), Reserve, 1,000,000, Deposits, etc, £10,631,787, Dividend, 1930–31, 18 p c on 10 shares, 6 p c "B" shares, less Income

114 HARROD'S LTD (1889), Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S W 1—Authorised Capital, £6,300,000, Issued Capital, £5,215 194, Reserve Fund, £1,000 000.

HELBERT, WAGG & CO, LTD (1919), 41, Threadneedle St, E C 2—Capital Authorised and Issued, £420,000, Shares, £10 fully paid (£300,000 Preference, £120,000

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £720,000, Deposits, etc, £11,550,057, Dividend half year ending June 30, 1932, 12 p c (114 Branches and Sub Branches)

HIGGINSON & CO (1907), 80, Lombard St, E C 3, and 12, Cornhill, E C 3

115A CHARLES HOARE & CO (1673), 37 Fleet St E C 4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W 1—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500 000, Deposits, etc, £2,463,636

HOHLER & CO (1820), 33, Cornhill, E C 3

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1867), *Hongkong* (9 Gracechurch St, E C 3)—Capital, $20 000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid), Sterling Reserve Fund, £6 500,000, Silver Reserve Fund $10 000 000 Deposits etc, $773 480,394 Dividend, 1931, £6 per share (41 Branches)

115E FREDK HUTH & CO (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E C 2

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132)—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $8,000,000, Deposits 31/10/1931, $108,840,281, Dividend, since 1920, 12 p c (227 Branches)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1921), *Calcutta, Bombay, Madras* (*London Office* 25, Old Broad St, E C 2)—Capital, Subscribed, Rs 11,25,00,000, Paid up, Rs 5,62,50 000, Reserve Rs 5,15,00,000 Dividend 1930–31, 12 p c free of tax (164 Branches)

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (33 36, King William St, E C 4)—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £690,000, Deposits, £2 555,647, Dividend, 11s per share, 1930–31 plus special Bonus of 2s per share, free of tax (21 Branches in Persia, India and Iraq)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 55, Wall St, *New York*, U S A (36, Bishopsgate, E C 2)—Capital and Surplus, $5,000 000 Undivided Profits, $4,600 220 87, Deposits etc, $17,697,235 37; Dividend, 1931, 6 p c Quarterly

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD (1839), 25/31, Moorgate St, E C 2—Capital, Authorised, £1 000 000, Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £100,000, Deposits, etc £3,413,071 Dividend, 1931, 2 p c (40 Branches in Greece, Egypt and Cyprus)

120 IRONMONGER & CO, 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St, E C 2

121 ISLE OF MAN BANK LTD (1865), *Douglas*, I of M (*London Agents*, 221)—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s 8d paid up, Reserve Fund, £180,000, Deposits, etc, £2,343,368, Dividend, 1931, 11 p c (8 Branches)

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, *Antwerp* (100, Old Broad Street, E C 2)—Capital, *Fr* 100,000,000 (*Fr* 500 Shares), Reserves, *Fr* 100,000,000 (8 Branches)

S JAPHET & CO, LTD, 60, London Wall, E C 2, 1 Shorter's Court, E C 2

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E C 4, 90, High St, Whitechapel—Capital, £395,239 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £4,322; Deposits, etc £1,266,106

122B N KEIZER & Co, 9, Drapers Gdns E C 2
122C A KEYSER & Co (1853) 31, Throgmorton St, E C 2
126 KLEINWORT, SONS & Co (1830), 20 Fen Church St, E C 3 and at *Liverpool*
LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD (1864), 360, Collins St, *Melbourne* —Capital paid up, £76,529 5s (£1 18s Shares, 10s 6d paid)
131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co, LTD, 11, Old Broad St, E C 2
132*† LLOYDS BANK LTD (1865), *Head and Registered Office*, 71 Lombard St, E C 3, *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars E C 2 *Eastern Department*, 39 Threadneedle St, E C 2, *Trustee Department*, 39 Threadneedle St E C 2 *Principal London Offices* —City Office 72 Lombard St, E C 3 39 Threadneedle St E C 2, Colonial and Foreign Office, 80 Gracechurch St E C 3 6, Pall Mall, S W 1 (Cox & Kings Branch), 16, St James's St, S W 1 Law Courts, 222, Strand, W C 2, — Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5 £1 paid, B Shares, £1, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £7,500,000, Current Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1932), £336,690,325 Dividend, 1931 13½ p c less Tax on A Shares, 5 p c less Tax "B Shares Over 1 900 Offices in England and Wales and others in India and Burma *Associated Banks*— THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD, BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD (*q v*) —LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED, THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD, BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD
132B LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD (1911), 43 Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris*, 34 Threadneedle St, E C 2, and 71, Haymarket, S W 1 — Capital, £1 200,000 £50 Shares, fully paid) (20 Branches)
LONDON AND EASTERN TRADE BANK LTD (1920) 61, Gracechurch St E C 3 —Capital Authorised, £1,000,000, Subscribed and Paid up, £600,000
137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK LTD (1873) 38, Lombard St, E C 3 —Capital Subscribed £1,350,000, Paid up £825,000 Dividends on A Shares 7 p c, on B Shares 4 p c for 1930, Deposits £1,067,058
LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34 Nicholas Lane, E C 4
152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK LTD (1862), 55, King St, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175) —Capital, £5 460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid), Reserve Fund, £750,000, Deposits, etc, £16,148 806 Dividend, 13¼ p c, 1931 (190 Branches)
M W MARSHALL & Co (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E C 4
153* MARTINS BANK, LTD (1831), 7, Water St, Liverpool (68, Lombard St, E C 3 — Capital paid up, £4,160,042 (939,556 Shares of £20 each, £2 10s paid and 1,811,152 £1 Shares fully paid), Reserve Fund, £2,900,000, Deposits, etc, 30 June, 1932, £76,293 511, Dividend, 1929 30, £16 p c, Interim, 1931, 14 p c p a (Over 560 Branches and Sub Branches)
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1892), 15 Gracechurch St, E C 3 — Capital, £1 050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25— £12 10s paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid), Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, £1,666,845, Deposits etc, £13,979,094, Dividend, 1930, 16 p c (25 Branches and Agencies)
MIDDLESEX BANKING Co, LTD (1885), 83, Leadenhall St, E C 3 — Authorised Capital, £100,000, paid up, £29,480
164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD (1836), *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St, E C 2, 5 Threadneedle St, E C 2, *Overseas Branch*, 122, Old Broad St, E C 2 —Subscribed Capital, £41,504,262, Paid up Capital, £14,248,012 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each £2 10s paid 1,921 677 Shares of £2 10s each fully paid) and 2,271,122 Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Reserve Fund, £11,500,000, Deposits, etc (June 30, 1932), £383,179,079, Dividend, 27 years to 1930, 18 p c per ann 1931 and first half of 1932 16 p c per ann (Over 2,100 offices in England and Wales) *Affiliations* BELFAST BANKING Co LTD, THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD, and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD (*q v*), MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE Co, LTD
SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co (1853), 114, Old Broad St, E C 2
MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal* Canada (*London Agents*, 22) — Capital, $2,000,000 ($200 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $2,200,000, Deposits, etc, 30/6/32, $57,029 850 24. (22 Branches in Montreal and District)
MORGAN GRENFELL & Co (1838), 23, Great Winchester St, E C 2 Private unlimited Coy (1917)—Capital, £1 000,000 fully paid
MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LTD, 58 60 Moorgate E C 2 —Capital, £1,635,000
THOMAS MOSLEY & Co (1829), *Gibraltar* and *Tangier* (*London Agents*, 221) and 132
165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175) —Subscribed Capital, £1,875 000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each), Capital paid up, £750 000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each), Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, £25 706,796, Dividend, June, 1932, 12 p c free of Income Tax (214 Branches and Sub Branches)
MURRIETA & Co, LTD (1915), 19, Great Winchester St, E C 2.
THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1912), *Lahore* (*London Agents* 221) (9 Branches)
168* NATIONAL BANK LTD (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St, E C 2 —Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,030,000, Deposits, etc, 30/6/32, £38,322,794, Dividend, 12 p c per ann June, 1932 (275 Branches and Sub-Branches in England and Ireland)
169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD (1858), Collins St, *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E C 2) —Capital, Paid up £5,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares, £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £3,000,000, Deposits, etc, 31/3/1932, £34,619,063, Dividend, 1931-32, 6 p c (441 Branches and Agencies in Australasia)
170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St, E C 4) — Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £3,000,000, Deposits,

£23,243,664; Dividend, 1931, 15 p c (37 Offices in Egypt and The Sudan)

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E C 2 —Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £3 000 000, Deposits, etc, £30,860,471, Dividend, 1930, 20 p c. (30 Branches, etc)

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD (1872), 8, Moorgate, E C 2 — Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10s Shares, £2 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £2,000,000, Deposits, £12,314,328, Dividend, 1930-31, 7 p c (87 Branches and Agencies)

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1825), 42, St Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E C 4) Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd —Capital, £5 000 000, Paid up, £1,100,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid) Reserve Fund, £1,550,000, Deposits, etc, 31/12/31, £29,077,192, Dividend, 1930-31, 16 p c (182 Branches, etc)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD, (1891) —Amalgamated with Barclays Bank, 54, Lombard Street, E C 3

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St, *New York, U S A* (36, Bishopsgate, E C 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S W 7) —Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits, $ 205,444,512 77, Deposits, $1,214,266,592 30, Dividend, 1931, 20 p c

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO, LTD (1856), 35, Cornhill, E C 3 — Authorised Capital, £2 700,000—Issued £2 153,335 Paid up Capital £1,000,000, Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, etc, £26,011 337, Dividend and Bonus, 1931, 'A' shares, 10 p c, "B' shares, 24 p c

174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD, Adelaide House, King William St, E C 4

175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD (1833), *Head Office*, 15, Bishopsgate, E C 2 — Subscribed Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s paid, £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid), Paid up Capital £9,479,416, Reserve Fund, £8,000 000 Deposits, etc, 30/6/32, £262,638,163 Dividend, 1932, 16 p c (1,370 Branches and Agencies)

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK, N V (1863), *Amsterdam* (*London Agents*, 30 132a 164, 221A, 189) —Paid up Capital, *Fls* 55,000,000, Reserve, *Fls* 24,190,324 83, Deposits, etc, *Fls* 123,696,360 43, Dividend 1932, nil

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E C 2) —Capital, £468,542, South African Currency (£60 and Fl 500 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £176,666, South African Currency, Deposits, etc, £1,547,066, South African Currency, Dividend, 1932, 6 p c (15 Branches in South Africa.)

NEUMANN, LUEBECK & CO 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E C 2

NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), *Sandakan* Branch Office, Jesselton (*London Agents*, 53)

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Office*, 3 & 4, Lothbury, E C 2.). Affiliated to No 164 —Subscribed Capital, £3,260,000. Paid up Capital, £1,142,000 (163,000 Shares of £20 each, £7 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,165,000 Deposits, etc, Dec. 31, 1931, £19,863,464, Dividend, 1931, 17 p c (159 Branches)

178 NORTHERN BANK, LTD (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, 100, 30) —Capital, £3 500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid), Capital, paid up, £700 000, Reserve Funds, £500,000, Deposits, etc, 31/12/31, £15,475,094, Dividend, 1930-31 15 p c A shares, 7½ p c B shares (188 Branches and Agencies)

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Istanbul*, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St, E C 2) —Capital £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid, Reserve Fund, £1,250,000, Deposits, etc, Dec 31, 1931, £15,336,395, Dividend, 3s. per Share (paid July, 1931)

178B THE P & O BANKING CORPORATION LTD (1920), 117 122, Leadenhall Street, E C 3 *West End Branch*, 16, Cockspur St S W — Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid) Issued Capital, £2,394,160, Reserve £180 000, Deposits, £6,897,000 Dividend 1931 32, 5 p c

179 PARRY, MURRAY & Co, Ltd, 107, Old Broad St, E C

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), 221, St. James St, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 132) —Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $1 500,000, Deposits, etc, $43,206,960 19, Dividend, 1930 31, 9 p c (141 Branches and 198 Sub Branches)

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E C 2 (*London Agents* 30)—Capital £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s paid, £20 New Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £450 000, Deposits, etc, £15,102,926, Dividend, 1930 31, 14½ p c (135 Branches and Sub Branches)

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD (1872), *Brisbane* (8 Princes St, E C 2)—Capital subscribed £1,750,000 paid up, £1,750,000, Reserve Fund, £860,000, Deposits, etc, 30/6/32, £8,135,284, Dividend, 1931-32, 8 p c (133 Branches)

185 GERALD QUIN COPE & Co (1892), 28, Royal Exchange, E C 3

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & COMPANY, LTD, 27, Clement's Lane, E C 4

186A REID, CASTRO & Co (1850), *Funchal*, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E C 2)

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD (1900), 105, Queen Victoria St, E C 4 — Capital, £60,000, Reserve Fund, March 31, 1931, £50,000.

188‡ RICHARDSON & Co (18th century), 26, King St, St James's, S W 1

RODOCANACHI, SONS & Co (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St, E C 2

G ROSS & Co (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E C 2

189 N M ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St Swithin's Lane, E C 4

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (6, Lothbury, E C 2) —Capital, $35,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $35,000,000, Deposits, 31/5/32, $606,594,339, Dividend, 1930-31, 12 p c (848 Branches in Canada, British West Indies, etc)

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD (1836), Foster Place, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 221) —Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £260 000, Deposits, etc., 31/12/31 £6,650,103, Div, 1930-31, 10p c (70 Branches and Sub Branches)

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3,

Bishopsgate, E C 2)—Capital, ~~~~~ (£100 Stock fully paid), Reserve Fu[illegible] £3,780,926, Deposits, Oct. 31, £49,416,000. Dividend, 1930-31, 17 p c (248 Branches and Sub Branches) Associated Bank, Williams Deacon s Bank, Ltd

194 A RUFFER & SONS, LTD. (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E C 3

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871), 59-60, Gracechurch St, E C 3.

J HENRY SCHRODER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St, E C 3

A SCOTT & CO (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma (*London Agents*, 105)

SELIGMAN BROTHERS, LTD (1864), 18 Austin Friars, E C 2

SEYD & CO, LTD (1858), 9 Clements La, E C 4

201B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St, E C 4)

202 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105, Old Broad St E C 2, 11, Waterloo Place, S W 1)—Subscribed Capital, *Fcs* 625,000,000 (Shares, *Fcs* 500), Paid up Capital, *Fcs* 320,977 750, Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, *Fcs* 416,913,015; Deposits, 30/6/31, *Fcs* 11,912,323,619 (1,450 Branches)

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), *Pretoria*, Transvaal (*London Agents*, 19) —Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000, Deposits, £5,759,027, Dividend, 1931 32, 6 p c (5 Branches)

203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E C 4, and 77, King William St, E C 4, 63, London Wall, E C 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W C 2—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £10,000,000, Paid up Capital, £2,500,000, Reserve Fund, £2,500,000, also Reserve Fund for Exchange Contingencies, £664,170, Deposits, etc, £52 151,392, Dividend, 1931-32 11 p c (515 Branches and Agencies in Africa)

GEORGE STEUART & CO (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30)

204A JOHN STUART & CO, LTD (1832), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175)—Capital, £40,000, Issued, £32,700 Preference, 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SUMITOMO BANK, LTD (1895), *Osaka*, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E C 2) Subscribed Capital, *Yen* 70,000,000, Paid up Capital *Yen* 50,000,000, Reserve, *Yen* 27,700,000 00 Deposits, 30/6/32, *Yen* 679,346,596 33, Dividend, 1932 (1st half), 7 p c p a (83 Branches)

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99, Gresham Street, E C 2, 110 Regent Street, S W. 1)—Capital and Reserves, *Fcs* 214,000,000, In Sterling, 31/12/31, £1 = 25 *fcs*, Share Capital, £6,400,000, Reserves, £2,120,000, Fixed Sight and

B TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), (*London Agents*, 221)

LUKE THOMAS & CO, LTD, 138, Leadenhall St., E C 3, and at Aden

ULSTER BANK, LTD (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 221)—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £4 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,650,000, Deposits, etc, £21,467,434; Dividend, 1931, 16 p c free of tax (216 Branches and 94 Sub-Offices)

208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C 3—Capital Authorised and Issued, £12,000,000, Paid up £4,000,000, Reserve Fund, £3,350,000, Currency Reserve, £1,500,000, Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,000 000, Deposits, etc, £35,844,650 Div, 1930-31, 4 p c, free of U K Income Tax (210 Branches in Australia and New Zealand)

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD (1836), York St, *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30) *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Issued Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s paid), Reserve Funds, £500,000, Deposits etc, £15,638,409, Dividend, 1931, 12 p c

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1830), 110 St Vincent St *Glasgow*, C 2, 64, George St, *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E C 3) —Capital, £5 200,000, Reserve Fund, £1,800,000, Deposits, etc, £28,325,208, Dividend, 1931-32, 18 p c (212 Branches, etc)

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD (1885), 39, Cornhill, E C 3—Capital Issued £2,500,000, Paid up, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £1,750,000, Deposits, etc, £36,300,271, Dividend 15 p c and Bonus 5 p c (1931)

221 WESTMINSTER BANK LTD (1836) *Head Office*, 41 Lothbury, E.C. 2, *Stock Transfer Office*, 9, Old Broad St, E C 2; *Trustee Department*, 51, Threadneedle St, E C 2, *Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E C 3 *West End Office*, 1, St James s Sq, S W 1, *Foreign Branch Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C 2, —Capital, £33,000 000 (7,500,000 Shares of £4 each (£1 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each), Reserve Fund, £7,500,000, Deposits, etc, June 30, 1932, £270 531 020, Dividend, 1931, 18 p c £4 Shares, 12½ p c £1 Shares (1 073 Branches, Sub Branches and Agencies) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK LTD, ULSTER BANK LTD (*q v*)

221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD, 41, Lothbury, E C 2

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen s Rd Bayswater, W 2

223* WILLIAMS DEACON S BANK, LTD (1836), Head Office, Mosley St, *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E C 3 — Issued Capital, £8 125,000 Paid up Capital, £1,875,000, Reserve Fund, £800,000, Deposits, 31/12/31, £29 043 385 Dividend, 1931 A Shares 12½ p c, B Shares 12½ p c (202 Branches and Sub Branches)

WOGAU & CO (1839), 53 Cornhill, E C 3.

229 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E C 2) —Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Yen* 118 450,000, Deposits, etc, 30/6/32, *Yen* 662,827,315; Dividend, 1931-32, 10 p c (42 Branches)

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD (1921), 2, Infirmary St, *Leeds* (97-99 Cheapside, E C 2)—Capital, £1,500 000 (Capital Paid

£1,000,000, Deposits etc, £28,912,738, (157 Town Branches, 782 Village Branches and 3,001 Banks for School Children)

Country Banks, England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 498 505. (H O) signifies the Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days

Abbey Town (Oakwood House) 164 (*W*)
Abbey Town (Water Terrace) 164 (*F*)
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th*) 132 (*Th*)
Aberaman—30 (*Tu & S*) 132 (*M W & F*)
Aberarth—164 (*F*)
Aberavon—30 132 164.
Aberayron—30 164 175
Aberbargoed—30 (*M & F*) 132 (*M & Th*) 175 (*Tu & S*)
Aberbeeg—30 (*Tu & F*) 164 (*Tu Th & S*)
Abercarn—30 (*Tu W Th & F*) 132 164.
Abercrave—30 (*W*) 164 (*W*)
Abercynon—30 (*M & F*) 132 (*M W & F*)
Aberdare—30 132 164 175
Aberdaron—30 (*Th*) 164 (*F*) 175 (*Th*)
Aberdovey—30, 164 175
Aberfan—30 (*M & F*) 132 (*M & F*) 164 (*M & F*)
Aberford—164 (*Tu & F*)
Abergavenny—30 132 164 175.
Abergele—30 164 175
Abergynolwyn—164 (*alt S*) 175 (*alt S*)
Abergwynfi—132 (*W*) 164 (*M Tu & F*)
Aberkenfig—30 (*Tu*) 132 (*W*) 175.
Aberporth—132 (*Th*) 164 175 (*Th*)
Abersoch—30 (*M & F*) 164 175
Aberystwyth—30 132 164
Abingdon—30 164 221
Accrington—82 132 152A 153 164 210 223 227
Ackworth—30 (*Tu. & F*)
Ackworth Moor Top—30 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*F*)
Acle—30 (*M & Th*) 132 (*Th*)
Acock's Green—132 164
Acomb—30 (*Tu & S*) 164 (*Tu & S*)
Addiscombe—30 175 221
Addingham—132 (*Tu & F*) 153 [(*Tu & F*)
Addlestone—30 221
Adlington—82 152A 223
Adwick le Street—164 (*M & Th*)
Aigburth—153 164 221
Ainsdale—82 132, 152A 153 164 223
Ainsworth—223 (*M W & F*)
Alcester—82 153 164 175
Alcester—30 132, 164.
Aldbrough (Yorks)—164 (*F*)
Aldborough (Norfolk)—30 (*Th*)
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30 132
Alderley Edge—82 210 223.
Alderney—132 175 221
Aldershot—30 132 164 175, 221
Alford (Lincs)—30 132 164
Alfreton—30 164 221
Alfriston—30 (*Tu & F*)
Allendale Town—132 164
Allenheads—164 (*W*)
Allenton—132 (*M, W & F*)
Allonby—164 *Tu*
Almondsbury—175 (*F*)
Almouth—153 (*Daily June 1 to Sep 30 M W & F Oct 1 to May 31*)
Alnwick—30 132 153 164
Alperton—30
Alpraham—164
Alresford—132 175
Alrewas—164 (*M & F*)
Alsager—82 221
Alston—153 164
Alton (Hants)—132, 175 221
Alton (Staffs)—82 (*W*)
Altrincham—82 132 152A 153, 164 210 221, 223.
Alverchurch—132
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu & Th*)
Amble—153 164
Amblecote—30
Amblesde—82 153 164.
Amersham—132 175
Amersham on the Hill—30 132 175 221
Amesbury—132 164
Amlwch—132 164 175
Ammanford—30 132 164 175
Ampleforth—164 (*Tu*) 221 (*Tu*)
Ampthill—30 221
Ancoats—82
Andover—30 132 164 221
Angmering—30 (*W & S*) 132 (*Th*) 221 (*Th*)
Annfield Plain—132 153
Ansdell—82 152A 153 164 210
Anston—175 (*F*)
Astley—175, 221 (*S*)
Appleby—153 164
Appledore—132 (*Tu & F*) 175 (*Tu & F*)
Appley Bridge—82 (*M W S*) 210
Apsley End—132 175 221
Ardwick—152A 164
Arduck Green—210 223
Argoed—30 (*W*)
Arkengarthdale—30 (*F*)
Arkholme 82 (*M*)
Arlesey—30 (*Th*)
Arley—132 (*M & F*)
Armley—132 164 227
Arnold—164
Arnside—82 (*Daily except Sats*) 153 *M W & F*)
Arundel—132 221
Ascot—30 132
Ash—132 (*F*) 221 (*Tu & F*)
Ashbourne—30 132 221 223
Ashburton—132 164 175
Ashby (Lincs)—175 (*M*)
Ashby de la Zouch—132 164 221
Ashford (Kent)—30 132 175 221
Ashford Market—221 (*Tu*)
Ashford (Middlesex)—30 132 221
Ashington—30 132 153 164
Ashover—221 (*F*
Ashstead—30 132 221
Ashton Gate 175
Ashton in Makerfield—82 210 221
Ashton on Mersey—82
Ashton under Lyne 82 152A 153 164 210 221 223
Ashurst (Hants) 30 (*Th*)
Ashwell—30 (*Th*)
Askham in Furness—82 (*Tu & F*) 153 (*M & F*)
Askern—164 (*Tu & W*)
Askrigg—30 (*Th*) 164 (*Th*)
Aspatria—82 153 (*W Auction and Sale Days*) 164
Astley—210 (*Tu & Th*)
Astley Bridge—152A 223
Aston—164.
Aston Clinton—175 (*S*)
Aston Cross—30 164
Aston Manor—175.
Aston Street—164
Aston Road—132
Astwood Bank—132 164
Atherstone—132 164
Atherton—82 152A 210 221 223
Attercliffe—164 175 223 227
Attleborough—30 132
Audenshaw—164
Audlem—30 (*Th*) 82 (*M & Th*)
Audley—175
Aughton Town Green—82 (*Tu*)
Aveley—30 (*Th*)
Avonmouth—132 164 175 221
Axbridge—132 221
Axminster—132 164 175.
Aylesbury—30 132 164 175 221
Aylesham (Kent) 30 (*F*)
Aylestone Park—30 164
Aylsham (Norfolk)—30 132
Aynsarth—30 (*Th*) 164 (*Th*)
Balcombe—30 132 164 175 221
Bacup—152A 153 210
Badminton—175 (*Th & S*)
Bagillt—164 (*Tu*) 175 (*M*)
Bagshot—30
Baildon—30 164
Balewell—221 223.
Bala—30 164 175
Balcombe—30 (*F*)
Baldock—30 132
Balsall Common—175
Balsall Heath—164
Bamber Bridge—82 (*M W & F*) 164 (*M W & F*)
Bamburgh—153
Bamford—221 (*Th*) 223 (*M*)
Bampton (Devon)—221 (*F*) 175 (*F**)
Bampton (Oxon)—30 (*F*) 164 (*M Tu Th & F*)
Banbury—30 132 164 175 221
Bangor—30 132 164 175
Banks (Southport) 82 (*M W F & S*) 164 (*M W F & S*)
Banstead—30, 132
Banwell—132 (*Tu & S*) 221 (*Tu & S*)
Barcombe—30 (*Th*)
Bardfield—30 (*Fr*)
Bardon Mill—164 (*F*)
Barclose—82 (*M W & F*) 153 (*M W & F*) 164 (*M W & F*)
Barford—164 (*Tu & F*)
Bargoed—30 132 164 175.
Barking—30 132 164 221
Barkingside—152A (*M W & F*)
Barlaston—82 (*Th*)
Barmouth—30 164 175.
Barnard Castle—30 132 153 164 175 227 (*W & S*)
Barnard's Green—132 164
Barnehurst—30 (*Tu & Th*)
Barnet—30 132 164 175 221
Barnetby—30 (*Tu*) 132 (*Mkt & Sale Days*) 175 (*Tu*)
Barnham—30 (*M & F*) 132 (*M & F*)
Barnham Market—221 (*M & F*)
Barnoldswick—153 164 227
Barnsley—30 164 175 221 227
Barnsley (May Day Green) 30
Barnstaple—30 132 164 175 221
Burnt Green—132
Barraton—210 221 (*W & S*)
Barrow in Furness—30 73 82 132 153 164
Barton on Humber—30 (*F*) 164 (*F*)
Barrow on Soar—164 (*Tu & F*) 221 (*Tu & F*)
Barrowford—152A (*M W & F*) 153
Barry—30 132 175
Barry Docks—30 132 164 175
Barton—82 (*M & F*)
Barton-on Humber—30 164 175.
Barton on Sea 30
Barton under Needwood—132 (*M W & F*)
Barwell—164 221
Baschurch—132 (*M & Th*)
Basford—175
Basingstoke—30 132 164 175, 221
Baslow—223 (*Tu & F*)
Bath—30 132 164 175 221
Bath Oldfield Park—30
Batley—132 153 164 175 227
Battle—30 221
Batley Carr—153 164
Bautry—164 (*Th*) 221 (*Th*)
Baxenden—82 (*Tu*)
Beaconsfield—30 132 175 221
Beacon Hill—164 221
Beaminster—132 164
Bearwood—132 164 221
Beaufort—30 (*M & F*)
Beaulieu—132 (*M W & F*)
Beaumaris—132 164 175
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*Glasslough–*291
*Glengarmley–*32 (*Th*) 278 (*Tu.*)
*Glennamaddy–*268 206
*Glenties–*211 (*M* *) 268 206
*Glin–*265 (*M & Th*).
*Golcen–*283 (*W* *)
*Goolds Cross–*268 (*F*).
*Goresbridge–*211 (*).
*Gorey–*211 268
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Hacketstown—165 168 (°)
Headford—21A (*T* °) 168
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Johnstown—165 (*F* °) 168 (°) 191
Kanturk—21A 168 183
Kenlue—178 (*and* & *4th Tu* °) *Temporarily closed*
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Kilbeggan—21A 115 (*S*)
Kilcar—168 (°) 206 (*3rd W* °)
Kilcock—165 206
Kilcormac—21A (*M* ° 115 (*S*)
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Killarney—165 168 183
Killavullen—168
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Killucan—21A (*I* °) 115 (*Tu*) 206 (*Tu* °)
Killybegs—168 206
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Kingstown—168 183 191 206
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Kinnegad—115 (*F*) 191
Kinnitty—168 (°)
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Longwood—21A (°) 191 206 (*F* & °)
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Louisburgh—206 (*M.*°) *Temporarily closed*
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Mountcharles—168 (*Th*) (°) 191 (°) 206 (°)
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Mountmagent—178 (*Th* °)
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Newmarket—21A (*Th* & °) 165
Newport—21A (*Tu* °) 165 (*Tu* °) 206 (*Tu*)
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Rathangan—115 (*M*) 206 (*M*)
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Rathmullen—115 (*M*) 178 (*Tu*), 191
Rathowen—168 (*Tu*)
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Roscommon—21A 165 168
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Swanlibar—21A (*Th* & °) 165 (*Th* & °) 206 (*Th* & °)
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Swords—178 (*W*)
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Thurles—21A 165 168
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Wexford—21A 165 168 183 206
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Williamstown—168 (°) 206 (°)
Woodford—115 (*M*) 168 (*Alt M* & °)
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BRITISH AND OTHER BANK DEPOSITS.

Midland Bank, London (30/6/32)	£383,179,079	Westminster Bank, London (30/6/32)	£270,531,020
Lloyds Bank, London (30/6/32)	336,690 325	National Provincial Bank, London (30/6/32)	262,638,163
Barclays Bank, London (30/6/32)	335,565,143	Guaranty Trust Company, New York (31/12/31)	214,004,383
Chase National Bank of the City of New York (31/12/31)	291,822,977	Bank of England, London (31/8/32)	135,681,839
National City Bank of New York (31/12/31)	283,740 571	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto (30/11/31)	131,668,237

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Bank Holidays

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND WALES IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE — Easter Monday Whit Monday First Monday in August and First Week Day after Christmas (Boxing Day)

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day and the *Bank of England Transfer Offices* on May 1 and Nov 1 (or next day if Sunday) in addition

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday Christmas Day, and on Jan 1 May 1 and Nov 1

Custom House and Docks, as *Banks* with the King's Birthday (June 3 or when decreed)

Excise and Stamp Offices, as *Banks* with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed

Law Offices—Good Friday Easter Monday and Tuesday Whit Monday Christmas Day and first week day after Christmas

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE —New Year's Day First Monday in May and First Monday in August

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow

SCOTLAND has special *Term (Quarter) Days* — Candlemas, Feb 2 Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date) Lammas Aug 1 and Martinmas, Nov 11, the *Removal Terms* are May 28 and Nov 28

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in Great Britain and Ireland —

are payable on the PRECEDING *business day when the last day of grace falls on one of the days stated below*

ENGLAND WALES AND CHANNEL ISLANDS	IRELAND	SCOTLAND
Good Friday *	Good Friday	Good Friday
Christmas Day *	Christmas Day	Christmas Day
Dec 26th if a Sunday *	Dec 26th if a Sunday	—
Sunday unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday	Sunday unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday	Sunday unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday
A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving *	A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving	A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving

* In the Isle of Man Bills due on this day are payable on the SUCCEEDING business day

are payable on the SUCCEEDING *business day when the last day of grace falls on one of the days stated below*

ENGLAND WALES, CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN	IRELAND	SCOTLAND
Jan 1st (but 2nd when 1st is Sunday) only in Channel Islands and Isle of Man	Jan 1st (but 2nd when 1st is a Sunday) only in Irish Free State and if proclaimed as a bank holiday	Jan 1st (but 2nd when 1st is a Sunday)
	March 17th (but 18th when 17th is a Sunday)	
Easter Monday	Easter Monday	
Whit Monday	Whit Monday	1st Monday in May
The King's Birthday only in Channel Islands and Isle of Man (Monday in Isle of Man when the date falls on Sunday)		
July 5th (but 6th when 5th is a Sunday) only in Isle of Man	July 12th (but 13th when 12th is a Sunday) only in Northern Ireland and if proclaimed as a bank holiday	
1st Monday in August	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in August
Nov 11th (but 12th when 11th is a Sunday) only in Isle of Man		
Dec 26th if a weekday (but 27th when 26th is a Sunday)	Dec 26th if a weekday (but 27th when 26th is a Sunday)	Dec 26th if a Sunday or Monday
Sunday when the second day of grace is a bank holiday	Sunday, when the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday if the second day of grace is a bank holiday
A day proclaimed as a bank holiday	day proclaimed as bank holiday	A day proclaimed as a bank holiday

Office.	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus.
North British and Mercantile	1930	£2/0/0	£2/6/2	Same as Whole Life	Full rate last declared
Northern	1930		£2/10/0 for	1926-30	£2/5/0 from Dec 1930
Norwich Union	1930	£2/15/0	£2/18/0	£2/8/0	As full rate last declared
Pearl	1932A	£1/16/0		£1/16/0	Nil by Death Claims
Phœnix	1930	£2/10/0		£2/6/0	By Death :— Whole Life, £2/5/0, Endowment £2/0/0 By Maturity £2/6/0
Provident Association of London	1931A	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	As bonus last declared
Provident Mutual	1927	£2/5/0		£2/0/0	As full rate last declared
Prudential	1932A	£1/16/0		£1/10/0	Death or maturity during 1932 additional 16/ p c
Refuge	1932A	£1/14/0		£1/14/0	£1/14/0
Royal Exchange	1930	£2 0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound from Jan 1931
Royal	1929	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/5/0
Royal Liver Friendly	1930A	£2/6/0		£2/6/0	Full rate last declared
Royal London	1930	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Salvation Army	1932A	£1/12/0		£1/12/0	Same as bonus last declared
Scottish Amicable	1930	£2/2/6 compound		£2/2/6 compound	£2/2/6 compound
Scottish Equitable	1928*	£1/18/0 compound		£1/18/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound from 1932
Scottish Insurance	1929*	£2/4/0		£2/4 0	£2/2/0
Scottish Life	1930	£2/8/0		£2/8/0	£2/8/0
Scottish Provident	1928	£1/10/0 Policies not previously shared £1/15/0 and £2/0/0 Policies previously shared		£2/0/0 compound	Endowment £2/0/0 compound
Scottish Temperance	1927	£2/4/0 compound		£2 4/0	Whole Life £2/4/0 compound, Endowment £2/4/0 simple
Scottish Union	1927	£2/3/0		£2/3/0	£2/3 0 for each year s prem. paid subsequent to Dec 31, 1927
Scottish Widows	1928	£2/2/0 compound		£2 2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Southern Life	1929*	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Standard	1931*	£2/2/0 compound		£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Sun Life	1931	£1/15/0*	£1/16/0*	Same as Whole Life	Same rate as last declared
Sun Life of Canada	1932A	£1/9/0	£2/1/2	£1/6/0 (5 years in force) £2/5/0 (20 years in force)	
United Kingdom	1929*	Temp Sect £2/5 compd Genl „ £2/1 „		Temp Sect. £2/10/0	Full rates last declared Term under 25 years—£2 1/0 compound Term 25 years and over— £2/3 0 compound Genl Sect £2/1/0 compound
University Life	1929*	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	At death £2/0/0 Maturing Endowment— £2/10/0 for each year after Dec 1929
Wesleyan & General	1932A	£1/16/0		£1/10/0	Nil, by Death Claims
Yorkshire	1928	£2/4/10	£2/9/2	£2/4/0 (4 years in force) £2/9/7 (20 years in force)	Full rates last declared

* NOTE —The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked

A —Annual Valuation

Abstainers and General —Three years ended December 31, 1929

Atlas —One year ending December 31, 1932

British General —Three years ending December 31 1929

Caledonian —Three years ending December 31 1930

Clerical Medical and General —Four and one half years ending December 31, 1930

Confederation —Anticipated Specimen Annual Bonuses payable in 1935.

Ecclesiastical —Five years ending February 28, 1929.

Equitable —Four years ending December 31, 1930.

Life Association of Scotland —Three and three quarter years ending December 31, 1930.

London and Manchester —One year ending March 24, 1932

National Mutual of Australasia —Three years ending September 30, 1931 Bonuses allotted at distribution as at September 30 1931

National Provident —Three years ending Dec 31, 1930.

Scottish Equitable —Five years ending March 1, 1928

Scottish Insurance —Three years ending Dec 31, 1929.

Southern Life —Three years ending December 31, 1929.

Standard —One year ending November 15, 1930

Sun Life —These Bonuses have been allotted in respect of year 1927 only, as result of 1931 valuation Quinquennial distribution postponed. Surplus £3 033 740 carried forward

United Kingdom —Three years ending Dec 31, 1929

University Life —Period ending Dec 31, 1929.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS.

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1914-15 to 1925-26 are shown below. These amounts *repaid* are additional to the *allowances* made on assessment.

Year	Number	Amount	Year.	Number	Amount.
1914-15	24,942	£144,285	1920-21	—	£679,237
1915-16	25,005	179,678	1921-22	83,981	784,433
1916-17	32,902	343,289	1922-23	83,886	620,464
1917-18	37,929	537,761	1923-24	—	633,997
1918-19	37,900	551,073	1924-25	—	536,196
1919-20	34,787	585,637	1925-26	—	513,192

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £1.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*†Abstainers' & Gen.	1	19								14	5		3	3	1	3	14	4	4	9	1	5	8	4	6	13	8
*†African Life	1	18		2	7		2	9	0	17			3	7	3	4	0	2	4	16	7	5	17	10	7	5	10
†Alliance	2	0		3	5		2	9	1	16			3	5	1	3	16	5	4	10	10	5	9	5	6	16	1
†Atlas	1	18			5		2	8	1	15			3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	4	5	5	1	6	11	11
†Australian Mutual.	1	18			8		2	8	2	15			3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12		7	1	4
†Britannic	1	18					2	7	9	15	0		3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	1	6	19	1
†British Equitable	1	15					2	6	0	13	0		3	1	10	3	12	10	4	7	3	5	6	1	6	13	4
†British General	2	0					2	9	5	16	2		3	4	10	3	15	8	4	10	7	5	10		6	18	0
†Caledonian	1	19					2	8	5	15	4		3	4	6	3	15	11	4	10	7	5	9		6	13	2
†Canada Life	1	18					2	8	5	15	10		3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	1	7	5	4
†Clerical, Medical & General	1	18					2	7	6	15	3		3	5	2	3	18	1	4	14	10	5	16	11	7	5	11
Colonial Mutual	1	18					2	8	9	16	0		3	5	11	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	17					2	6	3	13	9		3	3	3	3	16	4	4	13	2	5	15	6	7	8	1
†Confederation	1	18					2	8	6	15	11		3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2		6	5
†Co-operative Ins.	1	18	1				2	7	4	14	4		3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10			18	7
†Eagle, Star & B.Do.	1	18	5				2	8	1		1		3	3	10	3	15	0	4	9	5	5	7	10	6	12	0
Ecclesiastical	1	18	3					6	10		4	3	3	1	7	3	12	0	4	5	9	5	3	6	6	8	8
†Economic	1	19	2						5	15	9			4	9	3	16	1	4	10	9	5	10	2	6	16	2
†Equitable	2	4	0				2	14		3	0	9		8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	4	0
Equity and Law	1	18	9				2	6	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	10	6	7	2	8
†Friends' Provident & Gen	1	19			3	6	2	8	0	2	13	2	3	4	3	3	15	6	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	15	0
*†G	2	0			3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	5	11	3	18	3	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 22.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
†Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
†Imperial Life of Canada	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	3	3	17	9	4	14	2	5	16	3	7	6	5
†Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	10
†Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
†L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
†L'pool Victoria F'dly	1	13	2	1	17	5	2'	4	3	2	12	9	3	3	5	3	16	11	4	14	7	5	18	2	7	10	0
†London & Manch'ter	1	19	3	2	3	4	2	9	2	2	16	3	3	5	5	3	16	9	4	11	11	5	12	1	6	17	6
†London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
†London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
*†London Life	1	17	3	2	0	8	2	5	3	2	11	5	2	19	0	3	9	0	4	2	0	5	0	0	6	3	0
*†Manufacturers	1	11	6	1	14	8	1	19	11	2	6	10	2	16	1	3	8	4	4	4	7	5	6	4	6	15	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
†National Farmers Union Mutual	1	16	9	2	0	2	2	5	7	2	12	4	3	0	10	3	11	10	4	6	0	5	4	3	6	8	1
†National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
*National Mutual of Australia	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
†National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	10	11	6	15	9
†Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
†Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
†Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
†Phœnix	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	2	4	9	1	5	7	10	6	11	3
†Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	1	19	5	2	3	1	2	8	8	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	3	4	10	11	5	9	10	6	18	0
†Provident Mutual	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	9	0	6	13	4
*†Prudential	1	17	8	2	1	2	2	7	0	2	14	11	3	4	6	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	12	1	7	1	4
†Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
*Royal	1	19	4	2	2	8	2	8	0	2	15	4	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	0	5	8	4	6	12	8
†Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Royal Liver Friendly	1	19	10	2	3	3	2	8	8	2	15	1	3	3	6	3	15	2	4	9	6	5	8	7	6	15	7
†Royal London	1	16	7	2	0	7	2	6	8	2	14	2	3	3	9	3	15	10	4	11	7	5	12	4	7	0	4
Salvation Army	1	17	11	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	6	18	1
Scottish Amicable	2	1	1	2	4	7	2	10	1	2	17	0	3	5	9	3	16	8	4	10	6	5	10	6	6	18	0
Scottish Equitable	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	10	0	2	16	6	3	5	6	3	16	6	4	10	6	5	10	0	6	16	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
*†Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
†Scottish Provident	1	8	7	1	11	8	1	16	7	2	2	11	2	11	0	3	1	7	3	15	3	4	13	3	5	16	11
*†Scot. Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	6	16	10
†Scot. Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	0	2	2	3	10	2	9	4	2	16	3	3	5	1	3	16	4	4	11	0	5	10	3	6	15	6
†Southern Life	1	18	6	2	1	6	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
†Standard	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	5	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	10	4	10	1	5	8	11	6	17	8
*†Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
†Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
†United King. Temp.	1	19	0	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	2	3	4	2	3	15	6	4	9	8	5	8	4	6	14	0
*University Life	2	2	0	2	6	0	2	12	0	2	19	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	4	14	0	5	13	0	6	17	0
†Wesleyan & General	1	19	3	2	3	1	2	9	0	2	16	5	3	5	7	3	17	1	4	11	9	5	10	7	6	15	0
†Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11

† Offices thus marked have a plan for accepting Assurances without medical examination, but in the majority of cases there is a limit to the amount that can be assured under this arrangement.

Abstainers and General—General section

African Life—These rates are for the first 20 years and are then reduced and carry a guaranteed Bonus.

General Life—Rates reduced by 1/6 per cent. for sums assured of £1,000 to £2,499 or by 2/ per cent. for £2,500 and over.

London Life—Allowance is made for quarter-years in ages at entry.

Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Natl. Mut of Aust—Rates are for age nearest birthday

Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000. Royal—Rates reduced by 2/- per cent. for Assurances of £1,000 and over. Scottish Life—Rates reduced by 2/- per cent. for Assurances of £1,000 and over on medically examined lives. Scottish Temperance—Rates for abstainers are 20 per cent. less, limited to 9/- per £100. Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent. per annum for first 20 years and 35/- per cent. per annum thereafter.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Death, or at the end of																							
	15 Years.									20 Years.							25 Years.							
	Age 35.			Age 40			Age 45			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 25.			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40.		
	£	s	d	£	s.	d.	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Abstainers & Genrl.	6	12	5	6	14	9	6	18	4	4	15	11	4	18	0	5	1	0	3	15	0	3	16	6	3	19	2	4	3	2
*African Life	6	18	9	7	1	3	7	5	2	5	2	4	5	4	5	5	7	8	4	0	8	4	2	5	4	5	1	4	9	3
Alliance	6	17	4	6	19	6	7	2	10	5	1	3	5	3	2	5	6	0	3	19	7	4	1	2	4	3	7	4	7	5
Atlas	6	19	5	7	1	6	7	4	8	5	3	8	5	5	5	5	8	3	4	1	9	4	3	3	4	5	7	4	9	3
Australian Mutual	6	10	8	6	14	3	6	18	10	4	16	0	4	18	11	5	3	1	3	15	1	3	17	9	4	1	2	4	5	11
Britannic	6	19	4	7	1	6	7	4	11	5	2	4	5	4	3	5	7	2	3	19	0	4	0	7	4	3	1	4	6	11
British Equitable	6	16	4	6	18	5	7	1	10	4	18	5	5	0	4	5	3	3	3	16	10	3	18	5	4	0	10	4	4	8
British General	6	12	11	6	15	1	6	18	9	4	18	7	5	0	3	5	3	2	3	18	3	3	19	6	4	1	9	4	5	7
Caledonian	6	16	4	6	18	5	7	1	8	5	0	6	5	2	5	5	5	3	3	19	2	4	0	9	4	3	2	4	6	11
Canada Life	6	17	3	7	0	4	7	5	0	4	19	5	5	1	11	5	5	9	3	17	0	3	19	0	4	2	0	4	6	9
Clerical, Med. &Gen.	7	11	5	7	13	10	7	17	8	5	8	0	5	9	11	5	13	3	4	2	6	4	4	1	4	6	9	4	11	0
Colonial Mutual	6	13	4	6	15	7	6	18	8	4	16	5	4	18	9	5	2	11	3	14	11	3	17	7	4	1	0	4	5	8
Commercial Union	7	9	3	7	11	4	7	15	2	5	5	1	5	6	10	5	10	3	3	19	6	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	8	9
Confederation	6	16	8	6	19	4	7	3	8	4	18	10	5	1	1	5	4	6	3	17	8	3	19	11	4	2	10	4	7	2
Co-operative	6	19	2	7	1	8	7	6	0	5	0	9	5	2	10	5	6	1	3	16	10	3	18	9	4	1	6	4	5	6
Eagle, Star & B. D'm.	6	17	10	6	19	6	7	2	5	5	2	3	5	3	8	5	6	2	4	0	4	4	1	9	4	3	10	4	7	2
Ecclesiastical	6	11	3	6	13	3	6	16	5	4	16	8	4	18	5	5	1	2	3	15	6	3	17	0	3	19	4	4	2	11
Economic	6	16	5	6	18	9	7	2	7	4	19	3	5	1	3	5	4	3	3	17	3	3	19	1	4	1	7	4	5	8
Equitable	6	16	0	6	18	0	7	2	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	5	4	0	3	18	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	4	6	0
Equity and Law	6	18	4	7	0	10	7	5	2	5	0	10	5	3	1	5	6	4	3	18	4	4	0	4	4	3	2	4	7	4
Friends' Prov. &Cent.	6	15	2	6	17	3	7	0	6	5	0	3	5	2	0	5	4	10	3	19	1	4	0	7	4	2	11	4	6	8
*General Life	6	16	6	6	18	9	7	2	3	4	19	4	5	1	3	5	4	3	3	17	5	3	19	0	4	1	6	4	5	5
Gresham	6	14	7	6	16	9	7	0	3	4	18	4	5	0	3	5	3	2	3	6	11	3	18	6	4	1	0	4	4	10
Guardian	6	18	4	7	1	0	7	5	6	4	19	2	5	1	7	5	5	0	3	15	10	3	17	10	4	0	10	4	5	2
Imperial Life of Can.	6	16	9	6	19	4	7	3	9	4	18	10	5	1	2	5	4	6	3	17	9	3	19	11	4	2	10	4	7	3
Law Union & Rock	6	16	3	6	19	1	7	3	6	5	0	0	5	2	8	5	5	6	3	18	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	4	7	3
Life Assoc. of Scotlnd	6	15	6	6	17	10	7	1	6	4	19	5	5	1	6	5	4	8	3	17	9	3	19	5	4	2	2	4	6	8
L'pool & Lond & Gl.	6	17	6	7	0	7	7	4	11	5	1	10	5	3	7	5	7	0	4	0	2	4	1	9	4	4	2	4	8	6
L'pool Vict. Friendly	6	17	2	7	0	7	7	5	4	4	19	9	5	2	7	5	6	8	3	16	11	3	19	2	4	2	8	4	7	9
London &Manchester	7	2	9	7	5	7	7	10	1	5	2	11	5	5	4	5	9	0	3	19	1	4	1	3	4	4	7	4	9	0
London & Scottish	6	17	8	6	19	9	7	3	2	5	1	3	5	3	2	5	6	2	3	19	7	4	1	1	4	3	6	4	7	4
London Assurance	6	16	7	6	19	1	7	2	8	4	19	0	5	1	2	5	4	5	3	17	8	3	19	6	4	2	2	4	6	1
*London Life	6	14	0	6	15	0	6	17	0	4	19	0	5	0	0	5	1	2	3	18	0	3	19	0	4	0	0	4	2	0
Manufacturers	6	6	1	6	8	11	6	13	8	4	9	11	4	11	11	4	15	6	3	8	10	3	10	1	3	12	8	3	17	2
Marine and General	6	18	0	7	0	8	7	3	7	5	0	3	5	2	1	5	5	0	3	18	5	3	19	11	4	2	4	4	6	2
Mutual & Citizens'	6	13	6	6	15	9	6	18	8	4	16	7	4	18	9	5	1	6	3	14	6	3	16	8	3	19	3	...		
Nat. Farmers Union	6	11	5	6	13	7	6	16	11	4	15	10	4	17	9	5	0	7	3	14	8	3	16	3	3	18	8	4	2	4
National Mutual	6	16	9	6	18	10	7	1	5	0	11	5	2	8	5	5	6	3	19	2	4	0	8	4	3	1	4	6	8	
*Nat. Mutual of Aust.	6	12	6	6	15	0	6	18	4	4	15	10	4	18	3	5	1	4	3	13	6	3	15	11	3	18	9	4	2	10
National Provident	6	15	8	6	19	10	7	5	0	5	0	0	5	3	9	5	8	5	3	18	4	4	1	7	4	5	9	4	11	3
North Brit & Mercan.	6	16	5	6	18	10	7	2	11	5	0	11	5	3	0	5	6	1	3	19	1	4	1	1	4	3	9	4	7	9
Northern	6	17	4	6	19	5	7	3	2	4	19	5	5	1	1	5	4	1	3	18	5	3	19	8	4	1	11	4	5	10
Norwich Union	6	12	0	6	15	6	7	0	6	4	16	6	4	19	4	5	3	0	3	15	0	3	17	5	4	1	3	4	7	2
Pearl	7	1	10	7	5	0	7	9	9	5	2	10	5	5	5	5	9	5	3	19	7	4	1	9	4	5	1	4	9	11
Phœnix	6	15	2	6	17	1	7	0	1	5	0	2	5	1	10	5	4	5	3	18	11	4	0	4	4	2	6	4	6	0
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	6	17	3	6	19	5	7	2	11	5	0	7	5	2	6	5	5	6	3	18	8	4	0	3	4	2	10	4	6	9
Provident Mutual	6	16	0	6	18	4	7	1	8	5	0	4	5	2	0	5	5	0	3	18	8	4	0	4	4	2	8	4	6	8
*Prudential	7	0	8	7	2	10	7	6	3	5	2	3	5	4	4	5	7	4	3	18	3	3	19	11	4	2	9	4	7	0
Refuge	7	3	7	7	6	2	7	10	4	5	2	11	5	5	2	5	8	6	3	18	7	4	0	8	4	4	0	4	8	1

Name of Office	Sum Assured Payable at Death or at the End of																							
	15 Years						20 Years.								25 Years.									
	Age 35			Age 40			Age 45.			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 25.			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
*Royal	6	17	0	6	19	0	7	2	0			0	5	3	4	5	5	8	4	0	0	4		4	4	3	8	4	7	0
Royal Exchange	6	18	3	7	0	5	7	3	10			5	5				5	2	3	18	10	4		5	4	2	10	4	6	7
Royal Liver Friendly	7	0	9	7	3	7	7	7	10			7	5				6	10	4	0	1	4		10	4	4	6	4	8	6
Royal London	7	1	6	7	4	2	7	8	0			3	5		6	5	7		3	16	7	3	18	7	4		6	4	5	11
Salvation Army,	7	1	1	7	3	8	7	6	11			2	5		1	5	7		3	19	4	4		4	3	8	4	7	8
Scottish Amicable	6	18	6	7	0	8	7	3	9			6	5				6	3	4	0	1	4		8	4			4	7	9
Scottish Equitable	6	15	0	6	17	6	7	0	6			0	5			5	4		3	18	6	4			4			4	6	6
Scottish Insurance	6	16	5	6	18	7	7	2	0	4	19	4	5			5	4		3	17	1	3	18	8	4	1	1	4	4	11
Scottish Life	6	19	2	7	1	1	7	4	1	5	1	6	5	3	2	5	5	10	4	0	5	4	1	10	4	4		4	7	7
Scottish Provident	6	17	8	6	19	8	7	2	11	5	2	8	5	4	5	5	7		4	1	9	4	3		5	5	4	9	0	
*Scottish Temp	6	16	11	6	19	4	7	3	6	4	19	8	5	1	10		4	11	3	17	8	3	19	7	4	2	3	4	6	2
Scottish Un & Nat	6	17	6	6	19	8	7	3	2	5	1	2	5	3	2		6		3	19	6	4			4	3	6	4	7	4
Scottish Widows	6	17	9	7	0	0	7	3	1	5	1	0	5	2	10		5		3	19	8	4			4	3	8	4	7	1
Southern Life	6	12	6	6	15	0	6	18	4	4	15	10	4	18		3	5	1	4	3	13	6	3	15	11	3	18	9	4	2
Standard	6	16	3	6	18	3	7	1	7	5	0	6	5			3	5	5	3	3	18	11	4		6	4	2	10		6	9
*Sun Life	6	15	8	6	19	2	7	3	11	4	19	5	5			5	6	4	3	17	6	3	19	9	4	3			8	2
*Sun of Canada	6	17	10	7	0	8	7	5	0	4	19	9	5			5	5	6	3	18			0	5	4	3	3	4	7	9
United King Temp	6	15	1	6	17	3	7	0	8	4	19	10	5		9	5	4	7	3	18			19	11	4	2	5	4	6	2
University Life	7	0	0	7	3	0	7	5	0	5	4	0	5	6	0		9		4	3			4	0	4	7	0	4	11	0
Wesleyan & Gen	6	18	0	7	0	1	7	3	6	5	1	9	5	3	8	5	6	7	3	19			1	6	4	4	0	4	7	11
Yorkshire	6	18	0	7	0	1	7	3	10	5	0	9	5		7	5	5	6	3	18			0	2	4	2	5	4	6	1

Abstainers & Genl —Abstainers rates
General Life—Rates reduced by 1/6 / for sums assured of £1 000 to £2 499 or by 2/0 / for £2 500 and over
London Life—Allowance is made for quarterly years in ages at entry
Manufacturers—Ratas are for age nearest birthday
National Mut of Aust —Rates are for age nearest birthday
Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1 000 or over up to £5 000 and further reduction for over £5,000
* Scottish Life—Rates reduced by 2/6 / for Assurances of £1 000 and over on medically examined lives
Scottish Temp —Rates for Abstainers are 2 6 per cent less
Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday
* African Life—These rates carry a guaranteed B nus
* Royal—Rates reduced by 2/0 / for Assurances of £1 000 and over

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table —

	Ordinary Life Companies		Industrial Life Companies	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Premiums	£41,246,128	£71,724,528	£25 349,822	£43,811,293
Consideration for Annuities	2,262,073	3 801 954		
Other Income	17,695,718	35,136,475	3 730 966	11,924,290
Total Income	61,203,909	110,652,997	29 080 788	55.735,583
Claims	30,730,140	47,638,159	9,828,359	18,138,385
Other Outgo	15,717,212	38 234 095	12,655,778	23,383,671
Increase in Funds	14,756,557	24,780,743	6,596 651	14,211,527
Total	61,203,909	110,652 997	29 080,788	55,735,583
Life Assurance Funds	425,932,089	734,506,607	80 519,449	227,324,206

	Ordinary Life Assurances		Industrial Life Assurances	
	No of Policies	Amount	No of Policies	Amount
		£		£
Assurances in Force in 1930 as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade	4,977,402	1,590,589,695	58,801,929	1,006,382,503

Notes for page 535—
* Australian Mutual Co-operative London Life and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments
* Equitable—In actual quotations either Annuity or Consideration is taken to the nearest £
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.
* London Scottish—These rates are under revision
* Sun Life of Canada—Rates for exact ages

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. [For Notes see page 534.]

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.												FEMALES.											
	Age 50			Age 60.			Age 65			Age 70			Age 50			Age 60			Age 65			Age 70.		
	£	s.	d	£	s	d	£	s.	d	£	s	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
African Life	7	9	0	9	6	4	10	16	4	12	17	8	6	17	4	8	4	2	9	7	2	11	2	0
Alliance	6	12	2	8	9	9	9	19	1	12	0	8	6	0	2	7	7	8	8	10	10	10	4	11
Atlas	6	12	6	8	11	2	10	1	6	12	4	2	6	0	0	7	8	6	8	18	6	10	7	6
*Australian Mutual	6	12	0	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
Britannic	7	1	8	8	18	10	10	8	0	12	9	4	6	9	10	7	16	10	8	19	8	10	13	6
British Equitable	6	12	6	8	11	2	10	1	6	12	4	6	6	0	2	7	8	4	8	12	2	10	7	6
British General	6	15	0	8	13	9	10	4	1	12	7	0	6	2	7	7	10	11	8	14	9	10	10	0
Canada Life	6	14	8	8	11	11	10	1	2	12	2	5	6	2	9	7	10	0	8	13	0	10	6	9
Clerical, Medical, & General	6	9	10	8	12	8	10	3	8	12	7	8	5	15	10	7	7	10	8	13	6	10	9	6
Colonial Mutual	7	0	4	9	2	6	10	15	8	13	1	2	6	11	0	8	3	4	9	11	6	11	12	8
Commercial Union	6	15	0	8	13	9	10	4	1	12	7	0	6	2	7	7	10	11	8	14	9	10	10	d
Confederation	7	7	6	9	6	1	10	15	6	12	17	5	6	15	1	8	3	5	9	6	8	11	1	3
Co-operative Ins.	6	18	0	8	15	0	10	3	8	12	4	4	6	6	4	7	13	4	8	16	0	10	9	4
Eagle, Star & British Dom.	6	17	2	8	15	4	10	5	0	12	7	3	6	5	2	7	12	10	8	16	2	10	10	10
*Equitable	6	18	10	8	16	5	10	5	7	12	6	10	6	6	10	7	14	0	8	16	10	10	10	10
Equity & Law	6	18	6	8	18	2	10	8	9	12	11	11	6	5	6	7	14	8	8	18	10	10	14	2
Friends Prov. & Cent.	6	15	8	8	15	4	10	5	10	12	9	0	6	3	8	7	12	10	8	17	0	10	12	4
General	6	11	6	8	8	10	9	18	2	11	19	6	5	19	6	7	7	0	8	10	0	10	4	0
Gresham	6	12	6	8	11	3	10	1	7	12	4	6	6	0	2	7	8	5	8	12	4	10	7	6
Guardian	6	10	6	8	8	8	9	18	6	12	0	8	5	18	4	7	6	4	8	9	10	10	4	6
Law Union and Rock	6	13	6	8	12	0	10	2	0	12	4	6	6	1	4	7	9	4	8	13	0	10	7	10
Legal and General	6	18	0	8	16	4	10	12	8	12	8	6	6	6	0	7	13	8	8	17	6	10	11	8
Life Association of Scotland	6	8	10	8	8	8	9	19	0	12	2	0	5	15	2	7	6	0	8	9	10	10	5	0
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe	6	16	2	8	15	0	10	5	4	12	8	2	6	3	10	7	12	4	8	16	2	10	11	4
London Assurance		...		8	11	4	10	1	6	12	4	6		...		7	8	6	8	12	4	10	7	6
*London and Scottish	7	2	1	9	0	2	10	9	10	12	11	8	6	6	5	7	14	0	8	17	4	10	11	11
‡London Life	6	18	9	8	16	4	10	5	7	12	6	9	6	6	9	7	14	0	8	16	9	11	10	9
Manufacturers	7	7	6	9	6	1	10	15	6	12	17	5	6	15	1	8	3	5	9	6	8	11	1	3
Marine and General	6	17	2	8	15	4	10	5	0	12	7	2	6	5	2	7	13	0	8	16	4	10	10	10
*Mutual and Citizens'	6	12	8	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
La Nationale	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2
National Mutual	6	13	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
National Mutual of Aust.	7	1	8	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
North British & Mercantile	6	16	2	8	15	0	10	5	2	12	8	2	6	3	10	7	12	2	8	16	0	10	11	2
Northern	6	14	11	8	13	9	10	4	0	12	7	0	6	2	7	7	10	11	8	14	9	10	10	0
Norwich Union Life	6	8	0	8	8	9	9	19	1	12	2	0	5	15	8	7	5	11	8	9	9	10	5	0
Pearl	6	11	2	8	8	8	9	18	2	11	19	10	5	19	2	7	6	4	8	9	6	10	3	8
Le Phenix	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2
Phœnix	6	12	0	8	10	8	10	1	0	12	4	0	5	19	8	7	7	10	8	11	8	10	7	0
Provident Assoc. of London	7	12	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	6	13	4	8	10	4	9	19	2	12	0	0	6	1	6	7	8	6	8	11	2	10	4	10
Prudential	6	12	10	8	10	4	9	19	6	12	1	2	6	1	0	7	8	0	8	10	10	10	5	0
Refuge	6	8	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	6	15	4	8	13	0		...		12	3	0	6	3	4	7	10	8		...		10	7	8
Royal Exchange	6	10	8	8	9	5	9	19	7	12	2	4	5	18	3	7	6	10	8	10	8	10	5	9
Royal London	6	13	0	8	10	0	10	0	0	11	16	0	6	1	0	7	10	0	8	10	0	10	2	0
Scottish Amicable	6	13	10	8	13	2	10	2	10	12	3	6	6	1	2	7	8	10	8	12	2	10	6	10
Scottish Equitable	6	12	6	8	11	4	10	1	6	12	4	4	6	0	2	7	8	8	8	12	6	10	7	8
Scottish Insurance	6	12	6	8	11	2	10	1	6	12	4	6	6	0	2	7	8	4	8	12	2	10	7	6
Scottish Provident	7	0	0	8	18	9	10	8	11	12	12	0	6	7	7	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Scottish Temperance	6	10	0	8	8	9	9	19	1	12	2	0	5	17	8	7	5	11	8	9	9	10	5	0
Scottish Union & Nat.	6	12	6	8	11	4	10	1	6	12	4	4	6	0	2	7	8	8	8	12	2	10	7	6
Scottish Widows'	6	10	0	8	8	10	9	19	0	12	2	0	5	17	8	7	6	0	8	9	10	10	5	0
Standard	6	13	1	8	12	8	10	3	5	12	6	10	6	0	9	7	9	8	8	13	10	10	9	7
Sun Life of Canada	7	7	6	9	6	0	10	15	7	12	17	4	6	15	0	8	3	4	9	6	9	11	2	2
United Kingdom	6	15	10	8	13	6	10	2	10	12	4	8	6	3	10	7	11	4	8	14	6	10	8	8
Wesleyan & General	6	10	2	8	7	4	9	16	2	11	17	2	5	18	4	7	5	6	8	8	4	10	2	0
Yorkshire	6	18	2	8	15	10	10	5	2	12	7	0	6	6	2	7	13	6	8	16	8	10	10	10

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 21			Age 25.			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 45.			Age 50			Age 55.			Age 60		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
†Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
†Imperial Life of Canada	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	3	3	17	9	4	14	2	5	16	3	7	6	5
†Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
†Life Assoc of Scot	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
†L pool & Lond & Gl	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
†L pool Victoria & dly	1	13	2	1	17	5	2	4	3	2	12	9	3	3	5	3	16	11	4	14	7	5	18	2	7	10	0
†London & Manch ter	1	19	3	2	3	4	2	9	2	2	16	3	3	5	5	3	16	9	4	11	11	5	12	1	6	17	6
†London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
†London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
*†London Life	1	17	3	2	0	8	2	5	3	2	11	5	2	19	0	3	9	0	4	2	0	5	0	0	6	3	0
*†Manufacturers	1	11	6	1	14	8	1	19	11	2	6	10	2	16	1	3	8	4	4	4	7	5	6	4	6	15	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Mutual and Citizens	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
†National Farmers Union Mutual	1	16	9	2	0	2	2	5	7	2	12	4	3	0	10	3	11	10	4	6	0	5	4	3	6	8	1
†National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
*National Mutual of Australia	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
†National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	10	11	6	15	9
†Nth Brit & Mercan	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
†Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
†Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
†Phœnix	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	2	4	9	1	5	7	10	9	11	3
†Prov Assoc of Lond	1	19	5	2	3	1	2	8	8	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	3	4	10	11	5	9	10	6	18	0
†Provident Mutual	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	9	8	6	13	4
*†Prudential	1	17	8	2	1	2	2	7	0	2	14	11	3	4	6	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	12	1	7	1	4
†Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
*Royal	1	19	4	2	2	8	2	8	0	2	15	4	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	0	5	8	4	6	12	8
†Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Royal Liver Friendly	1	19	10	2	3	3	2	8	8	2	15	1	3	3	6	3	15	2	4	9	6	5	8	7	6	15	7
†Royal London	1	16	7	2	0	7	2	6	8	2	14	2	3	3	9	3	15	10	4	11	7	5	12	4	7	0	4
Salvation Army	1	17	11	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	6	18	1
Scottish Amicable	2	1	1	2	4	7	2	10	1	2	17	0	3	5	9	3	16	8	4	10	6	5	10	6	6	18	0
Scottish Equitable	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	10	0	2	16	6	3	5	6	3	16	6	4	10	6	5	10	0	6	16	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
*†Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
†Scottish Provident	1	8	7	1	11	8	1	16	7	2	2	11	2	11	0	3	1	7	3	15	3	4	13	3	5	16	11
*†Scot Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	6	16	10
†Scot Union & Nat	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	0	2	2	3	10	2	9	4	2	16	3	3	5	1	3	16	4	4	11	0	5	10	3	6	15	6
†Southern Life	1	18	6	2	1	6	2	8	2	13	3	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
†Standard	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	5	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	10	4	10	1	5	8	11	6	17	8
*†Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
†Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
†United King Temp	1	19	0	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	2	3	4	2	3	15	6	4	9	8	5	8	4	6	14	0
*University Life	2	2	0	2	6	0	2	12	0	2	19	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	4	14	0	5	13	0	6	17	0
†Wesleyan & General	1	19	3	2	3	1	2	9	0	2	16	5	3	5	7	3	17	1	4	11	9	5	10	7	6	15	0
†Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11

† Offices thus marked have a plan for accepting Assurances without medical examination but in the majority of cases there is a limit to the amount that can be assured under this arrangement

Abstainers and General—General section

African Life—These rates are for the first 20 years and are then reduced and carry a guaranteed Bonus

General Life—Rates reduced by 1/6 per cent for sums assured of £1 000 to £2 499 or by 2 per cent for £2 500 and over

London Life—Allowance is made for quarter years in ages at entry

Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday

Natl Mut of Aust—Rates are for age nearest birthday

Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1 000 or over up to £5,000 and a further reduction for over £5 000. Royal—Rates reduced by 2/ per cent for Assurances of £1 000 and over Scottish Life—Rates reduced by 2 per cent for Assurances of £1 000 and over on medically examined lives Scottish Temperance—Rates for abstainers are 20 per cent less limited to 9/ per £100 Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers

University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent per annum for first 20 years and 35/- per cent per annum thereafter

Endowment Assurances

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus paying life office The selection of such an office is all important, as so much depends upon profit earning capacity—*see* first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Death, or at the end of																							
	15 Years.									20 Years.							25 Years.							
	Age 35			Age 40			Age 45			Age 30			Age 35.			Age 40	Age 25.			Age 30			Age 35.			Age 40.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d.
*Abstainers & Genrl	6	12	5	6	14	9	6	18	4	4	15	11	4	18	0	5	1	0	3	15	0	3	16	6	3	19	2	4	3	2
*African Life	6	18	9	7	1	3	7	5	2	5	2	4	5	4	5	5	7	8	4	0	8	4	2	5	4	5	1	4	9	3
Alliance	6	17	4	6	19	6	7	2	10	5	1	3	5	3	2	5	6	0	3	19	7	4	1	2	4	3	7	4	7	5
Atlas	6	19	5	7	1	6	7	4	8	5	3	8	5	5	5	5	8	3	4	1	9	4	3	3	4	5	7	4	9	3
Australian Mutual	6	10	8	6	14	3	6	18	10	4	16	0	4	18	11	5	3	1	3	15	1	3	17	9	4	1	2	4	5	11
Britannic	6	19	4	7	1	6	7	4	11	5	2	4	5	4	3	5	7	2	3	19	0	4	0	7	4	3	1	4	6	11
British Equitable	6	16	4	6	18	5	7	1	10	4	18	5	5	0	4	5	3	3	3	16	10	3	18	5	4	0	10	4	4	8
British General	6	12	11	6	15	1	6	18	9	4	18	7	5	0	3	5	3	2	3	18	3	3	19	6	4	1	9	4	5	7
Caledonian	6	16	4	6	18	5	7	1	8	5	0	6	5	2	5	5	5	3	3	19	2	4	0	9	4	3	2	4	6	11
Canada Life	6	17	3	7	0	4	7	5	0	4	19	5	5	1	11	5	5	9	3	17	0	3	19	0	4	2	0	4	6	9
Clerical. Med. &Gen.	7	11	5	7	13	10	7	17	8	5	8	0	5	9	11	5	13	3	3	4	2	6	4	4	4	6	9	4	11	0
Colonial Mutual	6	13	4	6	15	7	6	18	8	4	16	5	4	18	9	5	2	11	3	14	11	3	17	7	4	1	0	4	5	8
Commercial Union	7	9	3	7	11	4	7	15	2	5	5	1	5	6	10	5	10	3	3	19	6	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	8	9
Confederation	6	16	8	6	19	4	7	3	8	4	18	10	5	1	1	5	4	6	3	17	8	3	19	11	4	2	10	4	7	2
Co-operative	6	19	2	7	1	8	7	6	0	5	0	9	5	2	10	5	6	1	3	16	10	3	18	9	4	1	6	4	5	6
Eagle, Star & B. D'm.	6	17	10	6	19	6	7	2	5	5	2	3	5	3	8	5	6	2	4	0	4	4	1	9	4	3	10	4	7	2
Ecclesiastical	6	11	3	6	13	3	6	16	5	4	16	8	4	18	5	5	1	2	3	15	6	3	17	0	3	19	4	4	2	11
Economic	6	16	5	6	18	9	7	2	7	4	19	3	5	1	3	5	4	3	3	17	3	3	19	1	4	1	7	4	5	8
Equitable	6	16	0	6	18	0	7	2	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	5	4	0	3	18	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	4	6	0
Equity and Law	6	18	4	7	0	10	7	5	2	5	0	10	5	3	1	5	6	4	3	18	4	4	0	4	4	3	2	4	7	4
Friends' Prov. &Cent.	6	15	2	6	17	3	7	0	6	5	0	3	5	2	0	5	4	10	3	19	1	4	0	7	4	2	11	4	6	8
*General Life	6	16	6	6	18	9	7	2	3	4	19	4	5	1	3	5	4	3	3	17	5	3	19	0	4	1	6	4	5	5
Gresham	6	14	7	6	16	9	7	0	3	4	18	4	5	0	3	5	3	2	3	6	11	3	18	6	4	1	0	4	4	10
Guardian	6	18	4	7	1	0	7	5	6	4	19	2	5	1	7	5	5	0	3	15	10	3	17	10	4	0	10	4	5	2
Imperial Life of Can.	6	16	9	6	19	4	7	3	9	4	18	10	5	1	2	5	4	6	3	17	9	3	19	11	4	2	10	4	7	3
Law Union & Rock	6	16	3	6	19	1	7	3	6	5	0	0	5	2	8	5	5	6	3	18	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	4	7	3
Life Assoc. of Scotlnd	6	15	6	6	17	10	7	1	6	4	19	5	5	1	6	5	4	8	3	17	9	3	19	5	4	2	2	4	6	8
L'pool & Lond & Gl.	6	17	6	7	0	7	7	4	11	5	1	10	5	3	7	5	7	0	4	0	2	4	1	9	4	2	4	4	8	6
L'pool Vict Friendly	6	17	2	7	0	7	7	5	4	4	19	9	5	2	7	5	6	8	3	16	11	3	19	2	4	2	8	4	7	9
London &Manchester	7	2	9	7	5	7	7	10	1	5	2	11	5	5	4	5	9	0	3	19	1	4	1	3	4	4	7	4	9	0
London & Scottish	6	17	8	6	19	9	7	3	2	5	1	3	5	3	2	5	6	2	3	19	7	4	1	1	4	3	6	4	7	4
London Assurance	6	16	7	6	19	1	7	2	8	4	19	0	5	1	2	5	4	5	3	17	8	3	19	6	4	2	2	4	6	1
*London Life	6	14	0	6	15	0	6	17	0	4	19	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	3	18	0	3	19	0	4	0	0	4	2	0
Manufacturers	6	6	1	6	8	11	6	13	8	4	9	11	4	11	11	4	15	6	3	8	10	3	10	1	3	12	8	3	17	2
Marine and General	6	18	0	7	0	2	7	3	7	5	0	3	5	2	1	5	5	0	3	18	5	3	19	11	4	2	4	4	6	2
Mutual & Citizens'	6	13	6	6	15	9	6	18	8	4	16	7	4	18	9	5	1	6	3	14	6	3	16	8	3	19	3		...	
Nat. Farmers Union	6	11	5	6	13	7	6	16	11	4	15	10	4	17	9	5	0	7	3	14	8	3	16	3	3	18	8	4	2	4
National Mutual	6	16	9	6	18	10	7	2	1	5	0	11	5	2	8	5	5	6	3	19	2	4	0	8	4	3	1	4	6	8
*Nat. Mutual of Aust.	6	12	6	6	15	0	6	18	4	4	15	10	4	18	3	5	1	4	3	13	6	3	15	11	3	18	9	4	2	10
National Provident	6	15	8	6	19	10	7	5	0	5	0	0	5	3	9	5	8	5	3	18	4	4	1	7	4	5	9	4	11	3
North Brit & Mercan.	6	16	5	6	18	10	7	2	11	5	0	11	5	3	0	5	6	1	3	19	1	4	1	1	4	3	9	4	7	9
Northern	6	17	4	6	19	5	7	3	2	4	19	5	5	1	1	5	4	1	3	18	5	3	19	8	4	1	11	4	5	10
Norwich Union	6	12	0	6	15	6	7	0	6	4	16	6	4	19	4	5	3	0	3	15	0	3	17	5	4	1	3	4	7	2
Pearl	7	1	10	7	5	0	7	9	9	5	2	10	5	5	5	5	9	5	3	19	7	4	1	9	4	5	1	4	9	11
Phœnix	6	15	2	6	17	1	7	0	1	5	0	2	5	1	10	5	4	5	3	18	11	4	0	4	4	2	6	4	6	0
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	6	17	3	6	19	5	7	2	11	5	0	7	5	2	6	5	5	6	3	18	8	4	0	7	4	2	10	4	6	9
Provident Mutual	6	16	0	6	18	4	7	1	8	5	0	4	5	2	0	5	5	0	3	18	8	4	0	4	4	2	8	4	6	8
*Prudential	7	0	8	7	2	10	7	6	3	5	2	3	5	4	4	5	7	4	3	18	3	3	3	19	4	2	9	4	7	0
Refuge	7	3	7	7	6	2	7	10	4	5	2	11	5	5	2	5	8	6	3	18	7	4	0	8	4	4	0	4	8	1

Name of Office	Sum Assured Payable at Death or at the End of 15 Years			25 Years								
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 35	Age 40				
	£ s	£ s d	£				£ s d				s	d
*Royal	6 17	6 19 0	7		0 5	4 5	4 0 0	4 - 4	4 3 8	4	7	0
Royal Exchange	3	7 0 5	7 3 10		5 5	4 5	3 18 10	4 0 5	4		6	7
Royal Liver Friendly	9	7 3 7	7		7 5	8 5	4 0	1 4 1 10	4	6	8	6
Royal London	7 1 6	7 4 2	7		3 5	6 5	3 16 7	3 18 7	4	6	5	11
Salvation Army,	7 1	7 3 5	7 6 11		2 5	1 5	3 19 4	4 1 0	4	8	7	8
Scottish Amicable	6 18 6	7 0 8	7 3 9		6 5	4 5	4 0 1	4 1 8	4	3	7	9
Scottish Equitable	6 15	6 17 6	7 0 6		0 5	6 5	3 18 6	4 0 0	4	6	6	6
Scottish Insurance	6 16 5	6 18 7	7		4 5	2 5	3 17 1	3 18 8	4	1	4	10
Scottish Life	6 19	7	7 4		6 5	2 5	4 0 5	4 1 10	4	1	7	7
Scottish Provident	6 17 8	6 19 8	7 2 11		8 5	5 5	4 1 9	4 3 2	4	5	9	0
*Scottish Temp	6 16 11	6 19 4	7 3		8 5	10 5	3 17 8	3 19 7	4	3	6	2
Scottish Un & Nat	6 17 6	6 19 8	7 3 5		2 5	2 5	3 19 6	4 1 0	4	6	7	4
Scottish Widows	6 17 9	7 0	7 3 5		5	10 5	3 19 8	4 1 1	4	8	7	1
Southern Life	6 12 6	6 15 0	6 18 4	15 10	4 18 3	5 5	3 13 6	3 15 11	3 18	9	2	10
Standard	6 16 3	6 18 3	7		6 5	3 5	3 18 11	4 0 6	4		6	9
*Sun Life	6 15 8	6 19 2	7 3 11	4 19 5	5 5	1 5	3 17 3	3 19 9	4	4	8	2
*Sun of Canada	6 17 10	7 0 8	7	4 19 9	5 5	0 5	3 18 4	0 5	4	3	7	9
United King Temp	6 15	6 17 3	7	4 19 10	5 5	9 5	3 18 5	3 19 11	4	5	6	3
University Life	7 0	7 3 0	7	5 4 0	5 5	0 5	4 3 0	4 4 0	4	0	11	0
Wesleyan & Gen	6 18	7 0 1	7			8 5	3 19 11	4 1 6	4	0	7	11
Yorkshire	6 18	7 0 1	7	5 0		7 5	3 18 9	4 0 2	4	5	6	1

* Abstainers & Genl —Abstainers rates
* General Life—Rates reduced by 1/6 for sums assured of £1 000 to £2 499 or by 2/0 for £2 500 and over
* London Life—Allowance is made for quarter years in ages at entry
* Manufacturers—Ratas are for age nearest birthday
* National Mut of Aust Rates are for age nearest birthday
* Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1 000 or over up to £5 000 and further reduction for over £5 000
* Royal—Rates reduced by 2 0 / for Assurances of £1 000 and over
* Scottish Life Rates reduced by 2/0 / for Assurances of £1 000 and over on medically examined lives.
* Scottish Temp —Rates for Abstainers are 2 6 per cent less
* Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday
* African Life—These rates carry a guaranteed Bonus

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table —

	Ordinary Life Companies		Industrial Life Companies	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Premiums	£41,246,128	£71 714,528	£25 349,822	£43,811,293
ration for Annuities	2,262,073	3,801 994		
ncome	17,695,718	35,136,475	3 730,966	11,924,290
Total Income	61,203,909	110 652,997	29 080,788	55.735,583
Claims ...	30,730,140	47,638,159	9,828,359	18,138,385
utgo ...	15 717,212	38,234,095	12,655,778	23,385,671
m Funds	14,756 557	24,780,743	6,596,651	14,211,587
Total	61,203 909	110,652 997	20,080,788	55.735,583
Life Assurance Funds	425,932,087	734,506,607	80,519,449	217,324,206

	Ordinary Life Assurances		Industrial Life Assurances	
	No of Policies	Amount	No of Policies	Amount.
Assurances in Force in 1930 as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade	4,977,402	1,590,589,695	58,801,929	,006,382,503

Notes for page 535—
* Australian Mutual Co-operative London Life and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
* Equitable—In actual quotations either Annuity or Consideration is taken to the nearest £
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.
* London Scottish—These rates are under revision
* Sun Life of Canada—Rates for exact ages

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. [For Notes see page 534.]

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.										FEMALES.									
	Age 50			Age 60.			Age 65			Age 70.				Age 50.			Age 60			Age 65			Age 70.		
	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s	d		£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
African Life	7	9	0	9	6	4	10	16	4	12	17	8		6	17	4	8	4	2	9	7	2	11	2	0
Alliance	6	12	2	8	9	9	9	19	1	12	0	8		6	0	2	7	7	8	8	10	10	10	4	11
Atlas	6	12	6	8	11	2	10	1	6	12	4	2		6	0	0	7	8	6	8	12	6	10	7	6
*Australian Mutual	6	12	0	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8		5	19	10	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
Britannic	7	1	8	8	18	10	10	8	0	12	9	4		6	9	10	7	16	10	8	19	8	10	13	6
British Equitable	6	12	6	8	11	2	10	1	6	12	4	6		6	0	2	7	8	4	8	12	2	10	7	6
British General	6	15	0	8	13	9	10	4	1	12	7	0		6	2	7	7	10	11	8	14	9	10	10	0
Canada Life	6	14	8	8	11	11	10	1	2	12	2	5		6	2	9	7	10	0	8	13	0	10	6	9
Clerical, Medical, & General	6	9	10	8	12	8	10	3	8	12	7	8		5	15	10	7	7	10	8	13	6	10	9	6
Colonial Mutual	7	0	4	9	2	6	10	15	8	13	1	2		6	11	0	8	3	4	9	11	6	11	12	8
Commercial Union	6	15	0	8	13	9	10	4	1	12	7	0		6	2	7	7	10	11	8	14	9	10	10	0
Confederation	7	7	6	9	6	1	10	15	6	12	17	5		6	15	1	8	3	5	9	6	8	11	1	3
Co-operative Ins.	6	18	0	8	15	0	10	3	8	12	4	4		6	6	4	7	13	4	8	16	0	10	9	4
Eagle, Star & British Dom.	6	17	2	8	15	4	10	5	0	12	7	3		6	5	2	7	12	10	8	16	2	10	10	10
*Equitable	6	18	10	8	16	5	10	5	7	12	6	10		6	6	10	7	14	0	8	16	10	10	10	10
Equity & Law	6	18	6	8	18	2	10	8	9	12	11	11		6	5	6	7	14	8	8	18	10	10	14	2
Friends Prov. & Cent.	6	15	8	8	15	4	10	5	10	12	9	0		6	3	8	7	12	10	8	17	0	10	12	4
General	6	11	6	8	8	10	9	18	2	11	19	6		5	19	6	7	7	0	8	10	0	10	4	0
Gresham	6	12	6	8	11	3	10	1	7	12	4	6		6	0	2	7	8	5	8	12	4	10	7	6
Guardian	6	10	6	8	8	8	9	18	6	12	0	8		5	18	4	7	6	4	8	9	10	10	4	6
Law Union and Rock	6	13	6	8	12	0	10	2	0	12	4	6		6	1	4	7	9	4	8	13	0	10	7	10
Legal and General	6	18	0	8	16	4	10	12	8	12	8	6		6	6	0	7	13	8	8	17	0	10	11	8
Life Association of Scotland	6	8	10	8	8	8	9	19	0	12	2	0		5	15	2	7	6	0	8	9	10	10	5	0
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe	6	16	2	8	15	0	10	5	4	12	8	2		6	3	10	7	12	4	8	16	2	10	11	4
London Assurance		...		8	11	4	10	1	6	12	4	6			...		7	8	6	8	12	4	10	7	6
*London and Scottish	7	2	1	9	0	2	10	9	10	12	11	8		6	6	5	7	14	0	8	17	4	10	11	11
†London Life	6	18	9	8	16	4	10	5	7	12	6	9		6	6	9	7	14	0	8	16	9	11	10	9
Manufacturers	7	7	6	9	6	1	10	15	6	12	17	5		6	15	1	8	3	5	9	6	8	11	1	3
Marine and General	6	17	2	8	15	4	10	5	0	12	7	2		6	5	2	7	13	0	8	16	4	10	10	10
*Mutual and Citizens'	6	12	8	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0		6	3	4	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
La Nationale	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2		7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2
National Mutual	6	13	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0		6	3	8	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
National Mutual of Aust.	7	1	8	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8		6	12	2	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
North British & Mercantile	6	16	2	8	15	0	10	5	2	12	8	2		6	3	10	7	12	2	8	16	0	10	11	2
Northern	6	14	11	8	13	9	10	4	0	12	7	0		6	2	7	7	10	11	8	14	9	10	10	0
Norwich Union Life	6	8	0	8	8	9	9	19	1	12	2	0		5	15	8	7	5	11	8	9	9	10	5	0
Pearl	6	11	2	8	8	8	9	18	2	11	19	10		5	19	2	7	6	4	8	9	6	10	3	8
Le Phenix	7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2		7	10	5	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2
Phœnix	6	12	0	8	10	8	10	1	0	12	4	0		5	19	8	7	7	10	8	11	8	10	7	0
Provident Assoc. of London	7	12	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8		7	2	6	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	6	13	4	8	10	4	9	19	2	12	0	0		6	1	6	7	8	6	8	11	2	10	4	10
Prudential	6	12	10	8	10	4	9	19	6	12	1	2		6	1	0	7	8	0	8	10	10	10	5	0
Refuge	6	8	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0		5	19	6	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	6	15	4	8	13	0		...		12	3	0		6	3	4	7	10	8		...		10	7	8
Royal Exchange	6	10	8	8	9	5	9	19	7	12	2	4		5	18	3	7	6	10	8	10	8	10	5	9
Royal London	6	13	0	8	10	0	10	0	0	11	16	0		6	1	0	7	10	0	8	10	0	10	2	0
Scottish Amicable	6	13	10	8	13	2	10	2	10	12	3	6		6	1	2	7	8	10	8	12	2	10	6	10
Scottish Equitable	6	12	6	8	11	4	10	1	6	12	4	4		6	0	2	7	8	8	8	12	6	10	7	8
Scottish Insurance	6	12	6	8	11	2	10	1	6	12	4	6		6	0	2	7	8	4	8	12	2	10	7	6
Scottish Provident	7	0	0	8	18	9	10	8	11	12	12	0		6	7	7	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Scottish Temperance	6	10	0	8	8	9	9	19	1	12	2	0		5	17	8	7	5	11	8	9	9	10	5	0
Scottish Union & Nat.	6	12	6	8	11	4	10	1	6	12	4	4		6	0	2	7	8	8	8	12	2	10	7	6
Scottish Widows'	6	10	0	8	8	10	9	19	0	12	2	0		5	17	8	7	6	0	8	9	10	10	5	0
Standard	6	13	1	8	12	8	10	3	5	12	6	10		6	0	9	7	9	8	8	13	0	10	9	7
Sun Life of Canada	7	7	6	9	6	0	10	15	7	12	17	4		6	15	0	8	3	4	9	6	9	11	1	8
United Kingdom	6	15	10	8	13	6	10	2	10	12	4	8		6	3	10	7	11	4	8	14	6	10	8	8
Wesleyan & General	6	10	2	8	7	4	9	16	2	11	17	2		5	18	4	7	5	6	8	8	4	10	2	0
Yorkshire	6	18	2	8	15	10	10	5	2	12	7	0		6	6	2	7	13	6	8	16	8	10	10	10

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the following pages, Offices marked G transact the chief classes of Insurance, i.e., Fire, Life, Burglary, Motor, Employers' Liability, &c., whilst those who transact only a particular class or classes are marked accordingly.

Est'd	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	G	Abstainers and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; 113, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1904	Life	African Life	*Johannesburg*; River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C. 2.
1824	G	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1927	Mc	Anglian	37–39, Lime Street, E.C. 3.
1904	G, except Life	Army, Navy, and General	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1918	G	Atlantic	36–37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1808	G	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	Life	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney*; 73–76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1905	Fire, Burglary	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1863	Life	Blackburn Philanthropic	Mutual-buildings, Darwen-street, *Blackburn*.
1925	M & F	Black Sea and Baltic	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
1866	G	Britannic	Broad-st. Corner, *Birmingham*; 44-46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	Marine	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle-st., *Liverpool*, 3–4 & 5–6, Lime-st, E.C. 3
1898	Emp. Liab.	British Employers' Mutual	St. Thomas-street, *Sunderland*.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	G	British Equitable	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1904	G	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	G, except Life	British Law	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1896	Life	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*.
1908	G, except Life	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1907	G	British Standard Fire and Gen.	52–54, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1908	Life	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	G	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1847	Life	Canada Life	*Toronto*; 2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1903	G, except Life	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1899 1906	Fire	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	G	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1909	Fire	City Fire Office	81. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	53, Tufton-street, S.W. 1.
1824	Life	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	Life & P. A.	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne*. 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.
1861	G	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	Life	Confederation	*Toronto*; Bush-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1891	G	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, *Bradford*.
1867	G	Co-operative	Corporation-street, *Manchester*; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1905	G, except Life	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807 1906	G, ex. Life	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1908	G, except Life	Dominion	*Edinburgh*: 108A, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1909	G, except Life	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1904	G	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2; 3–6, Lime-street; and 30–32, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1887	G	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1901	G	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1823	G	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3
1880	G	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1898	G, except Life	Employers Mutual	12, Charlotte-square, *Edinburgh*; Melbourne-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1762	Life	Equitable	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1844	Life	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	Fire & Acc.	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester*; 7 & 8, King-street, E.C. 2.
1894	G. except Life	Excess	50–52, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1900	G. except Life	Farmers' Fire and Accident	County Insurance-buildings, *York*.
1904	Em. Liab. &c.	Federated Employers'	8, King-street, *Manchester*; and 15–16, George-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G, except Life	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	Life	Friends' Prov. and Century	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3; 18, Charlotte-square, *Edin.*

	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1885	G	General Accident	*Perth*; General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2
1837	Life	General Life	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1848	Life	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1910	G. except Life	Gresham Fire and Accident...	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1821	G	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C 4.
1903	G	Hearts of Oak ...	40-44, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	G. except Life	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-st., *Dublin.*
1824	Marine	Indemnity Mutual	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Iron Trades Employers'.....	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1892 1907	G. except Life	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1845 1907	G. except Life	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	G	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	G	Legal.....	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2.
1836	G	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G. except Life	Licences and General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1838	Life	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82. Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	G	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	Plate-glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-street, *Liverpool.*
1918	G. except Life	Liverpool Marine and General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1843	Life	Liverpool Victoria	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1890	G. except Life	Local Government Guarantee	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street Place, E.C. 4.
	G. except Life	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
	G	London and Scottish	King William Street House, Arthur-street, E.C 4.
1869	G. ex. Marine	London and Manchester ...	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1885	Plate-glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass	Broad street House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1860	G. except Life	London and Provincial Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1720	G	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1906	G	London General	London House, 27-28, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1869	G. except Life	London Guarantee and Accident	20-22, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
1806	Life	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1854	Engines & Boilers	Manchester Steam Users	20, Quay-street, Deansgate, *Manchester.*
1887	Life	Manufacturers	*Toronto*; 1, Regent-street, S.W.1.
1836	Marine	Marine.....	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1852	Life &c.	Marine and General.....	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1864	Marine	Maritime	*Liverpool*; Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1884	Life & P.A.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1871	Marine	Merchants' Marine	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1898	Emp. Liab.	Midland Employers' Mutual.	Winchester House, Victoria-square, Birmingham.
1896	Plate-glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, *Dudley.*
1906	G. except Life	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	Fire &c.	Municipal Mutual	25-27, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	Life & Acc.	Mutual Life and Citizens'	*Sydney*; 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1899	G	Mutual Property	15, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
1864	Boilers, &c.	National Boiler.....	*Manchester*; Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.
1914	G. except Life	National Employers' Mutual	10, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
1910	G	National Farmers Union	Church-street, Stratford-on-Avon.
1897	G ex. Life & Marine	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 82, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	Fidelity Guar., &c.	National Guaran.& Suretyship	*Edinburgh;* Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1830	Life	National Mutual Life.....	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1869	Life	National Mutual of Austral....	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	Life	National Provident.....	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial.....	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1921	Naval Offcrs. risk, &c.	Navigators & General....	Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. 2.
1909	G.except Life	North and South	Orleans House, Edmund-street, *Liverpool.*
1809	G	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	..	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1797	G.except Life	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 30, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1808	Life	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	G.except Life	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	Marine	Ocean Marine	37-9, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1886	G.except Life	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. 3.
1864	G	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	G	Phœnix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	Life & Acc.	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1919	G.except Life	Port of Manchester	4, Albert-square, Manchester.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1866	Fire & Emp. Liab.	Primitive Methodist	*York*.
1840	Life	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	G.except Life	Provident Accident and White	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
1877	Life	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
	G.except Life	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
	G	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	Fire Marine & Acc.	Queensland	*Sydney*; 22, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1849	G.except Life	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association	27, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	Life	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	G.except Life	Reliance Fire and Accident	1, Walworth-road, Elephant and Castle, S.E. 17.
1881	Marine & Fire	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool*; 3-4, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	G.except Life	Road Transport and General	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1.
1845	G	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3
1720	G	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	Life	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.
1861	G	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	Life	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1909	G. ex. Life & Emp. Liab.	Salvation Army Fire	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	Life	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	G.except Life	Scottish Automobile and Gen.	*Glasgow*; 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1881	G.except Life	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; Sun Court, 66-67 Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1831	Life	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	G	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4.
1852	Indus. Life	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	Life & Acc.	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	G	Scottish Metropolitan	*Edinburgh*; King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1837	Life	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1878	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, *Edinburgh*.
1883	Life & Acc.	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	G	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	Life	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	G. except Life	Sea	*Liverpool*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (Marine); 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4 (Fire, etc.).
1872	. except Life	South British	*New Zealand*; 2, Cowper's-crt., Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1891	Life	Southern Life	*Cape Town*; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1825	Life	Standard Life	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 46, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4.
1871	Marine	Standard Marine	B2 and C9 Exchange-buildings, *Liverpool*.
1891	G. except Life	State	*Liverpool*; 7 & 8 Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1710	G. except Life	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	Life	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	Life	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 2, & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W. 1.
1860	Marine	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*; Lloyd's, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees, &c.	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1867	Marine	Ulster Marine	*Belfast*.
1714 1907	, except Life	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	Marine	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Liverpool*; 1, Fenchurch-av., E.C. 3.
1915	G. except Life	United British	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1902	G. except Life	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	Life	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	G. except Life	Universal Automobile	162, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W. 1.
1825	Life	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	73–76, King William street, E.C. 4.
1859	Boilers &c	Vulcan Boiler and General	*Manchester*, 3, Gracechurch street, E.C. 4
1875	G. except Life	Warden	21 Ironmonger lane, E.C. 2
1911	G. except Life	Welsh Insurance Corpn	*Cardiff* King William House, Arthur street E.C. 4
1841	G	Wesleyan and General	Steelhouse lane, Birmingham
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A Basinghall street E.C. 2
1886	G. except Life	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*, 81, Cannon street E.C. 4
1851	Fire Acc. & Marine	Western	*Toronto*, 14, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1912	G	Western Australian	*Perth*, 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2
1832	Life & Acc	Western Mutual	234 St Vincent street *Glasgow*
1717 1906	G. except Life	Westminster Fire	27, King street, Covent garden, W.C. 2.
1919	Fire Acc. & Marine	World Auxily Ins Corpn, Ltd	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1894	Fire, Acc. & Marine	World Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1862	Marine & Fire	Yangtsze Ins Assoc	*Shanghai*, 78/80 Cornhill, E.C. 3
1824	G	Yorkshire	St Helen's square *York* Yorkshire Ho 66 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1872	G. except Life	Zurich General Acc. and Liab	Fairfax Ho, Fulwood pl, High Holborn W.C. 1

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first class bonus paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals but policies in these instances are sometimes subject to certain restrictive conditions.

In view of the fact that life assurance premiums are governed by age, it is advisable to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of this when effecting a Policy. It is not always asked for then but is required by the offices before the policy monies are paid.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5*s*.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick lane, E.C. 4 advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the date of birth of the person who requires the Insurance. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

(*a*) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
(*b*) „ „ —With limited number of payments.
(*c*) „ „ —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*d*) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
(*e*) „ —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*f*) Family Income Policies.
(*g*) *Children's Insurances*—Educational &c.

HOW TO ASSIGN A LIFE POLICY

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage it is better to employ a solicitor but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with.

The Assignment may be in the following form, and the document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office:—

I, (name) , of (address) , in the County of , (occupation) , in consideration of the sum of (pounds) paid to me by (name) , of (address) , in the County of , (occupation) the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said , his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £ effected with the (name of Company) numbered , and dated , and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of , 19

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named, in the presence of—
Name
Address

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for registration, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This paragraph should be omitted when not applicable.

	Nature of Business	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1808	Life	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	G.except Life	Ocean Accident...	36-44, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	Marine	Ocean Marine..... .. .	37 9, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1886	G.except Life	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. 3.
1864	G	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	G	Phœnix.....	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	Life & Acc.	Pioneer.....	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1919	G.except Life	Port of Manchester	4, Albert-square, Manchester.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1866	Fire & Emp. Liab.	Primitive Methodist	*York*.
1840	Life	Provident Mutual Life .	25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	G.except Life	Provident Accident and White Cross	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
1877	Life	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	G.except Life	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	G	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	Fire Marine & Acc.	Queensland	*Sydney*; 22, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1849	G.except Life	Railway Passengers ...	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association .	27, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	Life	Refuge .	Oxford St.. *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	G.except Life	Reliance Fire and Accident...	1, Walworth-road, Elephant and Castle, S.E. 17.
1881	Marine & Fire	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool*; 3-4, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	G.except Life	Road Transport and General	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1.
1845	G	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3
1720	G	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	Life	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.
1861	G	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)...	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	Life	Salvation Army.....	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1909	G. ex. Life & Emp. Liab.	Salvation Army Fire	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	Life	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	G.except Life	Scottish Automobile and Gen.	*Glasgow*; 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1881	G.except Life	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; Sun Court, 66-67 Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1831	Life	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	G	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4.
1852	Indus. Life	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	Life & Acc.	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	G	Scottish Metropolitan	*Edinburgh*; King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1837	Life	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1878	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, *Edinburgh*.
1883	Life & Acc.	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	G	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	Life	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	G. except Life		*Liverpool*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (Marine); 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4 (Fire, etc.).
1872	G. except Life	South British	*New Zealand*: 2, Cowper's-crt., Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1891	Life	Southern Life	*Cape Town*; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1825	Life	Standard Life...	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 46, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4.
1871	Marine	Standard Marine .	B2 and C9 Exchange-buildings, *Liverpool*.
1891	G. except Life	State	*Liverpool*; 7 & 8 Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1710	G. except Life	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1810	Life	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street. E.C. 2.
1865	Life	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 2, & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W. 1.
1860	Marine	Thames and Mersey.....	*Liverpool*; Lloyd's, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees, &c.	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1867	Marine	Ulster Marine .....4.....	*Belfast*.
1714 1907	I. except Life	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	Marine	Union Marine	12, Dale-st., *Liverpool*; 1, Fenchurch-av., E.C. 3.
1915	G. except Life	United British	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1908	G. except Life	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	Life	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	G. except Life	Universal Automobile	162, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W. 1.
1825	Life	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.

Estd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd	73–76, King William street, E.C. 4.
1859	Boilers &c	Vulcan Boiler and General	*Manchester*, 3, Gracechurch street, E.C. 4.
1875	G except Life	Warden	21 Ironmonger lane, E.C. 2
1911	G except Life	Welsh Insurance Corpn	*Cardiff*, King William House, Arthur street, E.C. 4
1841	G	Wesleyan and General	Steelhouse lane Birmingham
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A Basinghall street, E.C. 2
1886	G except Life	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*, 81, Cannon street F.C. 4
1851	Fire Acc & Marine	Western	*Toronto*, 14, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1912	G	Western Australian	*Perth*, 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2
1832	Life & Acc	Western Mutual	234, St Vincent street, *Glasgow*
1717 1906	G except Life	Westminster Fire	27 King street, Covent garden, W.C. 2.
1919	Fire, Acc & Marine	World Auxily Ins Corpn, Ltd	30 Cornhill, E.C. 3
1894	Fire, Acc & Marine	World Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1862	Marine & Fire	Yangtsze Ins Assoc	*Shanghai* 78/80 Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1824	G	Yorkshire	St Helen's square *York*, Yorkshire Ho 66 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1872	G except Life	Zurich General Acc and Liab	Fairfax Ho, Fulwood pl, High Holborn, W.C. 1

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first class bonus paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies There are many good offices and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals but policies in these instances are sometimes subject to certain restrictive conditions

In view of the fact that life assurance premiums are governed by age, it is advisable to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of this when effecting a Policy It is not always asked for then but is required by the offices before the policy monies are paid

INQUIRIES —On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5*s*) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick lane, E.C. 4, advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements Inquiries should state the date of birth of the person who requires the Insurance The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required —

(*a*) *Whole Life*—With and without profits
(*b*) „ „ —With limited number of payments
(*c*) „ „ —Reduced premium for first 5 years
(*d*) *Endowment*—With and without profits
(*e*) „ —Reduced premium for first 5 years
(*f*) Family Income Policies
(*g*) *Children's Insurances*—Educational &c

HOW TO ASSIGN A LIFE POLICY

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage it is better to employ a solicitor but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with

The Assignment may be in the following form, and the document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office —

I, (name) , of (address) , in the County of , (occupation) , in consideration of the sum of (pounds) paid to me by (name) , of (address) , in the County of (occupation) , the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said , his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £ . effected with the (name of Company) numbered .. , and dated . , and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds * In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of , 19

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named, in the presence of—

Name . .. .
Address . . ...

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for registration, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This paragraph should be omitted when not applicable.

Friendly Societies.

At the end of 1930 the *voluntary* membership for Great Britain of registered Friendly Societies (other than Collecting Societies) was 7 672,093 and their relative funds, £108,591,642. Following are particulars of some of the principal societies of various types. Names are in some instances abbreviated —

Name of Society	£
"Orders" i.e. Societies with Branches—	
Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester Unity	20 861 967
Ancient Order of Foresters	12 935 917
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity	3,599 655
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds Ashton Unity	2,155,346
Order of the Sons of Temperance	1,377,824
National Independent Order of O.F.	782,950
British Order Free Gardeners	655 796
United Ancient Order of Druids „	616 721
Order of Druids	533,522
Other Accumulating Sickness Societies—	
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society	11,026 443
Foremans Mutual Benefit Society	2,172 319
Rational Association	1 351 242
Sheffield Equalised Independent Druids	1 110 315
G.W. Rly. Enginemen & Firemens &c. Society	1 157,520
L.M. & S. Rly. (L.N.W.) Provident & Pension Society	1 058 998
Deposit Societies—	
National Deposit Friendly Society	8 391 083
Teachers' Provident Society	3 852 776
Ideal Benefit Society	1 190 703
Tunbridge Wells Equitable Friendly Society	1 085,228
U.K. Commercial Travellers Benefit Society	801 598
Wiltshire Working Mens Conservative Benefit Society	754 158
Dividing Societies—	
†London General Omnibus Co.s Employees, &c. Friendly Society	294 012
‡New Tabernacle Sick and Provident Society	100 971
§West Green P.S.A. Slate Club	5,817
Death and Burial Societies—	
Coventry Church General Burial Society	86 929
Manchester District A.O.F. Friendly Family &c. Society	51 610
Amalgamated Engineers Widows & Orphans Provident Society	56 314
Widows & Orphans Relief Societies—	
Society for Benefit of Widows of Officers &c. (Royal Artillery)	269 324
Royal Army Medical Corps Officers W. & O. Fund	215 359
Societies for Providing Institutional Treatment—	
Post Office Sanatorium	115 173
Printers Medical Aid & Sanatoria	5 901
Medical Aid Society—	
Great Western Railway Medical Fund Society	45,241
Societies Providing Other Types of Benefit—	
Lancashire & Ches. Miners Pit Relief Society (provides Accident Benefit)	363 621
Corporation of City of Glasgow, &c. (Superannuation)	2 514 601
Old Friendly Societies Still in Existence—	
Incorporation of Carters in Leith	8 346
United General Sea Box of Borrowstounness	10 424
Fraternity of Dyers in Linlithgow	5,619
Burgesses and Trades Poor Box of Anstruther Easter	7 110
Norman Society	2 870
Society of Lintot	2,500
Goldsmiths Friendly Society	4,183
Collecting Societies †† —	
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society	24 799,630
Royal Liver Friendly Society	16,291 789
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society	5,488,429
City of Glasgow Friendly Society	1,109 105

* Figures given as at end of 1931 except for Orders which are for 1930. Figures in membership column for Collecting Societies represent numbers of assurances. † Annual Division of Sick Fund about £35 000
‡ Annual Division of Sick Fund about £20 000. § Annual Division about £14 000.
†† Collecting Societies although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are also subject to the Industrial Assurance Acts.

Building Societies are for the most part associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts The exceptions are a few societies established prior to 1857, which have chosen to remain unincorporated The object of building societies is to assist their members in acquiring dwelling houses, business premises or other freehold or leasehold property, for occupation or investment Members subscriptions are accumulated in a fund which may be augmented by deposits and loans, and advances are made from the fund to assist members in the purchase of properties Security for advances is given by a mortgage upon the property purchased Many, if not most, of the earlier societies were *terminating* In these societies the share subscriptions were accumulated until there was sufficient capital to make an advance to a member upon mortgage and the right to an advance or as it was called an "appropriation,' was conferred upon the fortunate member as a result of a ballot among the members who had not already received advances, or by sale to the member bidding the highest premium for the privilege of the appropriation By later legislation, however, balloting for advances was prohibited for new societies The Acts define a *terminating* society as one in which the rules provide for the termination of the society at a fixed date or when a result specified in its rules is attained Usually the rules provide that a society shall terminate when all the members have received advances *Terminating* societies are rapidly being replaced by the *permanent* societies, some of which have become very wealthy and important financial institutions

All building societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, who is also Registrar of Building Societies

Following the announcement of the War Loan Conversion Scheme in 1932, there was a move on the part of some of the large building societies towards restriction of new share investment accounts and reduction of the rate of interest payable to new depositors and in some instances new share investors The possibility that this move would be followed by a reduction in mortgage interest rates was suggested in the press, but there is as yet no indication that any action in this direction is contemplated by societies generally The interest rate charged to borrowers is said to average 5 6 per cent per annum, and the rate allowed to investors and depositors 4 36 per cent per annum

The following is a summary of particulars extracted from the Registrar's Report —

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1931.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Share Capital	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets	Other Assets.
			£000 s	£000 s	£000 s	£000 s	£000 s	£000 s
Permanent—								
Incorporated	812	1,520 399	88,800	336,078	56,304	19 607	353,460	58,529
Unincorporated	30	34 492	1,082	4,395	616	260	4 934	337
Terminating	171	23 014	371	1,321	419	185	1 783	142
TOTALS	1 013	1 577 905	90,253	341,794	57 339	20,052	360,177	59,008

BUILDING SOCIETIES WITH MORE THAN £250 000 ASSETS AT END OF 1931

Established	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address	Share Investors	Advanced on Mortgage during Year	Total Assets
	ENGLAND			£	£
1853	Barnsley P , 11, Regent St , Barnsley		8,471	180,856	2,171,011
1869	Bath Liberal P Mut B , 3, Paragon, Bath		1 370	66,395	290,345
1866	,, —British Workmen & Gen B , 6, Wood St , Bath		1,291	72,645	259,960
1862	Bideford—West'n Counties Equit B , 7, Grenville St , Bideford		1 372	93,875	396,024
1846	Bingley, Park Road, Bingley		8,027	940,409	4,066,766
1847	Birmingham & Mid Counties B , 42 & 43, Waterloo St , B'ham		756	33,150	398,226
1887	,, Citizens P , 47, Newhall St Birmingham		732	82,960	270,641
1849	,, Incorporated, 43 Waterloo St Birmingham		7,750	403,330	3 012,757
1860	,, —Friendly Benefit, 43, Waterloo St Birmingham		2 086	217,490	728,854
1851	Bradford 2nd Equit , 45 & 47, Bank St , Bradford		11,498	614,673	6,501,879
1853	,, 3rd Equit , 48, Market St , Bradford		26,747	1,411,018	12,570,148
1885	,, P , Queen Anne Chrs , 41, Sunbridge Rd , Bradford		2,891	289 427	808,919
1865	Brighton & South'n Counties P , 14, Pavilion Bldgs Brighton		1,824	98,641	487,495
1905	,, Hove & Preston, 54 & 55, Ship St , Brighton		794	72 017	251,240
1863	,, & Sussex, 163 North St , Brighton		1 165	182,286	318,412
1905	,, —Citizens P , 29, Queen's Rd , Brighton		1 733	109 750	418,831
1853	Bristol P Econ , 40, Broad St , Bristol		1 395	76,446	296,949
1850	,, & W of Eng , 9, St Stephen St , Bristol		4,827	566 310	1,547,308
1850	Burnley, 12 Grimshawe St , Burnley		28 784	1,661 466	8,372,276
1874	,, —Borough, 12, Nicholas St , Burnley		11,131	418,620	2,277,881
1850	(U)Cambridgeshire P B , 6, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge		2 312	87,130	341,543
1850	Carlisle—Cumberland Co operative B, 38, Fisher St , Carlisle		8,710	111,813	2,112,108
1898	Chatham & Dist Reliance P , 2, Military Road, Chatham		2,376	105,005	461,747
1850	Cheltenham & Gloucester, 18, Clarence St , Cheltenham		12,346	874,699	4,734,667
1861	Cheshunt P B., 126, Crossbrook St , Cheshunt, Waltham Cross		2,229	261,295	1,008,686

Established	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Address	Share Investors	Advanced on Mortgage during Year	Total Assets
	ENGLAND (*continued*)—			£	£
1869	Colchester Equit	St Peter s Ch rs, High St, Colchester	590	35 875	352 365
1866	Colne 61, Market St	Colne	2,882	42 803	590,941
1884	Coventry P Economic, 19 & 20, High St	Coventry	14 086	314 840	1,779 408
1870	Provident P, 26, Trinity Churchyard,	Coventry	3,588	93 322	530,644
1856	Darlington Equit	Church Row Market Place Darlington	6 590	251 988	1 457,181
1891	,, —Durham & Yorkshire 52,	Northgate, Darlington	2 880	101 215	514,624
1859	Derbyshire P B 7, Iron Gate	Derby	13 246	508 050	2 691,050
1866	Dewsbury & W Riding P B Mech s Instn	Church St Dewsbury	7,473	104,231	1,104 912
1858	Dudley & Dist B, 224	Market Place, Dudley	4 438	137 340	656,872
1877	Eastbourne Mut 49A	Grove Rd Eastbourne	1 932	152 509	559,626
1857	Exeter B	Upper Paul St, Exeter	1 071	54 528	332,310
1849	,, —Provident P 14	Bedford Circus Exeter	1,402	116,553	529 215
1865	Furness & S Cumberland P B 36,	Cornwallis St Barrow in Furness	3 326	135 516	748,019
1880	Grays Co op Mut P B 22	New Rd Grays	2,686	113 215	577,788
1866	Grimsby & Cleethorpes P B 37,	Bethlehem St Grimsby	931	41 836	322,495
1853	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs	Commercial St, Halifax	199,833	17,069 831	77 980 353
1854	Hanley Econ 1	Albion Sq, Hanley Stoke on Trent	1,668	106,599	401,778
1882	Harrow—Cunningham P,	Cunningham Ho Bessboro Rd Harrow	2 247	113,490	718,743
1849	Hastings P 29 & 30	Havelock Rd Hastings	6 635	583,740	2,033 910
1851	, & East Sussex, 13	Wellington Pl, Hastings	3,665	304,357	660,060
1890	Haywards Heath & Dist, P B	Lyntonville Hazelgrove Rd Haywards Heath	1 361	55,686	268,238
1853	Hinckley & Country P B, 9	Castle St Hinckley	2 721	80 635	487 836
1870	,, & S Leicestershire P B 17,	The Borough Hinckley	4,379	104,231	594 281
1865	,, P, 31,	Castle St Hinckley	3 237	65 324	446,318
1864	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs	St Peter s St Huddersfield	20 540	1 828 857	11 228,635
1876	Ipswich & Dist P B 8	Northgate St Ipswich	2,148	77 997	358 630
1849 (U)	,, & Suffolk P B 44	Upper Brook St, Ipswich	14 546	176,960	912,752
1855 (U)	, —Eastern Counties P B 13,	Queen St Ipswich	7 157	478,420	2 320,356
1877	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P 10	Grange Rd West Jarrow	1 476	61 090	391 626
1851	Keighley & Craven P B,	Cooke St, Keighley	6,536	410,433	2 985,902
1865	Kingston 6 Eden St	Kingston on Thames	1,706	83,375	342,714
1875	Leeds and Holbeck 105	Albion St Leeds	4,344	240 475	1,826,426
1848	,, P, Permanent House	The Headrow Leeds	49,834	4 098,495	16 602 952
1849	, Provincial 26	Albion St Leeds	11,100	619,425	3 504,096
1856	Leek & Moorlands 15	Stockwell St Leek	15,395	656 864	3 383 426
1862	,, United & Midlands 50	St Edward St Leek	8 519	321,377	1 918,935
1852	Leicester P, Welford Ho	Welford Place, Leicester	40,078	1,632,175	9 868,526
1875	,, Temp & Gen P 13	Belvoir St Leicester	13 526	145,246	1 778,350
1870	Lewes Co operative B, 11,	High St Lewes	3 948	154,101	754 992
1877	Liverpool Investment 67	Lord St, Liverpool	3 393	387,284	1 409,436
1927	,, —King Edward 19	Castle St Liverpool	1 062	43 045	265,307
1862	,, —Sun P B	Bella Bldgs, 36, South John St Liverpool	553	46,243	273,732
	London —'				
1874	Abbey Road, Abbey House,	Upper Baker St, N W 1	208 600	8 007 398	35 059,318
1875	Camberwell & S London 8	Camberwell Green S E 5	1,035	116,635	386,491
1878	Chelsea P, 81,	King s Road S W 3	1,298	127 555	390,629
1882	Church of Eng Temp & Gen P B 26,	King William St E C 4	6,953	586 519	2 111,882
1884	Co-operative P	New Oxford House, Hart St, W C 1	53,750	3 523,187	14 883,238
1879	Equity P 164A	Strand, W C 2	2 355	106,844	444,618
1902	Finchley 4	High St, N Finchley N 12	1,030	76,340	311,233
1863	Finsbury Dalby House 398,	City Rd, E C 1	471	68,950	272,747
1862	Fourth City, 34,	London Wall E C 2	4,283	465,577	1 582,485
1896	,, P O Mut, 181,	Queen Victoria St, E C 4	2,722	161,483	584,259
1876	Goldhawk Mut B, 17	High Rd, Chiswick W 4	3 398	164,054	734,591
1875	Hearts of Oak P 49	Oxford St, W 1	6,841	613 702	2,286,778
1852	Lambeth Boro of P 112	Westminster Bridge Rd, S E 1	1,415	114,626	591,648
1848	London P B, 11	Haymarket S W 1	301	47,361	293,361
1868	Magnet Magnet House,	Paddington Green, W 2	5,196	469,194	2,010,727
1849	National National House,	26-28, Moorgate E C 2	76,622	5,256,263	17,217,580
1863	North West District P 119	Marylebone Rd N W 1	2,746	246,362	1,040,313
1847	People s Co op P 177,	Greenwich Rd, S E 10	1,094	70,052	296,855
1848	Planet, 7	Finsbury Sq E C 2	3,010	327,045	960,184
1881	Portman, 14,	Orchard St, W 1 ..	11,127	1,334,210	3,643,341
1880	Reliance P, 25/6 Percy St,	Tottenham Court Rd, W. 1. ..	1,541	206,880	294,759
1910	Shern Hall (Meth.),	Shern Hall, Oliver Rd, W'lth'mstow, E 17	1,941	200,382	622,998
1874	Temperance P, 4,	Ludgate Hill, E C. 4	10,267	1,022,492	4,832,444

Established	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Address	Share Investors	Advanced on Mortgage during Year	Total Assets
	ENGLAND (*Continued*)—			£	£
1885	Westbourne Park P	Westbourne House, Westbourne Grove W 2	32,985	2,490,393	10,461,317
1847	Woolwich Equit	113 Powis St, S E 18	57,850	6 362,101	21 156,941
1871	Macclesfield—Cheshire	Castle St Macclesfield	4 657	291,581	857,566
1853	Manchester—National Independent P B	69, Bridge Street, Manchester	694	59,213	274,937
1870	Market Harborough	Northampton Rd, Market Harboro	5,843	126,437	790,165
1860	Nelson—Marsden, 2	Russell St Nelson	2,656	199,812	919,980
1856	Newbury P B, 62	Northbrook St, Newbury	1 408	106,711	492,064
1861	Newcastle on Tyne P 32/6	Grainger St W, Newcastle on Tyne	8 511	402,194	2,820 660
1851	,, ,	—Town, 21, Eldon Sq, Newcastle on Tyne	1,633	68,504	544,748
1863	,, ,	—Grainger P, Royal Exch Bldgs, Hood St Newcastle on Tyne	2 105	250,550	907,302
1851	,, ,	—Northern Counties P, 2, Market St, Newcastle on Tyne	6,534	306,040	2,021,171
1865	,, ,	—Percy, 6, Market St, Newcastle on Tyne	1,530	130,142	439,880
1865	, ,	—Rock P B. 14 Market St Newcastle on Tyne	13 924	561,405	2,658,600
1870	,	—Royal Arcade P, 27 Grey St, Newcastle on Tyne	814	32,847	294,495
1867	,	—St Andrews P 3 Ellison Pl Newcastle on Tyne	681	48,390	273,786
1864	,, ,,	Universal P, 7, Grey St Newcastle on Tyne	2,609	142,809	1,066,076
1863	Newcastle—N Staffs P Econ B	1 King St, Newcastle, Staffs	1,570	140,464	532,890
1869	Newport—Monmouthshire and S Wales, 1, Friars Chrs, Dock St Newport		1,576	60,348	423,806
1888	Northampton Conservative	60 Gold St Northampton	1,938	69,339	336,809
1848	Town & County B	85 Abington St, Northampton	15,854	662 929	4,797,245
1875	North Shields P	75 Howard St N Shields	2,975	76,932	564 838
1875	,, ,,	Standard P 64, Church Way, N Shields	1,688	58,819	428,595
1887	,, ,,	—Tynemouth Victoria Jub P, 1, Northumberland Pl, N Shields	1,096	39 565	298,415
1850	Nottingham, Friar Lane	Nottingham	9,053	294 845	2,216,732
1888	Old Hill—Rowley Regis & Dist B	268, Halesowen Road, Old Hill	1,551	95,270	334,170
1848	Otley & Wharfedale P Inv & B	40 Boroughgate Otley	1,045	69,662	393,618
1877	Padiham, 18, Sowerby St	Padiham, Burnley	2,261	36,605	853,984
1896	Portsmouth City of, 53, Russell St	Portsmouth	566	81,938	324,063
1850	Ramsgate—Isle of Thanet B, 46, Queen St,	Ramsgate	6 477	273,278	1,468,727
1859	Redditch B, Church Green West,	Redditch	6 017	65,845	989,586
1866	Rugby B Temple Bldgs	Rugby	4 811	163,882	633,028
1846	Scarborough 5 York Pl	Scarborough	2 981	102,977	519,547
1858	Sheerness & Gillingham P	Broadway Sheerness	9,142	192,804	922,561
1853	Skipton, 59 High St	Skipton	5,356	551,203	1,572,549
1875	South Shields Commercial P,	Barrington St, South Shields	873	83,643	369,570
1866	,, ,,	—Corporation P, 6, Saville Street, South Shields	1,363	73,372	367 389
1875	,, ,,	—Eligible P, 63, King St, South Shields	954	46 762	348,432
1850	Stroud Provt B	4, Rowcroft Stroud	1,402	86 732	288,548
1854	Sunderland—Indus and Provt P,	23, John St, Sunderland	1,850	86,027	456,666
1879	,,	Working Men s, Fawcett St, Sunderland	4,590	203,207	713,773
1868	Swindon P,	1, Commercial Rd Swindon	775	45,875	333,720
1866	Tyldesley P B,	County Bank Chrs, Chapel St, Tyldesley	1,150	60,420	334,944
1846	Wakefield, 57,	Westgate, Wakefield	8,525	346,980	1,980,876
1847	Waltham Abbey P, 5,	Church St., Waltham Abbey, Waltham Cross, Herts	1,363	130,823	689,096
1854	Warwick & Warwickshire P B.,	24, Jury St, Warwick	2,647	45,426	278,110
1849	West Bromwich, 321,	High St, W Bromwich	10,943	228,840	1,111,911
1849	Wolverhampton Freeholders P,	32, Lichfield St, Wolverhampton	6,466	197,168	1,067,268
1877	,,	& District P, 41, Lichfield St, Wolverhampton	5,136	245,001	977,280
1902	,, ,,	—S Staffs P, 34, Princess St, Wolverhampton	3,586	136,076	678,092
1859	Worcester P, 5,	Foregate St, Worcester.	5,417	110,990	656,890
	WALES				
1860	Cardiff—Principality	Principality Bdgs, 27/9, Queen Street, Cardiff	5,142	242,245	1,929,782
	SCOTLAND				
1869	Dunfermline, 10,	Cross Wynd, Dunfermline	7,174	218,735	691,838
1892	Edinburgh—Scottish Amicable,	71, George St, Edinburgh	5,751	334,867	903,349

NOTE —(U) signifies 'Unincorporated' i e formed prior to 1857 and working under the Act of 1836
P = Permanent, B = Benefit N B Where name of town is not followed by a dash — it is part of the name

Monetary Units of the World.

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Denomination.	Standard Weight	Least Current Weight	Remedy of Weight
	Grains	Grains	Grains
GOLD COINS			
*Five Pound £5	616 37239	612 500	1 00
*Two Pound £2	246 54895	245 000	0 40
Sovereign £1	123 27447	122 500	0 20
Half Sovereign 10s	61 63723	61 125	0 15
SILVER COINS			
§Crown 5s	436 36363		2 000
§Double Florin 4s	349 09090		1 678
Half Crown 2s 6d	218 18181		1 264
Florin 2s	174 54545		0 997
Shilling 1s	87 27272		0 578
Sixpence 6d	43 63636		0 346
*Groat or 4d	29 09090		0 262
Threepence 3d	21 81818		0 212
*Twopence 2d	14 54545		0 144
*Penny 1d	7 27272		0 087
BRONZE COINS			
Penny 1d	145 83333	—	2 916
Halfpenny ½d	87 50000	—	1 750
Farthing ¼d	43 75000	—	0 875

The 'Remedy' is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty fourths of alloy, fineness 916 66 or 22 carats 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half sovereign one troy ounce is therefore worth £3 17s 10½d, and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis £4 4s 11½d During 1932 the average market price of gold fluctuated in accordance with the $ sterling exchange, being 119/10 on October 15 *Bar Gold* —The "bar as purchased in the bullion market, is 400 oz troy (except for the Far East which requires 10 oz bars).

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty seven fortieths of fine silver and three fortieths of alloy fineness 925 Silver for coinage by an Amending Act (10 Geo V ch 3) consists of one half silver, one half alloy, or in millesimal fineness, 500, 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings † [Another Standard called the "New Sterling or Britannia of the fineness 11 oz 10 dwt. (958 33) is practically obsolete It is occasionally used however for high class plate]

The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last twelve years was as follows —1919 57 7/16d, 1920, 61 5/16d, 1921 36 7/8d, 1922 34 7/16d 1923 32 11/16d, 1924, 34d, 1925 32 1/8d, 1926 28 1/16d, 1927 26 3/16d., 1928, 26 1/4d, 1929, 24 7/16d 1930 17 1/4d, 1931, 14 11/16d On Oct 15 1932, the price of silver was 17 1/16d per oz

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine* In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2 10s, to express a United States price on the English system multiply the cents by 0 456

‡Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts

* Issued on special occasions

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty sixth of 12 oz Troy, 12 oz. of pure silver would be used in coining 792 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness.

The legal weight of a penny is one third, of the fpenny one fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of ounce avoirdupois, the halfpenny is one tenth in

§ Discontinued

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20

Melting of Coins —The melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited

Light Gold —Any person to whom it is tendered should break cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight, but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891 and an Order in Council of March 16 1892 light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s £1, £5 £10, £20 £50, also for £100, £200, and £1 000

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s were replaced by Bank of England notes as from November 22, 1928

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days sight They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount No charge is made for bills so drawn they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches

Legal Tender of Money —Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount, those of the higher denominations are legal tender in England and Wales only Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England Gold if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount Silver is legal tender for sums up to £2, and bronze up to 1d

British Coinage Statistics —During 1930 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 185 090,208 of which 73,847,176 were Imperial, 27 797,032 Colonial and 83,446,000 Foreign

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in —

NEW ZEALAND FALKLAND ISLANDS
FIJI GIBRALTAR ST HELENA
WEST INDIES *See also* JAMAICA *below*

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in —

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH — Special florins, shillings sixpences and three pences in silver, and pence and half pence in bronze of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs while the silver coins are of 500 fineness

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA —Silver and bronze coins bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition except that the fineness of the silver is 800 Currency Bill of 1932 provides for a florin and cent currency

BRITISH GUIANA —A special groat or fourpence

BRITISH WEST AFRICA —Silver and also "alloy metal, 2s, 1s, 6d, and 3d, One penny, one halfpenny, and one tenth penny (nickel bronze)

GUERNSEY —Eight doubles (= 1 penny) 4, 2, and 1 double

JAMAICA.—Nickel bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings

JERSEY —Special pence, halfpence, and farthings

MALTA —One-third of a farthing (bronze)

Dominion	Monetary Unit (Standard Coin)	Value: In British Currency s d	Value: Pieces to the Pound Sterling	Gold Coins	Silver and Other Subsidiary Coins
Aden	(*see* India)				
British Honduras	Gold Dollar	4 1⅓	4 867	British and United States	*Silver*—50, 25, & 10 cents *Nickel*—5 cents *Bronze*—cents [cents
British North Borneo	S S dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	...	*Silver*—100, 50, 10 and 5 *Nickel*—5, 2½, & 1 cent *Bronze*—1 cent, ¼ and ½ cent rare
§Canada	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4 867	Canadian $10 & $5, also British gold & U S $10 & $5	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents *Nickel*—5 cents *Bronze*— ents
Ceylon	Indian Rupee fixed rating	1 6	13⅓	British	*Silver*—50, 25, & 10 cents *Nickel*—5 cents *Copper*—1, ½, & ¼ cent
Cyprus	Piastre	0 1⅓	180	British	*Silver*—45, 18, 9, 4½ and 3 piastres *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre [cents
East Africa	(*see* Kenya &c)				
Hong Kong (and Labuan)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 4⅛*	14 884*	..	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 *Bronze*—1 cent
§India	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pies	1 6	13 33	British and 15 rupee piece	*Silver*—½ Rs (8 annas *Cupro Nickel* (scolloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas) *Nickel* (square) rounded corners, ⅛ R (2 annas) (scolloped) $\frac{1}{16}$ R (1 anna) *Bronze*—1 pice (¼ anna) ½ pice or 1½ pies (⅛ anna), 1 pie ($\frac{1}{12}$ anna or ⅓ pice)
Irish Free State	Saorstát Pound	20 0	1	...	*Silver*—2s 6d, 2s, 1s *Nickel*—6d, 3d *Bronze*—1d, ½d, ¼d
Kenya Tanganyika and Uganda	Shilling	1 0	20	.	*Silver*—1s, 50 cents, 100 cents = 1s *Nickel and Bronze* (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent
§Malaya	S S dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	British	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents *Nickel*—5 cents *Bronze*—1, ½, & ¼ cent
Mauritius (and Seychelles)	Indian Rupee fixed rating	1 6	13⅓	...	*Silver*—Indian Rupee, 50, 25 20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cent
Newfoundland	Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4 867	.	*Silver*—50, 20, 10 cents *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
New Zealand	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	*Silver*—2s, 1s, 6d, 3d *Bronze*—1d, ½d, ¼d
Palestine	Palestine Pound (£P) divided into 1,000 Milliemes	20 0	1	...	*Silver*—100 50 mils *Nickel-bronze*—20, 10, 5 mils *Bronze*—2, 1 mils
†Sudan	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20 6¼	975	£E1, 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2,5,10,20 piastres *Nickel*—10, 5, 2 mils *Bronze*—1, ½ mils
West Africa	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	*Silver or Alloy*—2s, 1s, 6d, 3d *Nickel* (perforated)—1d, ½d, ¼d, $\frac{1}{10}$d.

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct 15, 1932) 27$\frac{11}{16}$d per standard ounce † The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres

§ The Exchange value of the following units in 1932 (Jan 1 to Oct 15) was —Canadian, *Dollar*, max $4 28⅝ to £, min $3 750 to £, Egyptian *Pound*, max 97$\frac{7}{8}$ piastres to £, min 97$\frac{1}{16}$ piastres to £, Indian *Rupee*, max 13 40 rupees to £, min 13 21 rupees to £, Malaya, *Dollar*, max. $8 649 to £, min $8 524 to £

Exchange value of £ on Oct 15, 1932, was: £1 25 Australia, £1 0s6s5 New Zealand, £ 70378 South Africa.

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

NOTE.—Gold Standard suspended by U.K. on September 21 1931. Money Rates since that date are purely nominal.
◊ Variable with the price of silver.
* Not normally quoted on daily London Foreign Exchange Market. Quotations are marked on special application to a bank or broker.

Country and Monetary Unit	Gold Coins	Silver Coins	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency	Method of Quoting	Rate of Exchange on London		
					At Par	January to October 15 1932	
						Maximum	Minimum
			£ s d				
Abyssinia—Silver *Talari*		1, ½ ¼ ⅛ & 1/16 *Talari*	0 2 9	*	*	*	*
Albania—Albanian *Franc*		100 20 5 2 1 *Francs*	0 0 9 516	*Francs* to £	25 22	*	*
Argentina—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*, 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*	0 3 11 1/2	Pence to $	47 58*d*	40 75*d*	34 00*d*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*			0 1 8¼				
Austria—*Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*	100 and 25 *Schilling*	½, 1 and 2 *Schilling*	0 0 0 939	*Schilling* to £	34 58¼	36 50 *sch*	29 50 *sch*
Belgium—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	20 *Francs*	Nickel ½ 1, 2 and 5 *Francs*	0 0 9 516				
Belga of 5 *Francs*			0 0 6 858	*Belga* to £	35 00	27 25 *belgas*	24 13 *belgas*
Congo—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*		50 *Centimes*	0 0 9 516				
Bolivia—Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	20 10 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 1 6	*Boliviano* to £	13 33	13 35 *bols* *	13 03 *bols* *
Brazil—*Nominal*, Gold *Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos*				Pence to *Milreis*	5 89*d*	5 63*d*	3 94*d*
Actual Paper *Milreis*		500 *Reis*	0 0 5 899				
Bulgaria—*Lei* of 100 *Stotinki*		100 50 10 *Leva*	0 0 0 35	*Leva* to £	673 66	525 0 *lei*	460 0 *lev*
Chile—Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	20, 50 100 *Pesos*	5, 2, 1 *Peso*	0 0 6	(*Pesos*) $ to £	40	65 00 $	28 00 $
China—*Tael* of 100 *Cents*		No *Tael* coins	0 2 0	Sterling to *Tael*	◊		
Dollar of 100 cents		1 Dollar or 1 *Yuan*	0 1 6	Do to *Dollar*	◊		
Taels 72=Dollars 100 (Nominal)		5 10 20 50 *Cents*					
Colombia—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso* 20 and 10 *Centavos*	0 4 0	*Pesos* to £	5	4 00 *pes*	3 46 *pes*
Costa Rica—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	2 5,10,20 *Colones*	5 10 25 50 *Centesimos*	0 1 10 9	*Colones* to £	10 45		
Cuba—Gold *Peso* (=$1 U.S.)	20 10 5, 4 2 1 *Pesos*	1 *Peso* 40 20, 10 *Cents* Nickel 5 2, 1 *Cents*	*	*	*	*	
			0 4 1 32				
Czechoslovakia—*Krone*			0 0 1 46	*Kronen* to £	164 25	128 3 *kr*	113 3 *kr*
Danzig—*Danzig gulden*			0 0 9 6	*D. Gulden* to £	25	*	*
Denmark—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1 2 *Kroner* 10 & 25 *Ore*	0 1 1¼	*Kronen* to £	18 159	19 40 *kr*	18 09*kr*
Ecuador—Gold *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	25 & 50 *Sucres*	2, 1 ½ *Sucr*	0 0 9 9	*Sucres* to £	24 33	24 04 *sucres*	17 10 *sucres*
Egypt—Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	Egyptian *Pound*	2 5, 10 20 *Piastres*	1 0 6¼	*Piastres* to £	97[1]	97 5/16 *pstrs*	94 1/8 *pstrs*
	50 *Piastres*						
Estonia—*Kroon* of 100 *Sents*			0 1 1¼	*Kroon* to £	18 159	14 00 *kroon*	13 00 *kroon*
Finland—Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni*	100, 200 *Markkaa*	Nickel bronze 1 *Markka* 25 50 *Penni*	0 0 1 24	*F. Marks* to £	193 23	245 0 *f. mks*	215 0 *F. mks*
France—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	10 & 20 *Francs*	Nickel 1, 2, 5 *Francs* 20 and 50 *Centimes*	0 0 1 932	*Francs* to £	124 21	96 44 *fr*	85 44 *fr*
Algeria—Same as France			*	*	*	*	
Indo China—*Piastre* of 100 *Cents*		1 *Piastre*	0 2 0	Pence to *Piastre*	*	*	*

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—*continued.*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Rate of Exchange on London.			
				Method of Quoting.	At Par	January to October 15, 1932.	
						Maximum.	Minimum.
			£ s. d.				
France—Madagascar—Same as France.....	...	...	...	–			
Tunis—Same as France	...	...	...				
German States—*Reichsmark* of 100 *Pfennige*	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	*Marks* to £	20·43	16·00 *mks.*	14·13 *mks.*
Greece—*Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	20 *Drachmae*	1, 5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*	0 0 0·64	*Drachma* to £	375	580·00 *drch.*	260·00 *drch.*
Guatemala—Gold *Quetzal*	5, 10, 20 *Quetzals*	¼, ½, 1 *Quetzal*	0 4 1·32	*Pesos* to £	90·23	*	*
Haiti—*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*	...	*	*	*	*
Actual, Paper *Gourde*	...	...	0 0 9·87				
Honduras—*Lempira* of 100 *Centavos*	20, 10 *Lempiras*	1, 10, 50 *Cents*	0 2 0 66	*	*	*	*
Hungary—*Pengo* of 100 *Filler*	...	10 and 50 *Filler*; 1 *Pengo*	0 0 8·62	*Pengo* to £	27·82	29·50 *pen.*	20·00 *pen.*
Iraq—*Dinar* of 1,000 *Fils*.....	...	20, 50 *Fils*	1 0 0	*Dinars* to £	*	*	*
Italy—*Nominal Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	5, 10, 20 *Lire*; 20, 50 *Centesimi*	...	*Lire* to £	92·46	74·00 *lire*	66·06 *lire*
Actual, Paper *Lira*	...	...	0 0 2·6				
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	...	...	*	*	*	*
Japan—Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*	0 2 0½	Pence to *Yen*	24·58*d.*	26·5*d.*	15·5*d.*
Korea—Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*	0 2 0½	*	*	*	*
Latvia—Gold *Lat* of 100 *graschi*...	100,50,20,10 *Lats*	5, 2, 1 *Lats*·50 *graschi*	0 0 9·516	*Lats* to £	25 22½	20·00 *lats*	17·50 *lats*
Liberia—U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*	0 4 1 32	*	*	*	*
Lithuania—Gold *Litas*	...	1, 2, 5 *Litas*	0 0 4·932	*Litas* to £	48·66	38·00 *litas*	34·00 *litas*
Luxemburg—*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	...	...	0 0 9 516	*	*	*	*
Mexico—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	2, 2·5, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	2, 1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	*Pesos* to £	9·76	13·89 *pes.*	8·50 *pes.*
Monaco—*Francs* of 100 *Centimes*	20 & 100 *Francs*	...	0 0 9·516	*	*	*	*
Morocco—French Zone—*see* France.							
Spanish Zone—*see* Spain.							
Netherlands—Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins*; 10, 25 *Cents*	0 1 7·824	*Florins* to £	12·107	9·41 *fl.*	8·36 *fl.*
Java—Gold *Guilder*	5, 10 *Guilder*	¼, ½, 1 *Guilder*	0 1 7·824	*Florins* to £	12·107	9·50 *fl.*	8·35 *fl.*
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands.....	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua—Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos* ...	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 4 1·32	*Cordobas* to £	4·8665	*	*
Norway—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*	0 1 1½	*Kroner* to £	18·159	20·88 *kr.*	18·25 *kr.*
Oman—*Muhamadi* of 20 *Gaj*.....	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees	1 0 1½	*	*	*	*
Panama—Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*.....	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*	0 4 2	*	*	*	*
Paraguay—*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* ...	...	2, 1 *Peso*; 50 *Centavos*	0 4 0	*	*	*	*
Paper *Peso*	...	...	0 0 1				

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—*continued.*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Rate of Exchange on London.		
				Method of Quoting.	At Par.	January to October 25, 1932. Maximum	Minimum.
			£ s d.				
Persia—Gold *Pahlavi* (£1 St.) of 20 *Riyals*...	*Pahlavi* of 10 *Riyals* ½ *Pahlavi* of 20 *R.* *Riyal* of 100 *Dinars*	½, 1, 2, & 5 *Riyals* Nickel 5, 10, 20 *Dinars* Copper 1 & 2 *Dinars*	1 0 0	*Pahlavi* to £	*	*	*
Peru—*Sol* (= 100 *Dineros* = 1,000 *Centavos*) 10 *Soles* = former Peruvian *Libra* (£P)	½, ½, 1 *Soles*	½, ½, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*	0 1 1¼	*Soles* to £	17·38	20·00 *soles*	11·85 *soles*
Poland—Gold *Zloty* of 100 *Grosz*.....	100, 50, 20 10 *Zloty*	5, 2, 1, ½ *Zloty*	0 0 5·5	*Zloty* to £	43·38	34·00 *zloty*	30·50 *zlotv*
Portugal — *Nominal*, Gold *Escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	1, 2, 5, 10 *Escudo*	1 *Escudo*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 4 5¼	*Escudo* to £	4·50	...	...
Actual, Paper *escudo*	...	...	0 0 2¼	*Escudo* to £	110·00	110·0 *esc.*	109·75 *esc*
Macao — *Pataca* = (9 to 9·5) *Escudos* = (*approx.*) 2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	...	1 *Rupee*	0 1 6	*	*	*	*
Rumania—*Leu* of 100 *Bani*	20, 25, 50 and 100 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*	0 0 0·3	*Lei* to £	813·6	645·0 *lei*	565 0 *lei*
Salvador—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centavos*	5, 10, 20, 40 *Colon*	5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 *Centavos*	0 2 0·6	*Colons* to £	9·73	10·48 *col.*	7·78 *col.*
Paper *Peso*	...	...	0 1 3½				
Siam—Gold *Baht* of 100 *Satangs*.....	...	¼, ½, 1 *Baht*	0 1 10	Pence to *baht*	21·82d.		1d
Spain—*Peseta*.....	...	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*	0 0 9·516	*Peseta* to £	25 22½	50·38 *pes.*	39·94 *pes.*
Sweden—Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1, 2 *Kronor*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*	0 1 1½	*Kronor* to £	18·159	20·75 *kr.*	17·56 *kr.*
Switzerland—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*	0 0 9 5/16	*Francs* to £	25 22½	19·56 *fr.*	17·19 *fr.*
Turkey—Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*	0 18 0	*Piastres* to £	110	780·0 *pstr.*	690 *pstr.*
Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*.....	...	...	0 0 2·165				
United States—Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	1, 2½ 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*	0 4 1·32	*Dollars* to £	4·866	3·803$	3·355$
Philippines—*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*.....	...	1, ½ *Pesos*; 20, 10 *Centavos*	0 2 0·66	*	*	*	*
Uruguay—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	Pence to $	51*d.*	32·88*d.*	29·00*d.*
U.S.S.R.—*Nominal*, Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	...	1 *Rouble*; 50 *Kopecks* or half rouble=*poltinnik*	0 2 8⅔	*Roubles* to £1	7·35	7·374 *rbls.*	6·516 *rbls.*
Currency = *Tchervonetz*	...	...	£1 1 1⅓				
Venezuela—Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*.....	20, 25, 100 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 25, 50 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	*Bolivares* to £	25·25	27·20 *bol.*	21·75 *bol.*
Yugoslavia—*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinar*; 50 *Paras*	0 0 0·9	*Dinars* to £	276·316	270·0 *din.*	190·0 *din.*

HALL MARKS ON PLATE *

Assay Office Marks —Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices —

Assay Office	*Distinguishing Mark*
London (Goldsmiths Hall)	Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478 9 when it became crowned until 1821 since when it has been uncrowned) From 1697 1720 this mark was *not* used in London
Birmingham	Anchor
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword)
Sheffield	Crown
Edinburgh	Castle
Glasgow	Tree Fish & Bell
Dublin	Harp crowned

The Assay Offices at Bristol Exeter Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed

Makers Mark (instituted in 1363) —This is impressed by the maker and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker

Date Mark (instituted in 1478–9) —The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20 25 or 26 years In 20 year cycles (London invariably Chester alternately with 25 and Sheffield alternately with 25) the letters J V W X Y Z are omitted in 25 year cycles (Birmingham Edinburgh and Dublin and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter j is omitted from the alphabet at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26 year cycle

The Sovereign's Mark —The lion passant for silver articles only was first used in 1544 and has been in use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period 1697–1720) From 1544 9 it was crowned since then uncrowned

The Sovereign's Head —The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889 90 The duty on plate was removed in 1890 and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890

The Crown —On *gold* articles only in lieu of the lion passant on silver

Britannia —A full length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz 10 dwt of fine metal to each 10 dwt of alloy) during a short period only 1697 1720 since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities bearing the figure of Britannia with the lion's head erased and the date mark

Sterling Silver —Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz 2 dwt of fine metal to each 18 dwt of alloy

Sterling Gold —Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below —

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Pure gold, 24 c	4	4	11½	3rd Stand 15 c	2	13	1
Standard 22 c	3	17	10½	4th ditto 12 c	2	2	5¾
and ditto, 18 c	3	3	8½	5th ditto, 9 c	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr Wilfrid Cripps (author of Old English Plate) by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided

London (Goldsmiths Hall) Date Marks

From 1438 to 1936

Lombardic simple	1438–9 to	1457–8
Lombardic external cusps	1458–9 ,,	1477–8
Lombardic double cusps	1478–9 ,,	1497–8
Black letter small	1498–9 ,,	1517–8
Lombardic	1518–9 ,,	1537–8
Roman and other capitals	1538–9 ,,	1557–8
Black letter small	1558–9 ,	1577–8
Roman letter capitals	1578–9 ,	1597–8
Lombardic external cusps	1598 9 ,	1617–8
Italic letter small	1618 9 ,	1637–8
Court hand	1638–9 ,	1657–8
Black letter capitals	1658–9 ,	1677–8
Black letter small	1678–9 ,	1696–7
Court hand	1697 (From March 1697 only)	1715–6
Roman letter, capitals	1716–7 to	1735–6
Roman letter small	1736–7 ,,	1755–6

A	Old English, capitals	1756–7 to 1775–6
a	Roman letter, small.	1776–7 ,, 1795–6
A	Roman letter, capitals	1796–7 ,, 1815–6
a	Roman letter, small.	1816–7 ,, 1835–6
A	Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,, 1855–6
a	Old English small	1856–7 ,, 1875–6
A	Roman letter, capitals [A to M *square* shield N to Z as shown.]	1876–7 ,, 1895–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,, 1915–6
a	Old English, small ...	1916–7 ,, 1935–6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*:

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.	*Style.*
I.	Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI.	1307–1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625 Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830. Late Renaissance	Stuart (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	19th cent. to present time	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 347, Parts IX and X on p. 777, and "Modern" on p. 852, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (4th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Batsford.)

MARKS ON PORCELAIN

POTTERY or porcelain usually bear distinctive marks either painted on or stamped into the bottom of the article These marks may indicate the factory the potter or the decorator and in the case of Chinese or Japanese ware the dynasty at the date of manufacture In the factory at Sevres the practice of marking the date by letters was also followed and this has led to the forging of many bogus pieces The factories in Europe generally indicate the place of origin only Special knowledge is therefore required of the collector and the learned amateur notes not only the mark but the material the colouring, and the decoration of the article and frequently has to compare it with one that is unquestionably genuine The following hints will in the absence of the more learned dissertation of Mr Chaffers, serve as a guide to the ordinary possessor or purchaser

In the manufacture of porcelain, two main varieties of paste are used termed respectively hard and soft or as the French have it pate dure et pâte tendre The hard paste contains more alumina and less silica than the soft When baked it is translucent hard and sonorous on being struck it has a white milky colour and can sustain without injury sudden alternations of high and low temperature Its essential constituent is pure white kaolin a variety of clay which is exceedingly scarce in England and other parts of Europe but of comparatively common occurrence in many districts of China and Japan The soft variety has an unctuous cream like enamel and is soapy to the touch it is lighter than the other kind, and less hard (a knife will scratch it) and does not require so great a heat for solidification

The manufacture of hard and what is often considered the only true porcelain was invented by the Chinese about 180 B C and attained its greatest perfection at the beginning of the 11th century The secrets of the art were in 1221 carried over to Japan whose inhabitants soon became formidable rivals to the older makers Specimens of this eastern ware had, from a very early date occasionally found their way into Europe but no regular importation took place until the middle of the 16th century when a small settlement was formed on the Japanese coast by some enterprising traders from Portugal It was from them that the ware first received the name it now bears its translucence probably reminding them of the cowrie shell which from a supposed resemblance to the shape of a young pig, had been termed, in their language, porcellana

In 1641 the Japanese authorities, having viewed with strong disapproval the many conversions to Christianity effected by the Portuguese missionaries expelled the settlers from the island, and gave to the Dutch who could always be trusted to refrain from proselytizing, the exclusive privilege of trading with them Although the commercial industry of the Hollanders supplied England and the Continent with comparatively large quantities of the Oriental porcelain ware, the finer specimens were eagerly sought after, and, by Queen Anne's time, all classes seem to have become infected by a collecting mania The high prices they fetched naturally led to many attempts at imitation which owing to the difficulty in finding a suitable clay all resulted in more or less marked failure nothing but the inferior pate tendre being produced

The first successful experiment was made, with the kaolin from Aue in the Erzgebirge, by J F Bottcher who had accidentally gained a knowledge of its valuable properties In consequence of the discovery Augustus Elector of Saxony was induced to set up a porcelain factory near Dresden with Bottcher as director and in 1715 the latter succeeded in producing an almost perfect imitation of the hard, white porcelain of the East The most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the secret of its manufacture getting abroad but a very few years later a heavy bribe extracted it from one of the workmen and a rival factory was established at Vienna The works at Berlin Baden, and other towns in Germany all owed their origin in the same way to the dishonesty of different employés The decorations of the earlier German productions were merely imitations in blue and white of the Chinese and Japanese but towards the middle of the 18th century elaborate miniature paintings of flowers insects and copies of well known pictures became fashionable The best statuettes and groups were made between 1731 and 1756 the finest of these are in plain glazed white though many are gaily decorated and the dress richly ornamented with fine lace

Of the factories in England it is doubtful which has best claim to be termed the oldest both the Chelsea and the Bow works were established before 1750 and those of Derby and Worcester very shortly after that date Though at first confining themselves to imitations of the simple Oriental models the English makers soon attained great perfection in the German and French styles and, after the discovery of the Cornwall kaolin in 1755 their best productions ranked in every respect very little lower than the masterpieces of Dresden and Sèvres

In France a factory for the soft variety had been set up at St Cloud as early as 1695, and some excellent work was produced there In 1753 works under royal patronage were set up at Vincennes and three years later removed to Sèvres The best productions were sent out during the nine years which followed the purchase of the manufactory by Louis XV in 1760 At the end of this period the discovery of kaolin near Limoges led to a discontinuance of the manufacture of pâte tendre in favour of the more highly valued pâte dure Sevres porcelain made for use is usually painted with flowers or figure subjects on a plain white ground The purely decorative pieces have panels with pictures on a white ground surrounded by frames of gold scroll work, the main body of the piece is covered with one deep or brilliant colour

The following are the chief marks used in the more important European manufactories The description of the appearance of the various porcelains may be found useful in the detection of forgeries, spurious pieces being unfortunately almost as abundant as genuine specimens —

GERMANY—(Hard Paste).

DRESDEN —The porcelain has a cold white almost bluish, tint. The marks are always in blue

1709–1712 —The initials of Augustus Rex

1712–1720 —The wand of Æscu lapius.

1721, with intervals to present time —The crossed swords

1731–1733 —The same, with a dot between the handles

1796 1814 (Marcolini period) The same, with a star between the handles

Scratches across the mark show there is some defect in the piece

Sometimes the handles meet, and cause a slight variation in the appearance of the mark

K P M was painted in italics on pieces intended for royal use

VIENNA —The porcelain has generally, a greyish tint The usual mark is a shield, in blue

BERLIN —The porcelain closely resembles that of Dresden In 1761 the manufactory was made a royal establishment The marks are generally in blue, though a brown sceptre is occasionally found.

1751 1761 —A capital W, with two of the strokes crossing

1761 onwards —A sceptre Occasionally there are two sceptres, crossed to imitate the Dresden mark At the present day the porcelain is stamped with the Prussian eagle, encircled by the words KOENIGL PORZELLAN MANUFACTUR

ENGLAND—(Soft Paste till 1755).

CHELSEA —The porcelain is of a pure white colour, with a tint almost equal to that of the hard kind The mark is an anchor, in gold for the best in red for the second quality

BOW —The porcelain is of a fine milky white In 1750 the works received the name of New Canton and in 1775 were transferred to Derby The marks are very various, and often not distinguishable from those of Chelsea We give two varieties which generally occur in blue

DERBY —The porcelain is very transparent and of a good white colour In 1769 the proprietor of the factory W Duesbury purchased the kilns and moulds of the Chelsea works The marks are in pink violet or gold The earliest mark was an italic *D*

After 1769, the same crossed with an anchor (DERBY CHELSEA)

After 1775 the date of the first royal order, a crown with crossed daggers or a *D*, or an anchor (CROWN DERBY)

WORCESTER —The porcelain is not of a very good colour, but is tolerably transparent

The earliest mark was a W or a crescent in blue Crossed arrows and imitations of Chinese and Dresden marks are also found

FRANCE—(Soft Paste till 1770)

VINCENNES and SEVRES —The porcelain is remarkable for its creamy softness of colour The Sevres period dates from 1756 when the factory was removed thither from Vincennes

1745 1753 —Two italic *L s* crossed
1753 1756 —The same, with a letter in the centre The letters A Z denote the years 1753–77 The Sèvres period begins with D

1778–1795 —The period of double letters A A R R
1795–1800 —R F the initials of République Française

From 1800 to the present time, the mark has varied with each change of sovereign or government and is, generally, self explaining.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures The GALLON, the capacity standard wet or dry is based upon the Pound The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit with the barometer at 30 inches

Apothecaries' Weight

Measures of Weight

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈) (= 1 296 *Grammes*)
3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒi) (= 3 888 *Grammes*)
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= ℥i 1035 *Grammes*)

Measures of Capacity

60 minims (*min*) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3 552 *Millilitres*)
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2 84123 *Centilitres*)
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0 568 *Litre*)
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4 5459631 *Litres*)

The Apothecaries grain is the Avoirdupois grain and the Apothecaries ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains The Apothecaries *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram* and is spelt differently A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437 5 grains) A fluid *drachm* (54 6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*

Approximate Equivalents —
1 table spoon = ½ fluid oz 1 dessert spoon = ¼ fluid oz., 1 tea spoon = ⅛ fluid oz

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr*) = 1 pound (*lb*)
16 drams (*dr*) = 1 ounce (*oz*) (= 28 350 *Grammes*)
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0 45359243 *Kilogram*)
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6 350 *Kilograms*)
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt*) (= 12 70 *Kilograms*)
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45 359243 *Kilograms*)
4 quarters (112 lb) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt*) (= 50 8023 *Kilograms*)
20 hundredweight (2 240 lb) = 1 ton (= 1 0160 *Tonnes* or 1016 0 *Kilograms*)

Troy Weight

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt*) (= 1 5552 *Grammes*)
20 dwt = 1 ounce (= ℥i 1035 *Grammes*)

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains is the sole unit of weight The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (℥i 1035 *Grammes*) in weight There is *no* Troy POUND

Jewellers' Weight

The metric carat of 200 *milligrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb only

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0 568 *Litre*)
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1 136 *Litres*)
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4 5459631 *Litres*).
1 gallon = 277 274 cubic inches
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9 0919 *Litres*)
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3 637 *Dekalitres*)
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2 909 *Hectolitres*).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters

Measures of Length

12 inches (*in*) = 1 foot (*ft*) (= 0 30480 *Metre*)
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd*) (= 0 914399 *Metre*)
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1 8288 *Metres*)
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5 0292 *Metres*)
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links (= 20 1168 *Metres*)
10 chains = 1 furlong (= 201 168 *Metres*).
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1 760 yards (= 1 6093 3 miles = 1 league (obsolete) [*Kilometres*)

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single)

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet

A *Badminton Court* is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins deep and 5 ft high at centre

A *Polo Ground* is 300 × 160 yds

A *Football Ground* (*Association*) is 120 × 80 yds (full size) (*Rugby*) 110 × 75 yds (full size)

Birmingham Gauge

The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B G The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B G, which = 0 3964 inch and from 1 B G (35 2 inch) by units to 52 B G (0 0095 inch)

Square or Surface Measure

144 sq inches = 1 sq foot (= 9 2903 *Sq Decimetres*)
9 sq feet = 1 sq yard (= 0 836126 *Sq Metre*)
30¼ sq yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25 293 *Sq Metres*)
40 perches = 1 rood (= 0 10117 *Hectare*)
4 roods = 1 acre (= 0 40468 *Hectare*)
10 square chains = 1 acre [*metres*)
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2 5895 *Sq Kilometres*)

Dimensions of an Acre —The acre 4,840 sq yards or 220 × 22 yards The length of a side of a *square* acre is 69 57 yards an area 110 × 22 yards (or 220 × 11 yards) would be *half an acre* an area 55 × 22 yards (or 110 × 11 yards) would be *one quarter of an acre* and so on

Cubic Measure

1 728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0 028317 *Cubic metre*)
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0 764553 *Cubic metre*)

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′)
60 minutes = 1 degree (°)
30 degrees = 1 sign
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference
Diameter of circle × 3 1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × 7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3 1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × 5236 = solidity of sphere
One degree of circumference × 57 3 = radius
Diameter of cylinder × 3 1416, product by length or height gives the surface
Diameter squared × 7854 product by length or height, gives solid content

Note —A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures

Apples (Bushel) = 37 to 43 lb (average 40 lb).
Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb
Biscuits (Bag) = 112 lb
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) = 4 firkins = 224 lb
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb
" (Chest) = 200 lb
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb
(Bushel) = 80 lb
" (Chaldron) = 85 bushels
" (Ton) = 20 sacks
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb
" (Cask) = 1 cwt 28 lb
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb
" (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb
" (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb
" (Pierce) = 5 to 7 cwt
Cotton (U S Bale) = 450 to 550 lb
" (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb
" (Indian Bale) = 400 lb
(Tinnevelly) 500 lb
Currants (Carroteel) — 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb
" (Bag) = 140 lb
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb = 120 lb
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb
" (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt
Lead (Fodder) —
London and Hull = 19½ cwt
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb
Nuts (Barcelona Bag) = 126 lb
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb
(Lag of white) = 168 lb
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb
Potatoes (Sack) = 112 lb (since 1923)
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb
Rice (Bag) = 168 lb
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb
(Firkin) = 64 lb
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb
Sugar (Bag) = 112–196 lb
(Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt
(Pierce) = 7 to 9 cwt
Tar (Barrel) = 26¼ gallons
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb

Wheat Corn and Flour

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds

100 lb wheat produces 70 lb flour
100 lb flour produces 130 lb bread
A quartern loaf = 4 lb
A last of grain = 80 bushels

NOTE—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels* A quarter of English wheat is reckoned as 504 lb. weight On the Winnipeg Grain Market the standard *bushel* of oats is reckoned at 34 lb., in U S A at 32 lb

Hay and Straw

Truss of Straw 36 lb Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses
Ton of hay = 36 trusses
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles	Gals
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels)	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons a *Tierce* = 42 gallons, a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals Teneriffe = 100 gals Marsala = 93 gals Madeira and Cape = 92 gals Sherry and Lent = 108 gals *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals Claret, 46 Port 57 Sherry, 54 Madeira, 46 gallons, *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals

Bottles—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces

In the drug trade two large bottles are used —

Corbyn	=40 fluid oz	(quart)
Winchester quart	=80 "	(½ gallon)

Water

Cubic inch	=	252 458 grains
Gallon (277 274 cub in)	=	10 lb (distilled)
Cubic foot	=	62 321 lb
35 943 cubic ft (224 gals)	=	1 ton

Water for Ships Tun 210 gals, Butt 110 Puncheon 72 Barrel 36 Kilderkin 18 gals

An *Inch of Rain* on the surface of an acre (43 560 sq feet) = 3 630 cubic feet = 100 993 tons

Cisterns A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186 963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt 2 qrs 21 6 lb in addition to its own weight

Railway Gauges

In Great Britain = 4 ft 8½ in
" Ireland = 5 ft 3 in
" U S A = 4 ft 8½ in
The 4 ft 8½ in gauge is also used in Canada France Germany Netherlands Belgium Denmark Austria Hungary, Italy Switzerland Sweden and Europe in Turkey
" Australia —
N S W = 3 ft 6 in and 4 ft 8½ in
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft 3 in
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft 6 in
New Zealand = 3 ft 6 in
India = 2 ft 6 in 3 ft 3⅜ in and 5 ft 6 in
South Africa = 3 ft 6 in
Egypt = 4 ft 8½, and 3 ft 6 in
Ceylon = 5 ft 6 in
Japan = 3 ft 6 in
Spain and Portugal = 5 ft 6 in
U S S R = 5 ft 0 in
Asia Minor = 4 ft 8½ in and 3 ft 5½ in
single track of 4 ft 8½ in gauge requires 12 ft of roadway, a double track requires 23 ft of roadway

Electrical Measures

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre the gramme, and the second (C G S units), and the value of

the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	×	4¼	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9 ,,	×	4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9 ,,	×	4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ ,,	×	9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	×	6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¼ ,,	×	3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each ; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece of machine* printed *Wall Paper* is 11½ yd. long and 21 in. wide ; of *hand* printed 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd. × 18 in.

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.
108 do. do. = 1 stack.
128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide ; a Deal not more than 9 inches ; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small ...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,,	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Mercury	13·60
Aluminium.....	2·67	Milk	1·03
Basalt	2·86	Olive Oil	0·92
Beer	1·02	Petroleum	0·88
Blood	1·06	Platinum.....	21·45
Brandy	0·84	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brass	8·00	Sand, river	1·90
Chalk	1·08	,, pit	1·80
Cider	1·02	Shingle.....	1·60
Clay	1·90	Silver	10·51
Coal, Welch	1·60	Sodium	0·97
,, Newcastle	1·24	Steel	7·75
Copper	8·94	Thames ballast...	1·80
Cork	0·24	Tin	7·29
Earth	1·60	Turpentine.....	0·87
Glass.....	2·89	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood :—	
Gunpowder	0·93	Ash	0·84
Honey	1·45	Beech	0·85
Ice.	0·92	Cedar	0·61
Iridium	22·38	Cherry	0·72
Iron, cast	7·20	Ebony	1·33
,, wrought ...	7·79	Mahogany	1·06
Ivory	1·83	Oak	1·17
Lead.....	11·35	Poplar	0·38
Limestone	2·50	Walnut	0·67
Marble.....	2·70	Zinc	7·19
Marl.....	1·90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, m 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½

imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each On the East Coast of England, at places where the above mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13 200 fish They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132, 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320, 10 Thousand = 1 Last 13,200 Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half barrels of 13⅓ gallons Herring barrels or half barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland &c) is 112 lb, a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb a "box of fish" is about 90 lb a Newfoundland "box of fish" contains 100 lb, 112 lb or 128 lb, to suit the requirements of the different markets

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves The *Equator* is a great circle equally distant from the North and South Poles For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles These circles are divided into Degrees Minutes and Seconds Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England) The *Date* or *Calendar Line* is shown on p 158

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length, but, as it is a spheroid the length of a minute increases from 6 046 feet at the Equator to 6 108 feet at the Poles The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076 8 feet The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian and is thus identical with the geographical mile In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7 899 English miles The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles

Measures of Heat.

The comparisons in col 2 are of Thermometers constructed by Fahrenheit, Celsius and Reaumur *Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit* F R S (1686–1736), was born at Danzig, and lived a great part of his life in England and the Netherlands He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1724 *Anders Celsius* (1710 1744), inventor of the Centigrade thermometer, was born at Upsala, Sweden, and was for many years Professor of Astronomy at the University of Upsala *Rene Antoine Ferchault de Reaumur* (1683–1757), was born at La Rochelle, France, and became known as "The Pliny of the XVIIIth Century" on account of his work as a Natural Historian

$k = C + R + 32$

$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$ $\quad F = \frac{9}{4}R + 32$ $\quad R = \frac{4(F-32)}{9}$

$C = \frac{5(F-32)}{9}$

CONVERSION

Let F = Fahr
" C = Cent
" R = Reaum

NOTE —The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98 4° F or 37° (36 9°) C or 29 5° R, *Freezing* point = 32° F = 0° C = 0° R, *Boiling* point = 212° F = 100° C = 80° R

"*Absolute*" *Temperature* is temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C below 0° C, 459 4° below 0° F, and 218 4° below 0° R and is denoted by the letter "K."

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit Reaumur and Centigrade

Cent	Fahr	Rmr	Cent	Fahr	Rmr
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B	212B	80B	25	77	20 0
99	210 2	79 2	24	75 2	19 2
98	208 4	78 4	23	73 4	18 4
97	206 6	77 6	22	71 6	17 6
96	204 8	76 8	21	69 8	16 8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201 2	75 2	19	66 2	15 2
93	199 4	74 4	18	64 4	14 4
92	197 6	73 6	17	62 6	13 6
91	195 8	72 8	16	60 8	12 8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192 2	71 2	14	57 2	11 2
88	190 4	70 4	13	55 4	10 4
87	188 6	69 6	12	53 6	9 6
86	186 8	68 8	11	51 8	8 8
85	185	68	10	50	8 0
84	183 2	67 2	9	48 2	7 2
83	181 4	66 4	8	46 4	6 4
82	179 6	65 6	7	44 6	5 6
81	177 8	64 8	6	42 8	4 8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174 2	63	4	39 2	3 2
78	172 4	62 4	3	37 4	2 4
77	170 6	61 6	2	35 6	1 6
76	168 8	60 8	1	33 8	0 8
75	167	60	zero	32	zero
74	165 2	59 2	1	30 2	0 8
73	163 4	58 4	2	28 4	1 6
72	161 6	57 6	3	26 6	2 4
71	159 8	56 8	4	24 8	3 2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156 2	55 2	6	21 2	4 8
68	154 4	54 4	7	19 4	5 6
67	152 6	53 6	8	17 6	6 4
66	150 8	52 8	9	15 8	7 2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147 2	51 2	11	12 2	8 8
63	145 4	50 4	12	10 4	9 6
62	143 6	49 6	13	8 6	10 4
61	141 8	48 8	14	6 8	11 2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138 2	47 2	16	3 2	12 8
58	136 4	46 4	17	1 4	13 6
57	134 6	45 6	18	0 4	14 4
56	132 8	44 8	19	2 2	15 2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129 2	43 2	21	5 8	16 8
53	127 4	42 4	22	7 6	17 6
52	125 6	41 6	23	9 3	18 4
51	123 8	40 8	24	11 2	19 2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120 2	39 2	26	14 8	20 8
48	118 4	38 4	27	16 6	21 6
47	116 6	37 6	28	18 4	22 4
46	114 8	36 8	29	20 2	23 2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111 2	35 2	31	23 8	24 8
43	109 4	34 4	32	25 6	25 6
42	107 6	33 6	33	27 4	26 4
41	105 8	32 8	34	29 2	27 2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102 2	31 2	36	32 8	28 8
38	100 4	30 4	37	34 6	29 6
37	98 6	29 6	38	36 4	30 4
36	96 8	28 8	39	38 2	31 2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93 2	27 2	41	41 8	32 8
33	91 4	26 4	42	43 6	33 6
32	89 6	25 6	43	45 4	34 4
31	87 8	24 8	44	47 2	35 2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84 2	23 2	46	50 8	36 8
28	82 4	22 4	47	52 6	37 6
27	80 6	21 6	48	54 4	38 4
26	78 8	20 8	49	56 2	39 2

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 *metres*), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (= 185 *metres*). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), *i.e.*, it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. Anyone who, in an effort to terminate his watch prematurely, strikes the bell early, is accused of "warming the bell," an expression which has grown to include the doing of anything before the appointed time.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the **Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the **Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided :—

Watch.	*Bells* (in ½ hours).
Afternoon.....	noon to 4 p.m., 1 to 8.
First Dog.....	4 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 4.
†Last or §Second Dog	6 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 8.
First	8 p.m to midnight, 1 to 8.
Middle	midnight to 4 a.m., 1 to 8.
Morning	4 a.m. to 8 a.m., 1 to 8.
Forenoon.....	8 a.m. to noon, 1 to 8.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 158.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 48 knots in land (statute) miles per hour :—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
	1·1515	15	17·2727		33·3939
	2·3030	16	18·4242		34·5454
	3·4545	17	19·5757		35·6969
	4·6060	18	20·7272		36·8484
	5·7575		21·8787		38·0000
	6·9090		23·0303		39·1515
	8·0606		24·1818		40·3030
	9·2121		25·3333		41·4545
	10·3636	23	26·4848		42·6060
	11·5151	24	27·6363		43·7575
	12·6666	25	28·7878		44·9090
	13·8180	26	29·9393		46·0606
	14·9696	27	31·0908		47·2121
	16·1212	28	32·2424		48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second)= 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.Th.U. If V = cu. ft. consumed, H=declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.Th.U. per cu. ft.), P = cost of therm in pence, B=total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100{,}000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. $= B \times 1{,}000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

* *See* also p. § .

† Last =Royal Navy. Mercantile Marine.

Paper and Book Measure

Writing Paper	*Printing Paper*
24 sheets = 1 quire	516 sheets = 1 ream
20 quires = 1 ream	2 reams = 1 bundle
	5 bundles = 1 bale

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper

Foolscap	=	17 × 13½	inches
Double Foolscap		27 × 17	
Crown	=	20 × 15	
Double Crown	=	30 × 20	
Post	=	19¼ × 15½	,,
Double Post	=	31½ × 19½	,,
Double Large Post	=	33 × 21	
Sheet and ¼ Post	=	23½ × 19½	,
Demy	=	22½ × 17½	,
Double Demy	=	35 × 22½	,,
Music Demy	=	20 × 15½	,
Medium	=	23 × 18	,,
Royal	=	25 × 20	,
Super Royal	=	27½ × 20½	,,
Elephant	=	28 × 23	,
Imperial	=	30 × 22	

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown and a ream will provide 100 books the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). 'Whitaker' is printed on a rotary press 192 pages at a time the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor	=	72 × 48	inches
Antiquarian	=	53 × 31	,
Double Elephant	=	40 × 26¾	,
Grand Eagle	=	42 × 28¾	,,
Atlas	=	34 × 26	,,
Colombier	=	34½ × 23½	,,
Imperial	=	30 × 22	,,
Elephant	=	28 × 23	,,
Cartridge	=	26 × 21	,
Super Royal	=	27 × 19	,,
Royal	=	24 × 19	,,
Medium	=	23 × 17½	,
Large Post	=	21 × 16½	,
Copy or Draft	=	20 × 16	,
Demy	=	20 × 15½	,,
Post	=	19 × 15¼	,
Pinched Post	=	18½ × 14¾	
Foolscap	=	17 × 13½	
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap	=	22 × 13½	
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	24½ × 13½	
Double Foolscap	=	26½ × 16½	
Double Post	=	30½ × 19	
Double Large Post	=	33 × 21	
Double Demy	=	31 × 20	
Brief	=	16½ × 13¾	
Pott	=	15 × 12½	

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing	=	46 × 36	inches
Double Imperial	=	45 × 29	,,
Elephant	=	34 × 24	
Double Four Pound	=	31 × 21	
Imperial Cap	=	29 × 22	
Haven Cap	=	26 × 21	
Bag Cap	=	24 × 19½	
Kent Cap	=	21 × 18	

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝ × 4⅜	inches
Demy 18mo	=	5¾ × 3¾	
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾ × 4¼	
Crown 8vo	=	7½ × 5	
Large Crown 8vo	=	8 × 5¼	
Demy 8vo	=	8⅜ × 5⅝	
Medium 8vo	=	9½ × 6	
Royal 8vo	=	10 × 6¼	
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼ ×	
Imperial 8vo	=	11 × 7½	
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½ × 6¾	
Crown 4to	=	10 × 7½	
Demy 4to	=	11¼ × 8¾	
Royal 4to	=	12½ × 10	
Imperial 4to	=	15 × 11	
Crown Folio	=	15 × 10	
Demy Folio	=	17½ × 11¼	
Royal Folio	=	20 × 12½	
Music	=	14 × 10¼	

Sizes of Type

The type chiefly used in Whitaker is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3 000 letters or 600 words.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height (*type high*), which is ⅑ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth* but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each fount. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which side by side occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points = 1 inch) so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names and sizes of the various founts are —

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in Whitaker if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines and about 7 500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size the column would contain 107 lines and about 6 000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or

Pearl (5 point) 95 lines 4 370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions from chara

Ruby (5½ point) 87 lines 3 740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions from cha

Nonpareil (6 point) 75 lines 3 000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point) 64 lines 2 360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point) 58 lines, 1 970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point) 53 lines 1 590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines 1 360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point) 43 lines 1 120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point) 34 lines 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines 280 letters—

Printing is the

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS.

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The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press —

The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process, provided a sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so as to temper the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing

It is when hundreds and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred of so many, of their works, and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the limited number of their readers CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a ~~cautious~~ printer, and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have submysed (submitted) myself to translate into English the Saints of Legend,' called 'Legenda aurea' in Lati and William Earl of Arundel, sent me worshipful gentleman, promising that my said lord should, during my life, give and grant to me a yearly fee, that is to note, a buck in summer and a doe in winter,

me — and promised to take a table quantity of them — and

1 Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process
2 To substitute one word for another
3 and 24 The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one
4 To have a space put between the two words | 5 To turn a letter which has been placed upside down
6 To close the word in which a space has been improperly left
7 and 8 To take away (*dele* blot out) a superfluous letter or word
9 12 and 22 Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words or sentences
10. To have no fresh paragraph | 11 To substitute a comma for a full point or period
13. To commence a new paragraph | 14 19 21 and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation
15 To have any particular part printed in Italic
16 To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters Roman is always understood unless otherwise directed
17. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked *Stet* is the Latin for "let it stand.
18 Points out a letter which does not match with the others, a 'wrong fount'
20 and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
25 To set straight whatever may stand crooked
26 To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897

In the Metric system the standard of length is the METRE the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE Accurate copies of the Metre Kilogram and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0 39370113 inch (*mm*) (*cm*)
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3 9370113 inches (*dm*)
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1 0936143 yards
10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10 936143 yards (*dam*)
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109 36143 yards (*hm*)
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0 62137 mile (*km*)

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT

10 milligrams = 1 centigram = 0 15432 grains (*mg*) (*cg*)
10 centigrams = 1 decigram = 1 5432 ,, (*dg*)
10 decigrams = 1 gramme = 15 4323 ,, (*grm*)
10 grammes = 1 dekagram = 5 6438 drams (*dag*)
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram = 3 5274 *oz* (*hg*)
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM = 2 2046223 lb (*kg*)
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22 046223 lb
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (*q*) = 1 9684 cwt
10 quintals = 1 tonne (*t*) = 0 9842 ton

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre = 0 0704 gill (*ml*) (*cl*)
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (*dl*) = 0 17598 pint
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (*lit*) = 1 7598 pints
10 litres = 1 dekalitre = 2 1997 gals (*dal*)
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre = 2 7497 bushels (*hl*)

1 cubic cm (water) = 1 gram, 1,000 cubic cm (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton

4.—MEASURES OF LAND

100 sq metres = 1 are (*a*) = 0 0988 rood
100 ares = 1 hectare (*ha*) = 2 4711 acres
100 hectares = 1 sq kilometre = 0 38611 sq mile

NOTES.

1 hectolitre = 2 75 bushels
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1 11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal = 3 67 bushels
1 quintal per hectare = 1 49 bushels per acre
1 franc a hectolitre = 3 6*d* a bushel (par)
1 ,, a quintal = { 4 3*d* a cental (par) / 1*s* 3*d* a quarter (par)
1 franc ,, (duty) ... = 1*s* 8*d* a quarter (par)

THE UNITED STATES.

Weight—In the short ton of 2,000 lb, the Cental of 100 lb takes the place of the Cwt in the long ton There are TWO tons therefore, the long ton of 2 240 lb the short ton of 2 000 lb

Capacity—For grain the old bushel of 2,150 42 cubic inches its gallon = 268 8 cubic inches This is commonly called the Winchester bushel though really of the slightly different London standard

For liquids the old wine gallon of 231 cubic inches five sixths of the British gallon and = 58 317 8 grains of water It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289 7 grains of water = 16 6 Imperial ounces In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455 6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Australia and New Zealand—*Same as* British
Canada—*Same as* British but with *short* ton of 2,000 lb, as in U S A
Newfoundland—*Same as* British

Channel Islands

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain the *cental* of 100 lb being used as well as the *cwt* of 112 lb The *Old Island Measures* are as follows —

	Jersey	Guernsey
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= 0 44 acre	0 4 acre
Bushel	= 8 9 gallons	5 8 gallons
Pound	= 7 561 grains	7 623 grains
Cwt (104 lb)	= 112 3 lb	(100 lb) = 108 9 lb

British India

Ungul		= 0 75 inch
Guz usually 33 inches	also the yard	
Koss		= 2 000 yards
Bigha (Bengal)	usually	= 0 625 acre
Cawny (Madras)		= 1 33 ,,
Tola (rupee weight)		= 180 grains
Chittak		= 2 0571 *oz*
Seer, 16 chittak or 80 tolas		= 2 0571 lb
Maund 40 seers		= 82 284 lb
,, (Bombay)		= 27 864 lb
,, (Madras)		= 24 68 lb
Seer (Liquid)		= 1 760 pints
Candy ,,		= 500 lb
Visham = 3 lb Dangali		= 3 pints
Parah		= 15 gallons
Catty (Singapore)		= 1⅓ lb
Pikul ,,	100 catties	= 133 lb

Irish Free State—*Same as* British

Malta

The Metric System
Old Maltese Measures

1 Palmo = 10 3125 inches
8 Palmi = 1 canna = 6 ft 10½ inches
1 sq Canna = 47 26 sq feet
256 sq Canna = 1 tumulo = 6 mondelli = 12 100 sq feet
1 mondello = 10 misure
1 acre = 3 tumuli 3 mondelli, 6 misure.

Sudan—*See* Egypt

South Africa

The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists and is permissible (along with British weights and measures) in other cases In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used—*Liquid Measure* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons, half aum = 15¾ imperial gallons, anker = 7½ imperial gallons *Capacity* Muid = 3 bushels The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2 116402 acres, 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet The short ton of 2,000 lb is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain*) and is *permissive* in all countries

China

Tael weight	= 1 33 oz	Ch ih	= 1 175 feet
Catty ,,	= 1 33 lb	Chang	= 11 75 feet
Picul ,,	= 133 33 lb	Li	= 2,115 feet.
Ts un	= 1 41 inches		

Egypt

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples are legal in Egypt The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns

The Weights and Measures in common use with their British equivalents are as follows —

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)= 29 83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) = 29 53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)= 11 65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat=209 3 sq yards 1 Fed dan (=24 qirats)= 1 038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kéla = 0 454 bushel 1 Ardeb (=12 kelas) = 5 444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl = 0 99 lb 1 Oke = 2 75 lb 1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) = 99 05 lb

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb of ginned cotton = 100 lb an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes* of barley = 120 *kilogrammes* of beans = 155 *kilogramme* of maize = 140 *kilogrammes* of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes* of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*

Germany

The Metric System

Old Prussian Land Measure

Morgen (3050 sq yds or 0 63 English acre) is still in general use

Greece

1 occque	= 2 84 lb	1 livie	= 1 1 lb
1 quintal	= 132 2 lb	1 drachma	= 0 11 oz

Japan and Formosa

The Metric System from July 1 1924

Old Japanese Measures

Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11 931 inches
Ken (6 Shaku)	=	1 9884 yards
Ri	=	2 4403 miles
Square ri	=	5 9553 sq miles
Cho	=	5 423 chains
Square cho	=	2 4507 acres
Tsubo	=	3 9538 sq yards
Liquid koku	=	39 7033 gallons
Dry koku	=	4 9629 bushels
Koku of capacity	=	0 1 ton
Liquid sho	=	1 5881 quarts
Dry sho	=	0 1985 pecks
Kin (160 Momme)	=	1 3228 lb
Kwan (1000 Monmo)	=	8 2673 lb

U S S R

The Metric System from Jan 1, 1927

Old Russian Measures

Standard of length the Sajen equal to seven British feet, standard of weight the Funt = 0 90282 lb

Length

16 vershok	=	1 arshin
3 arshin	=	1 sajen
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166 66 yards (0 66383 mile).

Surface

1 sq vershok	=	3 0625 sq inches
1 sq arshin	=	5 4444 sq feet
1 sq sajen	=	5 4444 sq yards
1 sq verst	=	0 4394 sq miles

Weight

1 zolotnik	=	65 8306 grains
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth
32 loth	=	1 funt
40 funt	=	1 pood (36 1128 lb)
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz

Capacity

1 tchaika	= 0 2164 pint
1 shtoff (10 tchaikas)	= 1 0822 quarts
1 vedro (10 shtoffs)	= 2 705 British gallons
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	= 5 771 British bushels

Siam

Niu	=	0 83 inch
Rup	=	10 inches
Sen	=	44 4 yards
Roeneng	=	2 525 miles
Tael	=	936 25 Tr gr
Chang	=	2 675 lb

Turkey

Oke	= 400 drams	= 2 8264 lb
Batman	= 6 okes	= 16 958 lb
Cantar	= 44 okes	= 124 3616 lb
Cheki	= 195 okes	= 551 148 lb
Kileh		= 0 9180 bushel
Muscal (Ess of Rose)		1 5 drams = 74 171 grains
Arshin (cloth)		= 26 96 inches
Endaze		= 25 555 inches
Arshin (land)		= 29 830 inches
Deunum		= 1098 765 sq yards
Djerib (hectare)		= 2 47 acres

OLD MEASURES

Old British and Irish Measures

Hand (horses) = 4 inches

The following are obsolete —

Cubit	=	18 inches
English Ell	=	45 inches
Scottish Ell	=	37 2 inches
Scottish mile	=	1 984 yards
Irish mile	=	2 240 yards

Note The mile in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Free State is 1 760 yards as in Great Britain

Scottish acre	=	6 150 4 sq yards
Cunningham acre	=	6 250 sq yards
Irish acre	=	7 840 sq yards
Cheshire acre	=	10 240 sq yards
Hide	=	120 acres (average)
Yard of land	=	¼ of a hide

Old French Measures

Toise of 6 feet Foot = 12 789 in
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46 77 in
League 3 000 toises = 3 6 miles
Perch 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet
Arpent 100 sq perches = 1 26 acres
Pound = 7 554 grains Setier = 34 317 gallons, Boisseau (½) = 2 86 gallons Pinte = 1 76 pints

Old Hebrew Measures

Talmud Cubit = 21 914 in Egyptian Cubit = 18 24 in
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25 26 in Reed = 151 6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba 20 gerah
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6 477 British gallons
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8 362 bushels

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples.*—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centi metres		Inches	Metres		Yards	Kilo metres		Miles	Hectares		Acres	Square Kilometres		Square Miles
2·540	1	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·770	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·575	3·658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9·884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4·572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3·107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·931
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·562	9·656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·540	6	2·317
17·780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7·655	11·266	7	4·350	2·833	7	17·298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7·315	8	8·749	12·875	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22·860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9·843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·711	25·900	10	3·861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·722
76·200	30	11·811	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·132	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·681	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129·498	50	19·306
152·400	60	23·622	54·863	60	65·617	96·562	60	37·282	24·281	60	148·265	155·397	60	23·167
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172·976	181·297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·151	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207·196	80	30·889
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·421	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·361	160·936	100	62·136	40·468	100	247·108	258·995	100	38·611

Cubic Metres		Cubic Yards	Kilograms		Avoirdupois Pounds	Short Tons		Long Tons	Metric Tonnes		Long Tons	Metric Tonnes		Short Tons
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·616	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·785	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·294	3	3·924	1·361	3	6·614	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·232	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·570	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·536	5	5·512
4·587	6	7·848	2·722	6	13·228	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·247	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·772	4·082	9	19·842	10·08	9	8·032	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·921
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·161	10	9·842	9·072	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·159	9·072	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	33·60	30	26·772	30·482	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·398	22·680	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·803	50	49·211	45·359	50	55·116
45·873	60	78·477	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·545	60·963	60	59·053	54·431	60	66·139
53·519	70	91·557	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·469	71·124	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·162
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	89·60	80	71·393	81·284	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·185
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	100·80	90	80·317	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres		Pints	Litres		Gallons	U.S. Gallons (Liquid)	English Gallons (Liquid)		U.S. Bushels		English Bushels	Hectolitres per Hectare		English Bushels per Acre
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·401	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·226
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·601	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·802	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·841	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·002	5	4·165	5·158	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·822	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·831	7·221	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·760	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·114	9	15·838	40·914	9	1·980	10·804	9	7·497	9·284	9	8·725	8·084	9	10·019
5·682	10	17·598	45·460	10	2·200	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·661	20·630	20	19·389	17·964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·013	30	24·991	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·392	181·838	40	8·799	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·778	35·928	40	44·530
28·412	50	87·990	227·298	50	10·999	60·022	50	41·652	51·576	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·982	61·891	60	58·167	53·892	60	66·794
39·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58·312	72·206	70	67·861	62·874	70	77·927
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·642	82·521	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·142	90	158·382	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·192
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d	½d	¾d	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d	10d	11d	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1¼	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 1¾	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
56	1 2¼	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
57	1 2½	2 5	3 8¼	4 11	9 10	14 9	19 8	24 7	29 6	34 5	39 4	44 3	49 2	54 1	59
58	1 2¾	2 5½	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
59	1 3	2 6	3 9¾	5 1	10 2	15 3	20 4	25 5	30 6	35 7	40 8	45 9	50 10	55 11	61
60	1 3¼	2 6½	3 10½	5 2	10 4	15 6	20 8	26 0	31 0	36 4	41 8	46 6	51 8	56 10	62
61	1 3½	2 7	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
62	1 3¾	2 7½	4 0	5 4	10 8	16 0	21 4	26 8	32 0	37 4	42 8	48 0	53 4	58 8	64
63	1 4	2 8	4 0¾	5 5	10 10	16 3	21 8	27 1	32 6	38 0	43 4	48 9	54 2	59 7	65
64	1 4¼	2 8½	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
65	1 4½	2 9	4 2¼	5 7	11 2	16 9	22 4	28 0	33 6	39 1	44 8	50 3	55 10	61 5	67
66	1 4¾	2 9½	4 3	5 8	11 4	17 0	22 8	28 4	34 0	39 8	45 4	51 0	56 8	62 4	68
67	1 5	2 10	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
68	1 5¼	2 10½	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
69	1 5½	2 11	4 5¼	5 11	11 10	17 9	23 8	29 7	35 6	41 5	47 4	53 3	59 2	65 1	71
70	1 5¾	2 11½	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
71	1 6	3 0	4 6¾	6 1	12 2	18 3	24 4	30 5	36 6	42 7	48 8	54 9	60 10	66 11	73
72	1 6¼	3 0½	4 7½	6 2	12 4	18 6	24 8	31 0	37 0	43 2	49 4	55 6	61 8	67 10	74
73	1 6½	3 1	4 8¼	6 3	12 6	18 9	25 0	31 3	37 6	43 9	50 0	56 3	62 6	68 9	75
74	1 6¾	3 1½	4 9	6 4	12 8	19 0	25 4	31 8	38 0	44 4	50 8	57 0	63 4	69 8	76
75	1 7	3 2	4 9¾	6 5	12 10	19 3	25 8	32 1	38 6	45 0	51 4	57 9	64 2	70 7	77
76	1 7¼	3 2½	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
77	1 7½	3 3	4 11¼	6 7	13 2	19 9	26 4	33 0	39 6	46 1	52 8	59 3	65 10	72 5	79
78	1 7¾	3 3½	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
79	1 8	3 4	5 0¾	6 9	13 6	20 3	27 0	33 9	40 6	47 3	54 0	60 9	67 6	74 3	81
80	1 8¼	3 4½	5 1½	6 10	13 8	20 6	27 4	34 2	41 0	47 10	54 8	61 6	68 4	75 2	82
81	1 8½	3 5	5 2¼	6 11	13 10	20 9	27 8	34 7	41 6	48 5	55 4	62 3	69 2	76 1	83
82	1 8¾	3 5½	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
83	1 9	3 6	5 3¾	7 1	14 2	21 3	28 4	35 5	42 6	49 7	56 8	63 9	70 10	77 11	85
84	1 9¼	3 6½	5 4½	7 2	14 4	21 6	28 8	36 0	43 0	50 2	57 4	64 6	71 8	78 10	86
85	1 9½	3 7	5 5¼	7 3	14 6	21 9	29 0	36 3	43 6	50 9	58 0	65 3	72 6	79 9	87
86	1 9¾	3 7½	5 6	7 4	14 8	22 0	29 4	36 8	44 0	51 4	58 8	66 0	73 4	80 8	88
87	1 10	3 8	5 6¾	7 5	14 10	22 3	29 8	37 1	44 6	51 11	59 4	66 9	74 2	81 7	89
88	1 10¼	3 8½	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
89	1 10½	3 9	5 8¼	7 7	15 2	22 9	30 4	38 0	45 6	53 1	60 8	68 3	75 10	83 5	91
90	1 10¾	3 9½	5 9	7 8	15 4	23 0	30 8	38 4	46 0	53 8	61 4	69 0	76 8	84 4	92
91	1 11	3 10	5 9¾	7 9	15 6	23 3	31 0	38 9	46 6	54 3	62 0	69 9	77 6	85 3	93
92	1 11¼	3 10½	5 10½	7 10	15 8	23 6	31 4	39 2	47 0	54 10	62 8	70 6	78 4	86 2	94
93	1 11½	3 11	5 11¼	7 11	15 10	23 9	31 8	39 7	47 6	55 5	63 4	71 3	79 2	87 1	95
94	1 11¾	3 11½	5 11¾	7 12	16 0	24 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	56 0	64 0	72 0	80 0	88 0	96
95	1 12	3 12	6 0	8 0	16 4	24 6	32 8	40 10	49 0	57 2	65 4	73 6	81 8	89 10	97
96	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	98
97	2 0¼	4 0½	6 1½	8 1	16 10	25 3	33 8	42 1	50 6	59 1	67 8	76 3	84 10	93 5	99
98	2 0½	4 1	6 2¼	8 2	17 0	25 6	34 0	42 6	51 0	59 6	68 0	76 6	85 0	93 6	100

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples —To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s 0d look in the column headed 2½ Pr Ct for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent) is £4 6s 11d Similarly shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent, if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14s 3d per cent, while 5 per cent shares at £97 yield £5 2s. 7d per cent

Return Per Cent	2½ Pr Ct	2¾ Pr Ct	3 Pr Ct	3¼ Pr Ct	3½ Pr Ct	4 Pr Ct	4½ Pr Ct	5 Pr Ct	5½ Pr Ct	6 Pr Ct	7 Pr Ct	7½ Pr Ct	8 Pr Ct	9 Pr Ct	10 Pr Ct
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¼	114	123⁷/₈	133¼	152¼	171¼	190¼	209½	228	266-,	285¾	304⁷/₈	342⅞	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⁷/₈	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260 ,	279⅓	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅝	100	109	118	127½	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104⅓	113	121⅔	139	156¼	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¾	89⅞	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¼	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¼	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅛	85½	92¾	99¼	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅔	159	185¼	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84⅓	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅛	73½	79⅔	85¼	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171¼	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126¼	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59¼	64½	69¼	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118¼	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¼	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63⅓	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¼	48⅛	52½	56¼	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42⅛	46¼	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40,	44⅞	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅙	43⅛	47	50¾	54,	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅙	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅙	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¼	51⅓	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅝	39⅜	43	46½	50⅙	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅝	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅙	37½	41	44½	47⅝	54⅝	61½	68⅓	75⅙	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53¼	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30½	33⅞	37	40	43⅙	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¼	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28½	31⅙	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62½	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅝	28½	31	33½	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅝	62	72½	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47
1	97	96	95	94	93
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 80
53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
		IN PERPETUITY			
	33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100 interest being reckoned at 4 per cent ANSWER.—19 14 years purchase or £1 914

EXAMPLE 2. A man aged 54 in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net wishes to commute that for a present payment interest being reckoned at 5 per cent How much will he receive ANSWER. Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q v*) it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years, and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent is worth 11 27 years purchase The present payment required would therefore be £1 127 *approximately*

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog Mile	French Kilom	German Geog Mile	Russian Verst	Austrian Mile	Dutch Lue	Norwegian Mile	Swedish Mil	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile	1 000	0 868	1 609	0 217	1 508	0 212	0 289	0 142	0 151	0 213	0 335
English Geog Mile	1 153	1 000	1 855	0 250	1 738	0 245	0 333	0 164	0 169	0 246	0 386
Kilometre	0 621	0 540	1 000	0 135	0 937	0 132	0 180	0 088	0 094	0 133	0 208
German Geog Mile	4 610	4 000	7 420	1 000	6 953	0 978	1 333	0 657	0 694	0 985	1 543
Russian Verst	0 663	0 575	1 067	0 144	1 000	0 141	0 192	0 094	0 100	0 142	0 222
Austrian Mile	4 714	4 089	7 586	1 022	7 112	1 000	1 363	0 672	0 710	1 006	1 578
Dutch Lue	3 458	3 000	5 565	0 750	5 215	0 734	1 000	0 493	0 520	0 738	1 157
Norwegian Mile	7 021	6 091	11 299	1 523	10 589	1 489	2 035	1 000	1 057	1 499	2 350
Swedish Mile	6 644	5 764	10 692	1 441	10 019	1 409	1 921	0 948	1 000	1 419	2 224
Danish Mile	4 682	4 062	7 536	1 016	7 078	0 994	1 354	0 667	0 705	1 000	1 567
Swiss Stunde	2 987	2 592	4 808	0 648	4 505	0 634	0 864	0 425	0 449	0 638	1 000

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

SUMS needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1 000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent, repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5s annually for that period, and would then be extinguished

Years	3½ per Ct			4 per Ct			4½ per Ct			5 per Ct			5½ per Ct.			6 per Ct			6½ per Ct		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
5	22	2	11½	22	9	3	22	15	7	23	1	11½	23	8	4¼	23	14	9½	24	1	3¼
10	12	0	5¼	12	6	7	12	12	9	12	19	0	13	5	4	13	11	8¾	13	18	2½
15	8	13	7¼	8	19	10½	9	6	2¾	9	12	8¼	9	19	3	10	5	11	10	12	8½
20	7	0	8¼	7	7	2	7	13	9	8	0	5¼	8	7	4¼	8	14	4½	9	1	6¼
25	6	1	4¼	6	8	0¾	6	14	10½	7	1	10¼	7	9	1¾	7	16	5½	8	3	11½
30	5	8	9	5	15	8	6	2	9½	6	10	1¼	6	17	7¼	7	5	3½	7	13	1¼
35	5	0	0	5	7	1¼	5	14	6½	6	2	1¼	6	9	11½	6	17	11½	7	6	1½
40	4	13	7¼	5	1	0½	5	8	8¼	5	16	6¾	6	4	7¾	6	12	11	7	1	4¼
45	4	8	11	4	16	6¼	5	4	4¼	5	12	6¼	6	0	10¼	6	9	4¾	6	18	1½
50	4	5	3¼	4	13	1¼	5	1	2½	5	9	6¼	5	18	1½	6	6	10¾	6	15	10
55	4	2	5	4	10	5½	4	18	9¼	5	7	4	5	16	1¼	6	5	1	6	14	2½
60	4	0	2¼	4	8	4¼	4	16	11	5	5	8	5	14	7¼	6	3	9	6	13	0½
65	3	18	4½	4	6	9¼	4	15	5½	5	4	4½	5	13	6	6	2	9¼	6	12	2½
70	3	16	11	4	5	5¼	4	14	4	5	3	4¼	5	12	7¼	6	2	0¾	6	11	7¼
75	3	15	8¼	4	4	5½	4	13	5¼	5	2	7¾	5	12	0¼	6	1	6½	6	11	2
80	3	14	9¼	4	3	7½	4	12	9	5	2	0¾	5	11	6½	6	1	1¾	6	10	10¾

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL

BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS

THE following are the rates charged by certain first class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies, to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e g*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5*s* 2*d* on Midsummer Day, 1923 and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all, for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11*s* 8*d*, and so on This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired

Yrs	Prem			Yrs	Prem		Yrs	Prem		Yrs	Prem	
	£	s	d		£	s d.		£	s d		s	d
10	8	9	4	25	2	13 3	40	1	5 9	55	14	3
11	7	11	7	26	2	10 4	41	1	4 8	56	13	9
12	6	16	9	27	2	7 8	42	1	3 8	57	13	3
13	6	4	3	28	2	5 2	43	1	2 8	58	12	9
14	5	13	7	29	2	2 11	44	1	1 9	59	12	4
15	5	4	4	30	2	0 9	45	1	0 11	60	11	11
16	4	16	4	31	1	18 10	46	1	0 1	61	11	5
17	4	9	2	32	1	16 11	47	0	19 4	62	11	1
18	4	2	11	33	1	15 3	48	0	18 7	63	10	8
19	3	17	3	34	1	13 7	49	0	17 10	64	10	4
20	3	12	3	35	1	12 1	50	0	17 2	65	9	11
21	3	7	8	36	1	10 8	51	0	16 6	66	9	7
22	3	3	7	37	1	9 4	52	0	15 11	67	9	3
23	2	19	10	38	1	8 0	53	0	15 4	68	9	0
24	2	16	4	39	1	6 10	54	0	14 9	69	8	8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there

THE WALKER'S MAXIMS

(From *The Times*, April 9, 1930)

Two rules the walker must obey
If he would reach his home to day—
On Roadway always keep the Right
On Footpath just the op po site

G BUCKSTON BROWNE.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA

1 *Two steamships meeting*

When both side lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED

2 *Two steamships passing*

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a head!

3 *Two steamships crossing*

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear,
To act as judgment says is proper —
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her

But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer s starboard light of GREEN,
There s not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out,
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

	Pence		Pence		Shilling	Pence		Shilling	Pence
.001	¼	.026	6¼	.050	1	0	.075	1	6
.002	½	.027	6½	.051	1	0¼	.076	1	6¼
.003	¾	.028	6¾	.052	1	0½	.077	1	6½
.004	1	.029	7	.053	1	0¾	.078	1	6¾
.005	1¼	.030	7¼	.054	1	1	.079	1	7
.006	1½	.031	7½	.055	1	1¼	.080	1	7¼
.007	1¾	.032	7¾	.056	1	1½	.081	1	7½
.008	2	.033	8	.057	1	1¾	.082	1	7¾
.009	2¼	.034	8¼	.058	1	2	.083	1	8
.010	2½	.035	8½	.059	1	2¼	.084	1	8¼
.011	2¾	.036	8¾	.060	1	2½	.085	1	8½
.013	3	.038	9	.061	1	2¾	.086	1	8¾
.014	3¼	.039	9¼	.063	1	3	.088	1	9
.015	3½	.040	9½	.064	1	3¼	.089	1	9¼
.016	3¾	.041	9¾	.065	1	3½	.090	1	9½
.017	4	.043	10	.066	1	3¾	.091	1	9¾
.018	4¼	.043	10¼	.067	1	4	.092	1	10
.019	4½	.044	10½	.068	1	4¼	.093	1	10¼
.020	4¾	.045	10¾	.069	1	4½	.094	1	10½
.021	5	.046	11	.070	1	4¾	.095	1	10¾
.022	5¼	.047	11¼	.071	1	5	.096	1	11
.023	5½	.018	11½	.072	1	5¼	.097	1	11¼
.024	5¾	.019	11 4	.073	1	5½	.098	1	11½
.025	6			.074	1	5¾	.099	1	11¾

Shillings		Shillings		Examples		
				s	d	
.050 =	1 0	.450 =	9 0	.300 =	6	0
.063 =	1 3	.500 =	10 0	.045 =	0	10¼
.100 =	2 0	.525 =	10 6	.345 =	6	10¾
.125 =	2 6	.550 =	11 0	.800 =	16	0
.150 =	3 0	.600 =	12 0	.098 =	1	11½
.200 =	4 0	.650 =	13 0	.898 =	17	11½
.250 =	5 0	.700 =	14 0			
.300 =	6 0	.750 =	15 0			
.350 =	7 0	.800 =	16 0			
.375 =	7 6	.850 =	17 0			
.400 =	8 0	.900 =	18 0			

PRICE OF THE FUNDS 1 20, 1931 AND 1932

	Dec 31 1930	Nov 3 1931	Nov 2 1932
2½% Consols ...	44 4	56	78¼
4% Consols		85¼	109 18
5% War Loan	82 16	96¼	117
4% Funding	68	86¼	109¾
3½% Conversion		75¼	100¾
4% Victory Bonds	72¼	93	109¼
3% Local Loans Stock	50 7/8	62¼	91
Bank of England Stock	165	245	330
5% Corp of London Stock	85	101	116
5% L C C Stock	85¼	101	113
4% Port of Lond 'B Stk	62½	79	104

BRITISH DOMINION SECURITIES

	Nov 3 1930	Nov 3 1931	Nov 2 1932
Australia 6% (1932 42)	90	88¼	101
Australia 5% (1934 45)	75½	78	106
Canada 4% (1940–60)	94	85½	104
Cape 3½% (1929–49)	86 2	79½	100
Gold Coast 6% (1945 70)	110	102½	111
Kenya 5% (1948 58)	104½	98½	114
N S W 5% (1935 55)	75	71	108
New Zealand 4% (1943 63)	88	75½	104
Nigeria 5% (1947 57)	104¼	98¼	113
Queensland 5% (1940–60)	76	71½	104
S Africa 5/ (1945 75)	103¼	98½	111
S Aust 5% (1945 75)	75½	73½	106
S Rhod 5% (1934 49)	103	98½	103
Tasmania 3½% (1940)	75½	59½	99½
Victoria 5% (1945 75)	75½	69¼	106
W Aust 5% (1945 75)	75½	73½	106

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS

Month	1914			1931			1932		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
January	73	0	0	57	17	2	55	6	9
February	76	6	3	56	14	1	55	16	5
March	75	2	6	56	14	5	59	14	0
April	75	15	0	57	12	2	60	11	0
May	74	15	0	59	12	7	63	9	11
June	74	5	0	59	18	4	64	4	9
July	74	16	3	59	9	10	72	4	7
August	No price			57	13	3	71	6	2
September	,,			55	12	1	72	17	8
October	,,			55	10	6	75	14	3
November	,,			54	6	9			
December	,,			53	2	3			

THE BANK RATE

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent

Month	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January	4 35	5	4 5	4 5	5	3	6
February	3	5	4 5	5 3	4 6	3	5 64
March	3	5	4 5	5 5	3 9	3	4
April	3	4 8	4 5	5 5	3 5	3	3 3
May	3	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	2 7	2 7
June	3	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	2 5	2 5
July	3 19	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	2 8	2
August	5 87	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	4 5	2
September	5	4 5	4 5	5 7	3	5 0	2
October	5	4 5	4 5	6 5	3	6	2
November	5	4 5	4 5	5 8	3	6	—
December	5	4 5	4 5	5 2	3	6	—
Year	4·03	4 6	4 5	5 5	3 4	4 0	—

CALCULATED EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (extracted from the Registrar General's Return for England and Wales) is based upon the Census of 1921, and deaths for 1920-21-22 (English Life Table No 9).

AGE	Of 100 000 Born the Number Surviving at the End of each Year of Life		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life)		AGE	Of 100 000 Born the Number Surviving at the End of each Year of Life		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
0	100,000	100,000	55 62	59 58	54	66,243	71,239	18 43	20 61
1	91,004	93,058	60 07	62 99	55	65,161	70,360	17 73	19 86
2	88,875	91,069	60 50	63 35	56	64,017	69 432	17 04	19 12
3	87,942	90,167	60 14	62 98	57	62,814	68,458	16 35	18 38
4	87,370	89,599	59 53	62 38	58	61,550	67,435	15 68	17 65
5	86,955	89 182	58 81	61 67	59	60,217	66,354	15 01	16 93
6	86 592	88,804	58 05	60 93	60	58,804	65 202	14 36	16 22
7	86 300	88,508	57 25	60 13	61	57 298	63,965	13 73	15 53
8	86 062	88 273	56 41	59 29	62	55 691	62 634	13 11	14 85
9	85 864	88 079	55 53	58 42	63	53 980	61,202	12 51	14 18
10	85 693	87,909	54 64	57 53	64	52,166	59,666	11 93	13 53
11	85 538	87,751	53 74	56 63	65	50 255	58,027	11 36	12 90
12	85 390	87 593	52 84	55 74	66	48,257	56,291	10 81	12 29
13	85 241	87,429	51 93	54 84	67	46,183	54,464	10 27	11 68
14	85,084	87,254	51 02	53 95	68	44,037	52,545	9 75	11 09
15	84,915	87,067	50 12	53 06	69	41 819	50,528	9 24	10 51
16	84,730	86,869	49 23	52 18	70	39,526	48,401	8 75	9 95
17	84,522	86 658	48 35	51 31	71	37,156	46,152	8 27	9 41
18	84,287	86,432	47 48	50 44	72	34,712	43 777	7 82	8 90
19	84,027	86,191	46 63	49 58	73	32,208	41,282	7 39	8 40
20	83,748	85,938	45 78	48 73	74	29,664	38,682	6 98	7 93
21	83,456	85,675	44 94	47 87	75	27,107	36,002	6 59	7 49
22	83,153	85,404	44 10	47 02	76	24,565	33,268	6 22	7 06
23	82,842	85,126	43 27	46 18	77	22,061	30,504	5 87	6 66
24	82,525	84,843	42 43	45 33	78	19,622	27,736	5 54	6 27
25	82,202	84,553	41 60	44 48	79	17,272	24,991	5 22	5 90
26	81,875	84,257	40 76	43 64	80	15,035	22 295	4 93	5 56
27	81,547	83,955	39 92	42 79	81	12,930	19 672	4 65	5 23
28	81,218	83,649	39 08	41 95	82	10,973	17 145	4 39	4 93
29	80,887	83,337	38 24	41 10	83	9,181	14 745	4 15	4 65
30	80,549	83,019	37 40	40 26	84	7,568	12 505	3 92	4 39
31	80,199	82,694	36 56	39 41	85	6,144	10 456	3 72	4 16
32	79,834	82,362	35 72	38 57	86	4,917	8 630	3 52	3 93
33	79,452	82,021	34 89	37 73	87	3,875	7 024	3 33	3 72
34	79,052	81,672	34 07	36 89	88	3,004	5 632	3 15	3 51
35	78,634	81,314	33 25	36 05	89	2,288	4 444	2 98	3 32
36	78,199	80,947	32 43	35 21	90	1,710	3 447	2 82	3 13
37	77,749	80,571	31 61	34 37	91	1,253	2 625	2 66	2 95
38	77,283	80,186	30 80	33 53	92	898 2	1 960	2 51	2 79
39	76,798	79,790	29 99	32 70	93	629 2	1,433	2 37	2 63
40	76,294	79,381	29 19	31 86	94	430 1	1,024	2 24	2 47
41	75,769	78,959	28 39	31 03	95	286 3	714	2 12	2 33
42	75,222	78,522	27 59	30 20	96	185 3	485	2 00	2 20
43	74,652	78,070	26 79	29 37	97	116 4	320 3	1 89	2 07
44	74,057	77,600	26 01	28 55	98	70 8	205 3	1 78	1 95
45	73,436	77,109	25 22	27 73	99	41 6	127 4	1 68	1 84
46	72,789	76,594	24 44	26 91	100	23 6	76 4	1 59	1 73
47	72,118	76,053	23 66	26 10	101	12 9	44 1	1 50	1 63
48	71,420	75,484	22 89	25 29	102	6 7	24 5	1 42	1 53
49	70,689	74,883	22 12	24 49	103	3 3	13 0	1 34	1 44
50	69,916	74,246	21 36	23 69	104	1 6	6 6	1 27	1 36
51	69,092	73,567	20 61	22 91	105	0 7	3 2	1 20	1 28
52	68,208	72,841	19 87	22 13	106	—	1 5	—	1 20
53	67,259	72,066	19 14	21 36	107	—	0 7	—	1 12

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, CENSUS BY CENSUS

Males	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	Excess of 1921 over 1871 (fifty years)	Females	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	Excess of 1921 over 1871 fifty years
Age							Years	Age							Years
0	40 4	43 4	43 2	45 9	51 6	55 5	14 1	0	43 5	46 6	46 7	49 8	55 4	59 5	16 0
5	49 8	52 0	51 8	54 1	57 2	58 8	9 0	5	51 9	54 0	54 1	56 7	59 9	61 7	9 8
10	46 7	48 6	48 1	50 1	53 1	54 7	8 0	10	48 8	50 6	50 4	52 9	55 9	57 5	8 7
15	42 7	44 4	43 7	45 7	48 6	50 2	7 5	15	44 8	46 4	46 0	48 5	51 4	53 1	8 3
20	38 9	40 3	39 5	41 5	44 2	45 8	6 9	20	41 1	42 4	41 9	44 3	47 1	48 7	7 6
25	35 4	36 5	35 6	37 4	40 0	41 6	6 2	25	37 5	38 6	37 9	40 1	42 8	44 5	7 0
35	28 7	29 1	28 0	29 5	31 7	33 3	4 6	35	30 8	31 4	30 3	32 0	34 4	36 1	5 3
45	22 3	22 4	21 1	22 3	23 9	25 3	3 0	45	24 1	24 4	23 2	24 5	26 3	27 8	3 7
55	16 1	16 0	15 0	15 9	16 9	17 8	1 ,	55	17 3	17 5	16 3	17 5	18 9	19 9	2 6
65	10 5	10 5	9 7	10 4	11 0	11 4	0 9	65	11 2	11 5	10 6	11 4	12 4	12 9	1 7
75	6 0	6 1	5 7	6 1	6 4	6 6	0 6	75	6 5	6 7	6 2	6 8	7 3	7 5	1 0
85	3 2	3 3	3 1	3 4	3 6	3 7	0 5	85	3 5	3 6	3 4	3 7	4 1	4 1	0 6

The 1921 Census in Scotland showed longevity both of males and females less than England and Wales at all ages ranging from 2 54 years and 3 23 years at birth to fractions of a year at later ages but while at every age women's longevity exceeds that of men in Scotland the excess is much less marked than in England

In Ireland up to 1911 when the last Census was taken of the whole country as one the longevity of males up to 25 and over 85 years was less than in England but between ages 25 and 85 was greater than in England Of females the Irish longevity was consistently less than that of England except for the ages 55 to 75 when they exceeded the English averages The Census taken in Northern Ireland in 1926 after 15 years interval and five years later than the English Census showed remarkable improvements over that of 1911 as regards longevity and again high figures for males of 55 and over were repeated though less prominently England having improved in the decade of years 1911 1921

TABLE FOR CONVERTING AN AREA WHICH IS SHEWN DECIMALLY INTO ROODS POLES AND SQUARE YARDS AND CONVERSELY FOR SHEWING AN AREA IN DECIMAL PARTS OF AN ACRE.

	Poles	Sq Yds		Poles	Sq Yds		Poles	Sq Yds		Poles	Sq Yds
001	0	5	026	4	5	051	8	5	076	12	5
002	0	10	027	4	10	052	8	10	077	12	10
003	0	15	028	4	15	053	8	15	078	12	15
004	0	20	029	4	20	054	8	20	079	12	20
005	0	25	030	4	25	055	8	25	080	12	25
00625	1	0	03125	5	0	05625	9	0	08125	13	0
007	1	5	032	5	5	057	9	5	082	13	5
008	1	10	033	5	10	058	9	10	083	13	10
009	1	15	034	5	15	059	9	15	084	13	15
010	1	20	035	5	20	060	9	20	085	13	20
011	1	25	036	5	25	061	9	25	086	13	25
0125	2	0	0375	6	0	0625	10	0	0875	14	0
014	2	5	039	6	5	064	10	5	089	14	5
015	2	10	040	6	10	065	10	10	090	14	10
016	2	15	041	6	15	066	10	15	091	14	15
017	2	20	042	6	20	067	10	20	092	14	20
018	2	25	043	6	25	068	10	25	093	14	25
01875	3	0	04375	7	0	06875	11	0	09375	15	0
020	3	5	045	7	5	070	11	5	095	15	5
021	3	10	046	7	10	071	11	10	096	15	10
022	3	15	047	7	15	072	11	15	097	15	15
023	3	20	048	7	20	073	11	20	098	15	20
024	3	25	049	7	25	074	11	25	099	15	25
025	4	0	050	8	0	075	12	0	100	16	0

Roods	Poles
100	0 16
200	0 32
300	1 8
400	1 24
500	2 0
600	2 16
700	2 32
800	3 8
900	3 24

Example —An Area is shewn as 10 861

Acres		A	R	P	Sq Yds
0 800	=	0	3	8	0
0 061	=	0	0	9	25
Therefore 10 861	=	10	3	17	25

Conversely —An Area is A 6 R 1 P 15 Sq Yds 10

	A	R.	P	Sq Yds	
	0	2	8	0	= 0 300
	0	0	7	10	= 0 046
Therefore	6	1	15	10	= 6 346

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY

Showing the simple interest on £100 in *pence* for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*

Days	One Quarter Per Cent	One Half Per Cent	One Per Cent	Two Per Cent	Two and a Half Per Cent	Three Per Cent	Four Per Cent	Five Per Cent	Six Per Cent
	d	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*
1	0 0.164	0 329	0 658	1 315	1 644	1 973	2 630	3 288	3 945
2	0 329	0 658	1 315	2 630	3 288	3 945	5 260	6 575	7 890
3	0 493	0 986	1 973	3 945	4 932	5 918	7 890	9 863	11 835
4	0 658	1 315	2 630	5 260	6 575	7 890	10 521	13 151	15 781
5	0 822	1 644	3 288	6 575	8 219	9 863	13 151	16 438	19 726
6	0 986	1 973	3 945	7 890	9 863	11 836	15 781	19 726	23 671
7	1 151	2 301	4 603	9 205	11 507	13 808	18 411	23 014	27 616
8	1 315	2 630	5 260	10 521	13 151	15 781	21 041	26 301	31 562
9	1 479	2 959	5 918	11 836	14 795	17 753	23 671	29 589	35 507
10	1 644	3 288	6 575	13 151	16 438	19 726	26 301	32 877	39 452
20	3 288	6 575	13 151	26 301	32 877	39 452	52 603	65 753	78 904
30	4 932	9 863	19 726	39 452	49 315	59 178	78 904	98 630	118 356
40	6 575	13 151	26 301	52 603	65 753	78 904	105 205	131 507	157 808
50	8 219	16 438	32 877	65 753	82 192	98 630	131 507	164 384	197 260
60	9 863	19 726	39 452	78 904	98 630	118 356	157 808	197 260	236 712
70	11 507	23 014	46 027	92 055	115 068	138 082	184 110	230 137	276 164
80	13 151	26 301	52 603	105 205	131 507	157 808	210 411	263 014	315 616
90	14 795	29 589	59 178	118 356	147 945	177 534	236 712	295 890	355 068
100	16 438	32 877	65 753	131 507	164 384	197 260	263 013	328 767	394 521
200	32 877	65 753	131 507	263 014	328 767	394 521	526 027	657 534	789 041
300	49 315	98 630	197 260	394 521	493 151	591 781	789 041	986 301	1183 562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s	s d	s d	s d	£ s	£ s d	s d	s d	£ s	£ s d	s d	s d
0 10	0 10 0	2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8 0	4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6 0	7 0	1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5 2	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0¼
2 0	3 4 0	9 0	1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5¼	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6 0	9¼	0 1	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6 4	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6¼	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2 0	11¼	0 1 4	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0¼	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7 4	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3¼
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7¼	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6¼	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4¼
4 4	7 0	1 7¼	0 2 4	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7¼	0 4 11¾
4 10	7 6	1 8 4	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8¼	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5¼	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3¼	14 0	1 3 4	5 4¼	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4¼	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¼	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¾	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9 4	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9½	1 12 10¼
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr	2½ Per Ct	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6 388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10·802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16 627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17 677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26 870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34 158	36·459	38 950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·932	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4590	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3 0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6 7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4 7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7 9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3 3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35 012.

TWENTY-THREE LARGEST WILLS, 1931–32.

Earl of Inchcape, *d.* May 23, 1932	£2,124,706	Lord Merthyr of Senghenydd, *d.* Mar. 20, 1932	556,159
H. Morrison, D.L., J.P., *d.* Mar. 15, 1932	1,856,418	Sir T. J. Lipton, Bart., *d* Oct. 2, 1931	556,068
T. L. Boyd, *d.* Oct. 7, 1931 (Prov.)	1,522,496	Major R. B. Loder, *d.* Oct. 28, 1931	547,299
F. H. Cook, C.I.E., *d.* Dec. 25, 1931	1,054,769	Mrs. J. E. Caulfield, *d.* Apr. 26, 1932	546,597
Sir W. R. D. White, *d.* Dec. 6, 1931	928,646	Lt.-Col. E. S. Halford, *d.* May 2, 1932	530,317
Sir T. P. Latham, *d.* Oct. 26, 1931 (Prov.)	764,049	Col. Sir J. Rutherford, Bart., *d.* Feb. 26, 1932	528,556
J. E. Prestwick, *d.* Mar. 25, 1932	763,795	R. J. Corballis, J.P., *d.* Sept. 23, 1931	500,711
Major J. A. Coats, *d.* June 30, 1932	726,653	J. Cory, J.P., *d.* Dec. 20, 1932	500,000
R. Turner, J.P., *d.* Dec. 5, 1931	662,778	Hon. F. G. Wynn, *d.* Jan. 20, 1932	499,985
R. F. Bolitho, *d.* Jan. 20, 1932	624,912	Earl of Listowel, *d.* Nov. 16, 1931	480,003
H. Watt, *d.* May 4, 1932	618,464	A. S. Bowlby, *d.* Aug. 12, 1932	455,857
W. Russell, C.B., M.A., D.C.L., *d.* Dec. 9, 1931	583,837		

Aspinall, John Bridge, the City Remembrancer, aged 54 —*June* 21

Atkinson, John Baron former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary aged 87 —*March* 13

Baring, Brig General the Hon Everard C V O C B E Chairman of Southern Railway Company aged 66 —*May* 7

Bethell Admiral the Hon Sir Alexander Edward G C M G K C B naval commander in the War aged 76 — *June* 13

Brennan, Louis inventor of dirigible torpedo aged 79 — *Jan* 19

Brentford Rt Hon William Joynson Hicks P C 1st Viscount former Home Secretary aged 66 — *June* 8

Briand Aristide the great French statesman eleven times Prime Minister of the Republic aged 69 —*March* 7

Bruce Major General Sir David K C B F R S tropical disease research worker aged 76 — *Nov* 27 1931

Cheyne Sir William Watson, Bt K C M G, an assistant of Lister and eminent surgeon aged 79 —*April* 19

Clarke Capt Sir Arthur Wellesley K C V O K B E Elder Brother of Trinity House aged 75 — *Jan* 28

Clarke General Sir Charles Mansfield Bt G C B G C V O, distinguished soldier, aged 92 — *April* 22

Cole Lieut Col Sir Henry Walter George C V O C S I C B E, organiser of British exhibitions aged 66 — *Sept* 30

Collins Arthur Pelham former manager of Drury Lane Theatre aged 66 *Jan* 13

Cook, Arthur James general secretary of Miners Federation aged 46 *Nov* 2 1931

Corcoran Sir John Arthur, K B E C B Director of National Union of Manufacturers aged 69 —*Feb* 18

Dance Sir George dramatist and theatrical director aged 67 *Oct* 22

Davis, Tom B, theatrical producer, aged 64 *Dec* 14 1931

de Bunsen Rt Hon Sir Maurice W F Bt G C M G, G C V O C B, Ambassador in Vienna in 1914 aged 80 —*Feb* 21

Delamain Lieut General Sir Walter Smelair K C B K C M G, D S O, one of Kut defenders aged 70 — *March* 6

Delamere Hugh Cholmondeley 3rd Baron pioneer of British work in Kenya Colony aged 61 *Nov* 13 1931

Denman Sir Arthur Clerk of Assize for South Eastern Circuit aged 74 —*Dec* 15 1931

de Villiers Rt Hon Jacob, Chief Justice of South Africa aged 61 — *Sept* 16

Dickinson Goldsworthy Lowes philosopher and author aged 69 — *Aug* 3

Doumer Paul President of the French Republic (assassinated) aged 75 —*May* 7

Duckham Sir Arthur McDougall G B E, K C B prominent industrial leader aged 51 —*Feb* 14

Dudley William Humble Ward C V O G C M G, G C B, Earl of former Viceroy of Ireland aged 65 — *June* 29

Dumont Alberto Santos, pioneer of dirigible balloons aged 59 — *July* 23

Feilding Maj General Sir Geoffrey Percy Thynne K C B, K C V O C M G, D S O Guards Commander during the war, aged 66 — *Oct* 21

Ferguson Sir John, K B E, M P for Twickenham aged 62 — *July* 17

Ford, Very Rev Hon George Bridges Justice D D, Dean of York aged 56 —*March* 27

Foster, Rt Hon Sir George Eulas, G C M G Canadian statesman, aged 84 —*Dec* 30 1931

Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K B E, distinguished accountant, aged 49 —*June* 26

Gatacre Major General Sir John K C B, survivor of Indian Mutiny aged 91 — *July* 14

Geddes Sir Patrick, biologist and town planning expert aged 78 *April* 16

Gibbon Rev James Morgan distinguished Congregational Minister aged 76 —*March* 14

Gibbs Hon Vicary banker and antiquary aged 78 —*Jan* 13

Gill Arthur Edmund former Metropolitan Police Magistrate aged 68 *May* 18

Girouard Col Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill K C M G D S O great railway engineer aged 65 — *Sept* 26

Gore Rt Rev Charles D D former Bishop of Worcester Birmingham and Oxford aged 88 — *Jan* 17

Graham Rt Hon William Labour economist and former President of Board of Trade aged 44 — *Jan* —

Grahame Kenneth, Author of The Golden Age aged 73 — *July* 6

Graves Alfred Perceval Author of Father O'Flynn aged 85 —*Dec* 27 1931

Gregory Lady Irish playwright and poet aged 73 —*May* 22

Greiffenhagen Maurice R A portraitist and illustrator aged 69 *Dec* 26 1931

Hadow Sir Frederick Austen C V O former Chief Commissioner of Indian Railways aged 58 —*May* 11

Hall Lieut Col Sir Frederick Bt K B E D S O M P for Dulwich aged 67 —*April* 28

Hall Sir William Clarke Metropolitan magistrate since 1913 aged 66 —*Oct* 28

Harris George Robert Canning Harris Baron G C S I G C I E C B veteran cricketer and former Governor of Bombay, aged 81 *March* 24

Hedgcock Walter former musical director of Crystal Palace, aged 68 — *July* 28

Henderson, Admiral Sir Reginald Friend G C B, father of Australian Navy, aged 85 — *July* 12

Hewins Professor William Albert Samuel champion of Tariff Reform aged 66 —*Nov* 16 1931

Hume, Fergus author of Mystery of a Hansom Cab aged 73 —*July* 12

Im Thurn Sir Everard K C M G, K B E, Colonial Governor and explorer aged 80 — *Oct* 8

Inchcape, James Lyle Mackay, G C S I G C M G, K C F, 1st Earl of, great shipowner, aged 79 — *May* 23

Innes, Edward Alfred Mitchell, K C, Chairman of Bar Council aged 68 —*March* 6

James, Rev Dr Herbert Armitage C H President of St John's College, Oxford, aged 87 — *Nov* 15, 1931

Jusserand Jean Adrien Antoine Jules, French diplomatist, aged 77 — *July* 18

Kilbracken, Arthur Godley, 1st Baron, G C B, prominent civil servant, aged 85 —*June* 27

Knight, Rt Rev Samuel Kushbaum, D D, Bishop of Jarrow, aged 64 —*May* 9

Knox, Rt Hon Sir Adrian, K C M G, former Chief Justice of Australia aged 68 —*April* 26

Larking Capt Albert C B E Secretary of Early Closing Association aged 74 —*April* 6

Legge, Sir Thomas Morison C B E, M D, former Senior Medical Officer of Factories, aged 69 — *May* 7

Lewis, Col Isaac Newton inventor of Lewis gun aged 73 — *Nov 9 1931*
Lockwood William formerly famous demon bowler aged 64 — *April 26*
Low Sir Sidney James Mark journalist and historian aged 74 — *Jan 13*
Luce Admiral John CB commanded H M S *Glasgow* at Coronel, aged 62 — *Sept 22*
Macartney Sir Melvyn distinguished architect and surveyor of St Paul's aged 79 — *Oct 28*
Mckinnel Norman versatile actor aged 62 — *March 29*
Maclean Rt Hon Sir David KBE M P President of Board of Education aged 68 — *June 15*
Mcnamara Rt Hon Thomas James P C LL D former Liberal Minister aged 70 *Dec 3 1931*
McPherson Hon Sir William Murray KBE former Premier of Victoria aged 67 — *July 26*
MacVeagh Jeremiah former Nationalist M P and wit aged 62 — *April 17*
Mallet Sir Bernard KCB former Registrar General aged 73 — *Oct 28*
Manning Brig Gen Sir William Henry CCMG KBE CB former Governor of Nyasaland Jamaica and Ceylon aged 68 — *Jan 1*
Manoel Dom former King of Portugal aged 42 — *July 2*
Marjoribanks Edward Conservative M P and biographer aged 32 — *April 2*
Marjoribanks Sir George John KCVO chairman of Coutts's Bank aged 75 — *Nov 11 1931*
Maxse, Leopold James distinguished writer and editor of National Review aged 68 — *Jan 22*
Methuen Field Marshal Paul 1st Baron CCB GCMG GCVO, famous leader in South African campaign aged 87 — *Oct 30*
Mills, Sir William patentee of Mills bomb aged 76 — *Jan 7*
Millward, Miss Jessie noted actress of Victorian reign aged 70 — *July 11*
Newall Dame Bertha Surtees DBE former Mistress of Girton College aged 54 — *Jan 20*
Nicholson Sir Arthur William KCB former House of Commons official aged 80 *March 30*
Nicholson Admiral Sir William KCB naval torpedo expert aged 68 — *Jan 9*
Nield Rt Hon Sir Herbert PC KC Recorder of York and former Conservative M P aged 69 — *Oct 11*
O'Connor, Rt Hon Sir James former Irish Lord Justice aged 59 — *Dec 29 1931*
Ottley Rear Admiral Sir Charles Langdale KCMG CB MVO former Secretary of Imperial Defence Committee aged 74 — *Sept 24*
Parker Rt Hon Sir Gilbert PC Bt Canadian novelist and politician aged 69 — *Sept 6*
Pau General Paul Marie César Gerald distinguished French soldier aged 83 — *Jan 2*
Peyton General Sir William Eliot KCB KCVO DSO distinguished soldier who enlisted as trooper aged 65 — *Nov 14 1931*
Phillips Miss Marion DSC Chief Woman Officer of Labour Party aged 50 — *Jan 23*
Plumer Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow GCB GCMG GCVO GBE 1st Viscount, great war leader aged 75 *July 16*
Plunkett Rt Hon Sir Horace Curzon PC KCVO great Irishman aged 77 — *March 27*
Pretyman Rt Hon Ernest George PC former Civil Lord of the Admiralty aged 72 — *Nov 26 1931*
Pyke Sir William Robert Bt Lord Mayor of London in 1925–6 aged 85 — *March 30*
Randall Harry veteran music hall comedian aged 72 — *May 18*
Redmond, Capt William Archer, DSO member of Dail Eireann and former Nationalist M P, aged 45 — *April 17*
Reeves Hon William Pember former High Commissioner of New Zealand aged 75 — *May 15*
Richards Rt Hon Thomas PC, leader of South Wales miners aged 72 — *Nov 7 1931*
Rogan Lieut Col John Mackenzie CVO former musical director of the Brigade of Guards aged 76 — *Feb 10*
Ross Sir Ronald KCB KCMG, discoverer of malaria absorbing mosquitoes, aged 75 — *Sept 16*
Roxburghe Henry John Innes Ker KT MVO 8th Duke of Chancellor of Order of the Thistle aged 56 — *Sept 29*
Rutherford C I Sir John Bt former M P and race horse owner aged 77 — *Feb 26*
Scott Charles Prestwich governing director of Manchester Guardian aged 85 — *Jan 1*
Short Eustace aeronaut and seaplane designer aged 62 — *April 8*
Simson Sir Henry John Forbes KCVO eminent obstetrician aged 59 — *Sept 13*
Slatin Rudolf Carlyn Slatin Pasha GCVO KCMG former administrator in the Sudan aged 75 — *Oct 4*
Smith Sir Sydney Armitage KBE CB Treasury financial expert aged 56 — *Oct 31*
Somerset Lt Hon Lord Henry Richard Charles PC aged 82 — *Oct 10*
Somerville Sir William KBE, D Sc pioneer professor of agriculture aged 71 — *Feb 17*
Sousa John Philip, American conductor and composer aged 77 — *March 6*
Speyer Sir Edgar Bt whose naturalisation was revoked during the war aged 69 — *Feb 16*
Stephen, Sir Herbert Bt notable legal authority aged 75 — *Oct 23*
Stewart Sir Charles John KBE the first Public Trustee aged 81 — *Sept 4*
Strachey Giles Lytton noted biographer of Victorians aged 51 — *Jan 21*
Sutcliffe Halliwell Yorkshire novelist aged 61 — *Jan 14*
Sykes Henry Dugdale LL B Shakespearean scholar aged 58 — *May 5*
Terry Dennis Neilson actor manager and producer aged 36 — *July 14*
Thomas Albert Director of International Labour Office aged 53 — *May 7*
Threlfall Sir Richard CBE, F R S notable chemist and engineer aged 70 — *July 10*
Thring Sir Arthur Theodore KCB former Clerk of the Parliaments aged 72 — *April 17*
Wallace Edgar novelist and playwright aged 56 — *Feb 10*
Warre Herbert noted actor aged 74 — *Jan 31*
Watkins Herbert George the Arctic explorer, aged 35 — *Aug 20*
Wenlock Arthur Lawley GCIF GCSI sixth and last Baron former Colonial Governor aged 71 *Jan 14*
White Sir Herbert Thirkell KCIF, former Lieut Gov of Burma aged 76 — *Dec 27 1931*
Whyte Paymaster Rear Admiral Sir William Marcus Beresford KCB first Paymaster Director General Royal Navy aged 68 — *July 13*
Willcocks Sir William KCMG great engineer and designer of Assuan Dam aged 80 — *July 28*
Woods Right Rev Frank Theodore D D Bishop of Winchester aged 58 — *Feb 27*
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez, Bt, pioneer of high speed vessels aged 90 — *Jan 24*

THE BRITISH ISLES

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1931) Nov 3** The King received South African Rugby team at Buckingham Palace **4** Prince of Wales visited port and docks of Liverpool and presided over banquet of Honourable Company of Master Mariners **5** Indian Round Table Conference delegates were among guests of King and Queen at tea party at Buckingham Palace **10** King opened new Parliament in State **11** Owing to cold weather the King did not attend Armistice Day ceremony at the Cenotaph his wreath being laid by Prince of Wales In evening King, Queen and Prince were present at British Legion Festival of Remembrance at Albert Hall **16** Dissolution Honours consisted of viscounty for Mr Snowden baronies for Sir Robert Newman and Sir Martin Conway and Knighthoods for Mr G M Gillett and Mr J C Watson **27** Prince of Wales inaugurated Burma Round Table Conference to evolve new constitution for Burma **Dec 2** Prince of Wales confined to his bed with slight chill **4** The Queen also suffering from a cold **11** Prince of Wales announced that annual distribution by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was £294,000 **16** Addressing the Travel Association, the Prince of Wales said travel and trade were international and it was only by free exchange of goods, services and visits that Britain and the world could live in comfort peace and mutual understanding Queen opened Salvation Army women's hostel in Whitechapel **22** King and Queen went to Sandringham for Christmas **24** Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, Duke of Gloucester and Prince George joined them Majesties at Sandringham for Christmas **(1932) Jan 1** Princess Mary received title of "Princess Royal" in New Year Honours which included viscounty for Lord Sankey and five baronies **5** Prince George suffering from a chill **13** Crown Prince of Ethiopia visited King and Queen **15** Prince George visited the Clyde and inspected factories and works **16** Prince of Wales fulfilled several engagements at Swansea **27** Addressing the Youth Rally organised by National Council of Social Service at Albert Hall Prince of Wales appealed to the nation for a greater spirit of unselfish and adventurous helpfulness and for a fight against depression and apathy **Feb 8** Duke of Connaught left Sidmouth for the south of France **11** The King visited Prime Minister in nursing home **14** King and Queen inspected the French Art Exhibition at Burlington House **22** Duke of York at British Industries Fair dinner urged industry to give young men a chance **Mar 1** Duke of York began three days tour of industrial Lancashire, visiting Stockport Manchester Bury, Rochdale and Bolton **10** Prince of Wales unveiled in Royal Gallery of House of Lords memorial to peers and officers of that House and their sons who fell in the war King and Queen gave afternoon party at Buckingham Palace **11** Duke of York began tour of industrial works in Huddersfield area **13** King received Mr MacDonald after his rest **24** For first time for 250 years the King in person distributed the Royal Maundy in Westminster Abbey **April 14** Prince of Wales was present at Pilgrims dinner to Mr Mellon, new American Ambassador **18** King and Queen attended wedding at Westminster Abbey of Lord Hyde and Hon. Marion Glyn. **22** King and Queen saw training of troops at Aldershot **23** Prince of Wales opened new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford on Avon King and Queen witnessed the Cup Final at Wembley **27** Prince of Wales speaking at Newcastle reaffirmed his appeal for personal service to help our fellow men **May 5** Duke of Connaught returned to London from the Riviera **8** King and Queen paid private visit to Royal Academy **11** King and Queen held first Court of the Season **12** Second Court held **15** Duke of York addressed British Legion conference at Portsmouth **19** Duke of Connaught, at Olympia, by electricity laid Stone of Dedication of Freemasons Hospital and Nurses' Home at Ravenscourt Park **20** Prince of Wales addressing Sales Managers Association said Buy British campaign should be accompanied by well planned and persistent effort to Sell British at home and abroad **24** Prince received Miss Earhart American trans Atlantic aviator **26** King and Queen attended concert in aid of Musicians Benevolent Fund at Albert Hall **30** They were present at music hall Command Performance at Palladium **June 1** Their Majesties saw the Derby at Epsom **3** King's birthday honours included viscounty for Lord Buckmaster and baronies for Sir Robert Hutchison and Mr H N Gladstone With the Queen His Majesty drove to Epsom to see the Oaks **4** King took salute at Trooping the Colour **8** His Majesty unveiled memorial to Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London and dined with King George and Queen Mary **14** King and Queen attended Ascot Meeting Princess Beatrice successfully underwent operation for cataract **23** Third Court of the Season **24** Prince of Wales unveiled the Warriors' Chapel, near Unknown Warrior's tomb in Westminster Abbey Fourth and last Court held **25** Duke of York attended R A F Display at Hendon **27** The King went to Lords to see Test Match between England and India **30** Prince of Wales in speech read by Prince George owing to his brother's slight illness at dinner to Ottawa Conference delegates said every effort should be made to put heart into the world **July 2** Ex King Manoel of Portugal died suddenly at his home at Twickenham **11** King, Prince of Wales and Prince George joined Home Fleet at Weymouth on royal yacht **12** Prince of Wales while flying out at sea, sent message to the Fleet from the King who on deck of H M S *Nelson* took salute of detachments of officers and men **14** King took the Home Fleet into action in mimic battle, and congratulated whole personnel on their efficiency and keenness **15** His Majesty returned to London **19** King who was accompanied by the Queen, opened new Lambeth Bridge and drove across it **20** Duke of Connaught represented the King at burial of Lord Plumer by side of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey Second stage in operation for removal of cataract from Princess Beatrice's right eye successfully performed **21** Their Majesties gave garden party at Buckingham Palace **25** Duchess of York suffering from slight chill **26** King and Queen went to Cowes staying on the Royal yacht **28** Prince of Wales attended centenary dinner of British Medical Association at Albert Hall. Lady May Abel Smith, the Queen's niece, gave

birth to daughter at Kensington Palace **28** King sailed *Britannia*, which won Royal Albert Yacht Club's race **Aug 1** *Britannia* with the King aboard, won race at Royal London Yacht Club regatta **3** Duke of York visited his camp of boys at Southwold and spent night under canvas **8** King and Queen returned to London from Cowes **13** Prince of Wales and Prince George flew from Venice and joined the Mediterranean Fleet at Corfu, boarding *Queen Elizabeth* **14** Duke and Duchess of York attended celebration of 800th anniversary of foundation of Fountains Abbey **15** Prince of Wales and Prince George inspected number of ships **18** They arrived at Malta with the Fleet **22** King and Queen, after staying at Harewood House arrived at Balmoral Castle **Sept 8** Bad weather prevented King and Queen from attending the Braemar Gathering but Duke and Duchess of York were present **14** Prince of Wales returned home **22** He left Croydon by air for Copenhagen **30** Prince George left Croydon for Stockholm **Oct 12** Duke and Duchess of York received honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Glasgow University **13** Prince George arrived back at Croydon **15** Prince of Wales arrived home after brief stay in Amsterdam Queen visited Norfolk Hospital and opened Queen Alexander Memorial Nurses Home **25** Duke of Connaught went to Sidmouth for first part of the winter Prince George elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn **27** Princess Ingrid of Sweden arrived in England by air from Brussels **28** Prince of Wales opened new bridge across the Severn at Worcester

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament *see* pp 256 260)

(1931) Nov 3 Sir Austen Chamberlain resigned any claim he might have to a post in new Government in favour of younger man New Parliament met and re elected Capt E A Fitz Roy as Speaker **4** Sir Herbert Samuel appointed leader of Liberal Parliamentary Party in place of Mr Lloyd George **5** New Cabinet of 20 Ministers was announced Mr Neville Chamberlain becoming Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir John Simon Foreign Secretary, and Mr Runciman President of Board of Trade **9** Prime Minister at Guildhall Banquet asked for City's confidence in new Government and said the £ would be stabilised on definite basis as soon as practicable **19** Mr Lloyd George left England for health voyage to Ceylon **20** First anti dumping Order was issued few hours after passage of bill authorising the duties, 50 per cent tariff being placed on long list of foreign goods **25** The new tariffs came into force Viscount Snowden introduced in House of Lords **26** Mr MacDonald entertained to dinner by Scotsmen in London and told stories of his hardships as a youth **30** Second anti dumping order issued **Dec 1** Indian Round Table Conference ended, Prime Minister announcing the Government's policy This included plan for an All India Federation and responsibility for Central and Provincial Legislatures with safeguards during a transitional period **3** Government obtained majority of 326 after debate on its India policy in House of Commons **4** Speaking at Aberdeen, Mr Baldwin declared that result of election was a national and not a party victory **5** Gandhi left England on his way home **8** Chancellor of Exchequer announced suspension of valuation of land for land tax purposes **10** It was announced that work on new Cunard liner being built at Clyde bank was to be suspended over 3 000 men being affected Labour vote of censure defeated in Commons by 439 to 44 **17** Third anti dumping order included cotton piece goods **29** First list of fruit and vegetables to bear import duties was issued **30** Home Secretary visited Dartmoor Prison **(1932) Jan. 7** Majority report of Licensing Commission recommended creation of Commission with power to reduce number of public houses more rapid reduction of licences, general closing time and special hotel and restaurant licences Mr Lloyd George arrived home **8** Death of Mr William Graham **12** Burma Round Table Conference in London concluded after Mr MacDonald had expressed Government's readiness to set up new constitution if Burmese people voted in favour of separation from India **22** Cabinet found it impossible to reach a unanimous conclusion on the tariff recommended by Committee on the Balance of Trade but to maintain national unity Ministers unable to support conclusions of majority of their colleagues were given liberty to speak and vote as they wished instead of resigning Ministers concerned were Sir Herbert Samuel Sir Donald Maclean Sir Archibald Sinclair and Lord Snowden and they accepted compromise **25** Sir William Jowitt resigned office of Attorney General and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Inskip Sir Boyd Merriman becoming Solicitor General **Feb. 3** Operation performed on Prime Minister's left eye in private hospital **9** Conservative majority in bye election in South Croydon fell from 30 722 to 9 937 In New Forest majority was reduced from 28 414 to 18 192 **11** Import Duties Bill imposing 10 per cent tariff on nearly all imported goods issued **14** Prime Minister ordered three weeks complete rest **23** Attempts by unemployed to enter House of Commons were frustrated **March 1** Sir George May appointed chairman and Sir Sydney Chapman and Sir Allan Powell members of Import Duties Advisory Committee **2** Mr Chamberlain announced Britain was paying to United States £30 000 000 of £40 000 000 borrowed in preceding August to support the pound He also stated restrictions on export of capital abroad had been withdrawn **7** Naval Estimates showed reduction of £1 128 000 and Army Estimates one of £3 442 000 **12** Prime Minister returned to London after holiday at Newquay, his left eye being in satisfactory condition but still needing rest **16** Mr Lloyd George made his first speech since his illness and reaffirmed his Free Trade principles **17** He took his seat in House of Commons **31** Financial year closed with Budget surplus of £364 000 notwithstanding that only £12 750 000 instead of £23 000 000 was taken from Dollar Exchange Account **April 3** M Tardieu French Premier arrived in London to discuss European problems with British Ministers **4** Discussions on Danubian States war debts and disarmaments between the two Premiers concluded **6** Four Power Conference to consider economic crisis in the Danubian States opened in London representatives of Britain, France Italy and Germany being present **8** Conference ended without result **15** Mr Chamberlain declined offer by Lady Houston of £200 000 towards cost of national

defence **19** Announced that condition of Prime Minister's right eye had not been maintained and he was ordered to rest his eyes for three hours a day **21** Treasury Order issued based on Advisory Committee's recommendations placed additional duties of from 5 to 20 per cent on large variety of manufactured goods entering Britain and 33⅓ per cent tariff on semi finished steel for three months Labour candidate Mr Arthur Greenwood gained Wakefield by majority of 344 **28** Capt Cunningham Reid unofficial Conservative defeated official Conservative in Marylebone by 1 013 National Liberal Conference at Clacton carried resolution reaffirming its Free Trade principles **29** The Conference proclaimed independence of Liberal Party and freedom from any obligation to support Government's policy **May 5** Operation successfully performed on Prime Minister's right eye **13** King visited Mr MacDonald at his nursing home **25** Mr Lloyd George addressed Welsh Liberals at Llandudno **June 3** After conference with Iron and steel trade representatives Import Duties Advisory Board extended 33¹ per cent duties until the industry was reorganised by a national committee which was formed **15** Sir Donald Maclean President of Board of Education died suddenly **17** Mr Lloyd George in first speech in present Parliament supported Government's attitude on Irish trouble **30** Chancellor of Exchequer announced gigantic conversion scheme to reduce £2 000 000 000 of 5 per cent War Loan into 3½ per cent stock **July 7** Mr Baldwin in Commons announced Britain's disarmament proposals and declared they were inspired by same purpose as those of President Hoover although they differed in some respects **10** Mr MacDonald greeted with enthusiasm on his return from Lausanne **12** Liberal National Council formed by Sir John Simon's supporters **13** Sir John Simon announced that declaration to preserve spirit illustrated at Lausanne and to apply it to other problems had been signed by Britain and France Delegates to Ottawa Conference left Southampton **14.** Italy and Belgium announced their adherence to the declaration arising out of Lausanne **15.** Lord Irwin appointed President of Board of Education **27.** Labour captured Wednesbury from the Conservatives **Aug. 8.** Treasury Orders made permanent the duties on luxury fruits flowers and vegetables **17.** Sir Arthur Salter's Rail and Road Transport Committee recommended higher taxation of commercial motor vehicles and regulation of licences to enforce payment of reasonable wages and good conditions **22.** Report of Lord Bridgeman's Committee contained criticism of the Post Office recommending abolition of the secretariat and substitution by Board of practical departmental chiefs and that Treasury should receive fixed contribution instead of all the profits **26.** Ottawa delegates arrived back in London and were greeted by Mr MacDonald and other Ministers **30.** Treasury announced intention to repay on Dec 1 the 4½ per cent War Loan and 4½ per cent Treasury Bonds amounting to over £153 000 000 **Sept. 9.** By repaying loan to France Britain discharged all the foreign credits obtained during the crisis **16.** Conservatives retained Twickenham, but majority fell from 25 398 to 4,807 **18.** Britain issued statement on Germany's arms claim declaring no countenance could be given to disregard of Treaty obligations **20.** Prime Minister's daughter Dr Joan MacDonald, married to Dr Alstair Mackinnon at Wendover reception being held at Chequers **28.** Viscount Snowden Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Arthur Sinclair resigned from Cabinet with eight junior Liberal Ministers owing to Ottawa decisions Sir John Simon and his followers continued to support the Government Sir John Gilmour appointed Home Secretary Mr Walter Elliot Minister of Agriculture and Sir Godfrey Collins Scottish Secretary **29.** Mr Baldwin combined offices of Lord President and Lord Privy Seal and Mr Hore Belisha became Financial Secretary to the Treasury **30.** Officially announced that of the £2 085 000 000 of 5 per cent War Loan only 8 per cent (£125 000 000) would have to be repaid in cash proving huge success of conversion scheme Ban on new issues was removed with small exceptions **Oct. 6.** Conservative Party Conference opened at Blackpool **7** Mr Baldwin at Blackpool said he regretted nothing that took place at Ottawa **10** Government announced £150 000 000 loan at record low rate of 2 per cent into which holders of £140 000 000 4½ per cent Treasury Bonds could convert saving £2 625 000 a year **12** Text of the Ottawa Agreements and the schedules detailing new scales of import duties in the Dominions were issued Duties on many United Kingdom goods were either abolished or reduced Liberal meeting in Queen's Hall addressed by resigned Ministers Sir Herbert Samuel repudiating the Agreements **13** M Herriot French Premier consulted with Mr MacDonald and other Ministers at Downing Street on Disarmament Conference deadlock **14** As result of discussions Britain proposed meeting with France Germany and Italy at Geneva to overcome the difficulty Germany objected to selection of Geneva **18** Parliament reassembled to pass legislation necessitated by Ottawa Agreements Mr Thomas announced that Government had denounced trade pact with the Soviet **20** Prime Minister received deputations from the Churches and from literature and science on importance of world disarmament **21** Mr MacDonald said that changes in administration of the Means Test would be made and appealed for co operation of all parties Duties on imported iron and steel were extended for two years to assist reorganisation of the industry **22** Mr Chamberlain at Birmingham said rising toll of unemployment had been arrested **25** Labour vote of censure on Government defeated in House of Commons by 462 to 55 **31** Announced that State subsidy for opera had been suspended.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1932) Nov 2** Labour heavily defeated in municipal elections both in London and the provinces 400 seats being lost **(1932) Jan 26** Sir Percy Simmons informed London County Council that slight subsidence had occurred at four piers of Waterloo Bridge **Feb 16** London County Council decided to rebuild Waterloo Bridge to take six lines of traffic at estimated cost of £1 295 000. **Mar 8** Mr Angus Scott elected chairman of London County Council and Dame Beatrix Hudson Lyall vice chairman **June 1** House of Commons rejected L C C's scheme for demolishing Waterloo Bridge and building a new one by 222 to 154 **Sept 14** Barnes became municipal borough **29** Sir Percy Greenaway elected Lord Mayor of London **Oct 3** New borough of Heston and

Isleworth received its charter of incorporation from Duke of Gloucester **18** Brentford and Chiswick became a borough **19** First poll under Sunday Entertainments Act taken at Maidstone and resulted in majority for Sunday cinemas

ACCIDENTS AT SEA —**(1931) Nov 12** H M S *Petersfield* minesweeper wrecked on island north of Foochow, with Admiral Sir Howard Kelly Commander in Chief of China Station, on board no lives being lost **19** Serious damage caused by fire in 19 000 tons motor liner *Bermuda* in Belfast Harbour which became total loss **27** L M S Irish Channel steamer *Duke of Lancaster* seriously damaged by fire in Heysham Harbour **Dec 3** Cross Channel steamer *Versailles* towed back to Newhaven with damaged rudder **11** Newcastle trawler *Venus* sank after striking rocks off Norwegian coast with loss of 11 lives **18** Hull trawler *Girdleness* wrecked off Faroe Islands with loss of 11 lives **28** Tug sank after collision with American steamer in Thames below Woolwich 8 of crew of 9 being drowned **(1932) Jan 26** British submarine M 2, carrying 6 officers and 54 men was lost with all of crew while exercising off Portland **May 15** British steamer *Koumelian* and French steamer *St Nazaire* in collision off the Needles former's passengers being taken off **16** New Brazilian liner *George Philippar* destroyed by fire off the Gulf of Aden while on her maiden voyage Large number of passengers and crew rescued from boats and rafts were picked up by other vessels but about 50 lives were lost **June 8** Spanish liner *Teid* wrecked off West Africa, passengers and crew being rescued by British steamer *Appam* **17** Explosions and fire on Liverpool tanker *Cymbeline* being repaired in dock at Montreal killed 23 persons and injured 63 **28** Weymouth pleasure steamer was in collision with submarine *Rainbow* at entrance to Portland Harbour and passengers were transferred to submarine **30.** Famous windjammer *Melbourne* sank off Irish coast after collision 11 of the crew being drowned **July 9.** Ramsgate trawler sank with four of crew after collision with Glasgow steamer near Lundy Island **26** German naval training ship *Niobe* foundered in squall off Island of Fehmarn 50 cadets and 19 others being drowned **Aug 5** Great Western Railway mailboat *St Patrick* went on rocks off Corbiere Point Jersey during fog the 314 passengers being landed by tug **Sept 15** Submarine H 33 and H M S *Dundalk* were in collision near Portland Bill only slight damage being caused **Oct 9** Norwegian ship sank after being in collision with British steamer *Afric Star* off Folkestone crew and passengers being rescued **10** British liner *Lancastria* while on Mediterranean cruise received S O S from Belgian steamer steamed to the spot and rescued crew in heavy seas **16** Clomer lifeboat after being at sea 27 hours saved 29 men of Italian steamer wrecked on Haisboro Sands remaining four of crew being picked up by another boat.

ACCIDENTS GENERAL —**(1931) Nov 19** Explosion followed by fire occurred at Bentley Colliery near Doncaster, while hundreds of men were below Rescue parties showed great heroism but 45 miners lost their lives **Dec 18** During thick fog, passenger train ran into pair goods train which had been broken in half near Dagenham guard of goods train and a passenger being killed (former in attempting to prevent accident) and about 30 injured **20** Two women and two children killed in fire at their home at Toxteth Liverpool **28** While investigating Barnsley Colliery Yorkshire for gas 5 men were overcome and died **(1932) Jan 25** Following explosion in pit in Rhondda Valley 4 miners were killed **May 23** Explosion in lead mine at Youlgrave near Lakewell caused heavy fall of roof and 8 men were killed 3 of them in attempting a rescue **June 16** Explosion in fireworks factory at Forest Hill killed 2 women workers **17** L M S express from Crewe to Birmingham derailed at Great Bridgeford near Stafford and plunged into embankment 4 persons being killed and 20 injured **July 20** Empty Bournemouth corporation tramcar crashed through railings on the front and fell on to sands below killing two women and injuring two other persons **Aug 28** Cable of tramcar on Great Orme near Llandudno broke and car crashed into wall driver and girl being killed and 11 passengers being injured **Oct 8** Landslide near Inverness Castle demolished new mission hall **10** Cage in which miners were descending colliery at Leigh, Lancs crashed through platform at foot of shaft 19 men being drowned in sump hole

AVIATION —**(1931) Nov 5** Miss Peggy Salaman and Mr Gordon Stone landed at Cape town 5 days 6 hours 40 mins after leaving Lympne beating the record by a day **9** Mr A C Butler landed at Port Darwin having flown from Lympne in 9 days 2 hours 29 mins and beaten C W A Scott's record **13.** J A Mollison left Lympne on attempt to beat Miss Salaman's time but had to land at Foggia Italy **14** Mollison was forced down about 150 miles past Cairo through broken petrol tank and he abandoned flight **26** Australian Christmas air mail for Britain crashed 60 miles from Penang Bert Hinkler landed at Bathurst British Gambia, after flying from Port Natal Brazil in just over 22 hours first west to east flight across South Atlantic **Dec 7** Hinkler landed at Hanworth after easy stages from Africa **16** Kingsford Smith arrived at Croydon with Australian air mail from machine which crashed near Penang **(1932) Jan 16** Capt R H Macintosh and Mrs Westenra arrived in England after flight to South Africa and back in 237 flying hours **18** Air Ministry announced that, owing to necessity for economy work on giant six engined flying boat at Southampton had been stopped **19** Kingsford Smith landed at Port Darwin with air mail from Britain after flight of 12 days **20** First regular air mail to Capetown left Croydon **Feb 21** G A Scally killed near Marseilles during attempt to fly from Ireland to Ceylon **March 24** Mr J A Mollison started his flight to the Cape from Lympne and landed at Colomb in the Sahara the same evening **26** He arrived at Niamey, French West Africa **27** He reached Loanda **28** Mollison crashed on beach near Capetown after passing over aerodrome He was unhurt but machine was damaged He beat record by 15 hours 18 mins **April 19** Mr C W A Scott left Lympne on flight to Australia and arrived at Brindisi in 13 hours, a record **20** Capt Goulette and Lieut Salel arrived at Capetown 91 hours after

leaving Paris **24** Scott arrived at Rangoon **25** He reached Singapore **28** He landed at Port Darwin after flight of 8 days 20 hours 44 mins lowering Butler's record by 5 hours 45 mins **May 13** Lou Reichers left Harbour Grace for Europe on attempt to reach Paris **14** Reichers came down in sea near Irish coast and was taken on board liner bound for New York **20** Miss Amelia Earhart left Harbour Grace alone in monoplane for Europe **21** She landed near Londonderry, her time being fastest for Atlantic flight, and stated that she had flown blind for considerable part of journey **22** Miss Earhart was piloted to Hanworth and was greeted by American Ambassador **June 3** Stanley Hausner a Polish American left Bennett Field New Jersey for Europe **12** After hope had been abandoned Hausner was picked up alive but exhausted by British tanker 500 miles west of Portuguese coast **July 2** *Graf Zeppelin* left Hanworth for 24 hour tour round Britain **5** Capt Bennett Griffin and Lieut James Mattern left Harbour Grace for Europe **6** They set up new record by flying direct to Berlin in 18 hours 40 mins, crossing Atlantic in 10 hours 50 secs They left again the same night for Moscow **7** They made forced landing near Minsk plane being wrecked and occupants slightly injured **9** Prince of Wales's plane finished second in race round England for the King's Cup, won by Capt W L Hope **22** Capt von Gronau and three companions left Borkum Island Germany to fly to Chicago **26** They arrived at Montreal after flight *via* Iceland and Greenland **27** During storm explosion occurred in aeroplane containing Mrs Alfred Bossom wife of M P Mr Bruce Bossom her son and Prince Otto Erbach Durstenau and it crashed near Hindhead the three occupants being killed **Aug 18** Professor Auguste Piccard, accompanied by M Max Cosyns reached height of 16 700 metres (nearly 10½ miles) in cylinder attached to balloon, ascending at Zurich and landing on shores of Lake Garda J A Mollison left Portmarnock, near Dublin alone in his monoplane to cross Atlantic **19** He landed at Pennfield Ridge New Brunswick having flown alone 2 500 miles across Atlantic in record time of 30 hours 15 mins, latter part of journey in fog **21** Mollison flew to New York and was greeted tumultuously **24** The Flying Family consisting of Mr and Mrs George Hutchinson their two daughters and crew of four attempting to fly to England by easy stages flew from St John's Newfoundland, to Anticosti Island **25** Clyde Lee and John Bochcon left Harbour Grace with intention of flying to Oslo but were lost **28** Mollison left New York and owing to fog landed 18 miles from St John New Brunswick **29** He arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia **30** The Flying Family landed in Labrador **31** Mollison abandoned plan for return flight to Britain **Sept. 3** The Hutchinsons arrived in Greenland **11** They made forced landing in sea near Angmagsalik on coast of Greenland British trawler picking up their S O S but failing to find them **13** Trawler *Lord Talbot* rescued the eight persons on the Hutchinsons plane Aeroplane containing Dr Dr Piccard Miss Edna Newcomer and William Ulbrich left New York for Rome After being sighted 600 miles out they were lost **16** Capt Cyril Uwins set up new world's altitude record of 43,976 feet, which was officially recognised

CRIMES AND TRIALS—**(1931) Nov 5** At Lincoln Assizes Harold Smith aged 16, was found guilty of murder of his aunt at a farm by shooting her and was sentenced to death but sentence was commuted two days later **25** Yaroslav Charles was sentenced at Old Bailey to 15 years penal servitude for shooting at constable with intent to murder at Thames Ditton **Dec 16** Body of an 11 year old girl, Vera Page who had been missing for 36 hours and for whom S O S was broadcast by B B C was found in garden in Addison Road, Kensington child having been strangled and brutally ill used Murderer was not found and coroner's jury returned open verdict **19** Mrs Mabel Elizabeth Matthews wife of miller at Windrush Gloucestershire was attacked while cycling home from shopping George Thomas Poole a soldier was afterwards arrested at Brecon and at Gloucester Assizes on Feb 3 was sentenced to death being hanged on March 9 **(1932) Jan 10** Labourer named George Benjamin Parry found dead from gun shot wounds in house near Ross on Wye His employer, Mrs Edith May Dampier, a widow was arrested but at her trial at Hereford Assizes on Feb 12 she was found guilty but insane **24** Serious mutiny occurred at Dartmoor Prison over 100 convicts attacking warders imprisoning Governor in an office and setting fire to administrative buildings Warders were compelled to fire and some convicts were wounded With police from Plymouth and Exeter authorities regained control after baton charges and convicts surrendered and were marched to cells, none having escaped **25** Troops carrying loaded rifles were sent to Dartmoor where situation remained threatening **26** Miss Annette Freedson, a typist, was attacked with razor and killed on stairs leading to office in the City, where she worked Former lover, Maurice Freedman, was arrested and at the old Bailey on March 9, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death He was hanged on May 4 **Feb 6** Report of Mr du Parcq on Dartmoor mutiny issued **8** Mrs Gladys Luff manageress of a City public house, found shot dead in her room Later former policeman James Walsh died at Hackney from self inflicted shot wounds after confessing that he had shot her **21** Mrs Dora Alicia Lloyd found dead in her room in Maida Vale as result of foul play **March 20** Housekeeper of private residence at Croydon murdered by unknown man **24** Aged farmer was found robbed and dying in outhouse behind the market at Otley **April 26** Trial opened at special Assize Court at Princetown before Mr Justice Finlay of 31 prisoners in connexion with Dartmoor Prison disturbances **May 7** Man afterwards declared insane, shot his wife and two children at farm near Kingsbridge Devon, and wound his son in hospital **12** Verdict of Guilty on various counts returned at Princetown against 21 of the convicts and of Not Guilty against 9 one having pleaded guilty **13** Sentences passed on the 21 convicts and two others ranged from 12 years to 6 months and totalled nearly 100 years, and prisoners were taken to various gaols other than Dartmoor **22** Home Office announced that 27 Dartmoor convicts who helped the authorities during the mutiny had had periods varying from five years to two months knocked off their sentences **June 12** Two women and a girl (grandmother, mother and daughter) were found shot dead in King's Wood,

near Challock, Kent Later a soldier was charged with their wilful murder **July 6** Mrs Elvira Dolores Barney was at the Old Bailey found not guilty of murder or manslaughter in connexion with death of F W S Stephen in her flat near Knightsbridge on May 31 **12** Man named John Armstrong visited his daughter, a nurse at Chiswick Hospital, and shot her and then committed suicide in matron's room **Sept 14** Woman named Mrs Gwendoline Warren was found dead in her house near Maidenhead Ernest Hutchinson who had lived with her, was arrested and at Berkshire Assizes at Reading on Oct 15 was sentenced to death **Oct 8** Body of elderly kennelman found in pond near his cottage at Cutt Mill near Godalming, where his wife was found dead from head injuries Later a man was charged with their murder **19** Motor bandits overpowered postman and sorter carrying Irish mail to train at Euston and stole registered bag

ECCLESIASTICAL —**(1931) Dec 15** Great world disarmament service held at St Paul's Cathedral attended by Prime Minister and his colleagues and many Ambassadors **(1932) Jan 3** National day of prayer in all churches **17** Bishop Gore died **Feb 27** Bishop of Winchester, Dr Woods died **March 7** Dr H L Paget Bishop of Chester resigned on ground of ill health **29** Norwich Consistory Court sitting in London began enquiry into charges of immorality brought against Rev Harold F Davidson, Rector of Stiffkey **April 5** Dr Garbett, Bishop of Southwark translated to Winchester **22** Dr R G Parsons Bishop Suffragan of Middleton, appointed Bishop of Southwark **May 14** Rev G F Fisher Headmaster of Repton appointed Bishop of Chester **30** Report issued of committee of Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury on Lambeth Conference resolutions on marriage and sex Birth control was condemned **July 8** Rector of Stiffkey found guilty by Norwich Chancellor of five charges of immoral conduct **30** Judicial Committee of Privy Council dismissed Rector's appeal for leave to appeal against Chancellor's findings on ground that they were wrong in fact **Aug 9** Members of Protestant Truth Society led by Mr J A Kensit, removed certain ornaments from St Hilary Church near Marazion Cornwall **25** Buckfast Abbey built by the monks, consecrated and dedicated— **Sept 5** Bishop of Lincoln Dr Swayne resigned **20** King sent message to Methodist Church welcoming the union of the three sections which was read by Duke of York when Dr Scott Lidgett, the first President and others signed document of union at great meeting at Albert Hall **Oct 13** Judicial Committee of Privy Council rejected appeal by Rector of Stiffkey on legal grounds **21** Bishop of Norwich delivering judgment deposed and degraded Rev H F Davidson, Rector of Stiffkey, from all clerical offices of priest and deacon.

EDUCATIONAL —**(1931) Nov 20** The Burnham Committee on teachers' salaries decided not to submit any scheme of salary adjustments and that existing scales should continue in operation until 1933, with the 10 per cent reduction due to financial situation **24** In congregation at Oxford, it was decided to abolish "Divvers" the scripture examination **Dec 5** Oxford and Harvard Universities Unions conducted debate on war debts by wireless telephone **21** Rev Nathaniel Micklem succeeded Dr W B Selbie as Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford **(1932) Feb 18** Earl of Athlone installed as Chancellor of University of London **May 5** Departmental Committee expressed view that while majority of private schools were above serious reproach, some were extremely unsatisfactory **Sept 16** Board of Education in new draft regulations, indicated that parents would have to pay higher fees for education of their children at secondary schools and suggested means test for parents for free places

IRELAND —**(1931) Nov 18** Draw took place at Dublin for Free State Sweepstake on Manchester November Handicap, for which £2 94,852 was subscribed **Dec 4** Action against Mr Emilio Scala by his partners in Irish sweepstake ticket ended at Dublin in verdict for Mr Scala **(1932) Jan 29** Dail was dissolved **Feb. 4** On eve of general election in the Free State a former M P seeking re election and a detective were shot by a man in at village in County Leitrim **16** Polling took place in Free State and resulted in defeat of Mr Cosgrave. **March 5** Final figures were De Valera party 72, Cosgrave party 55, Independent 15, Labour 7, Independent Labour 2 and the Speaker **9** Mr De Valera elected President of Free State executive by 81 votes to 68, and announced his Cabinet **10** New Government released 20 political prisoners from Dublin gaols **14** Draw took place for Grand National Sweepstake, total subscribed being £3,365 312 **15** In the Dail Mr De Valera announced that his Government proposed to remove the Oath of Allegiance to the King **16** Mr De Valera said Free State Government would not pay the Land Annuities which had previously been paid to Great Britain **18** Operation of Free State Public Safety Act suspended and military tribunal abolished **23** Mr J H Thomas in House of Commons, declared that the Oath was integral part of the Treaty and that Land Annuities agreement was equally binding in law and in honour **April 8** General Hertzog appealed to Mr De Valera not to disturb friendly co operation between Britain and Free State **11** Mr Thomas announced British Government had reaffirmed that they stood absolutely by the Treaty settlements in regard to the Oath and Land Annuities **17** Capt William Redmond died while attending funeral near Waterford nother former Nationalist M P Jeremiah MacVeagh died in Dublin **20** Bill for removal of the Oath passed its first reading in the Dail **29** Second reading carried by 77 to 71 after three days debate **May 4** Committee stage passed by 77 to 67 **11** Mr Thomas stated in House of Commons that if the Oath were abolished the Free State would forfeit tariff preferences given to them in common with rest of the Empire Mr Sean McEntee Free State Minister of Finance, introducing his Budget announced increase of income tax from 3s 6d to 5s and 25 per cent levy on Irish Hospitals share of sweepstake proceeds **19** Oath Bill passed its final stage in the Dail by 77 to 69 **June 2** By 21 to 8 Senate gave second reading to the Bill **7** Mr Thomas and Lord Hailsham arrived in Dublin and had conference with Mr De Valera. **8** By 33 to 24 Senate carried amendment declaring that Oath Bill should not come into force until agreement with Britain allowing the Oath

provisions to lapse **10** Mr De Valera came to London and saw Prime Minister, Mr Thomas and others but after prolonged discussion it was not found possible to reach agreement **20** Papal Legate Cardinal Lauri, welcomed in Dublin **22** Eucharistic Congress opened in Dublin Cathedral **24** Mr De Valera's Cabinet rejected proposal of an Empire tribunal to arbitrate on Land Annuities question **26** A million people heard High Mass in Phœnix Park the Pope addressing vast assemblage by wireless **July 11** Correspondence published between Mr James McNeill Governor General of Free State and Mr De Valera in which former demanded apology from the President for incident at function in Dublin **12** Bill passed by House of Commons imposing 20 per cent tariff on Irish agricultural produce to recover sum which Free State refused to pay **13** Mr De Valera announced in Dail that Bill would be rushed through giving Executive Council power to impose duties on imports **15** Mr MacDonald and Mr De Valera conferred at 10 Downing Street but without result Dail passed Emergency Duties Bill **20** Senate insisted on their amendments to Oath Bill which was held up for 18 months but passed Emergency Duties Bill with two recommendations **22** Dail rejected Senate's recommendations and Bill became law **25** Free State's first list of retaliatory duties issued including 5s a ton on coal **Aug 3** Free State Senate carried resolution calling for resumption of negotiations on Land Annuities question **5** Dail sanctioned by 58 to 43 vote of £2 000 000 to carry on economic war with Britain **30** Free State Cabinet announced new duties on sheep and live poultry Further duties announced on tinned meats eggs and vegetables **Sept 30** Labour M P in Northern Ireland Parliament seized the mace and threw it to floor as protest against treatment of motion on unemployment **Oct 3** Mr James McNeill saw the King in London and relinquished office of Governor General of the Free State in accordance with Mr De Valera's advice **7** Total receipts of Dublin sweepstake on Cesarewitch were £3 624 448 prize money being £2 378 939 **11** Serious rioting occurred in Belfast following unemployed march through the city which had been prohibited one man being killed and 35 injured Curfew order was issued and armoured cars cruised the streets **14** Tom Mann deported from Northern Ireland eight hours after he arrived in Belfast **15** After two days negotiations in London, Mr De Valera and British Government failed to agree on Land Annuities and other financial questions **18** Mr Thomas stated that talks broke down because Mr De Valera put forward additional claims for over £400 000 000 in respect of alleged over taxation **29** Details of London negotiations revealed that Britain had conceded Free States claim for share of the Road Fund amount to be decided by Sir Henry Strakosch as arbitrator

LABOUR **(1931) Dec 31** Underground company gave formal notice to terminate wage agreements with trade unions who were invited to discuss temporary revision because of falling traffics Agreement between cotton employers and operatives ended but mills continued at work **(1932) Jan 4** Strike of lightermen on the Thames began in opposition to reduction in wages accepted by dockers **28** Burnley weavers by large majority, voted for a strike on question of more looms per weaver **Feb 8** Burnley weavers went on strike **16** Thames lightermen strike settled **March 10** Mr Ebby Edwards elected secretary of Miners Federation in succession to Mr Cook **28** I L P Conference at Blackpool rejected by 183 votes to 144 proposal to break away from Labour Party, but refused unconditional affiliation and asked for revision of Labour Party's standing orders **May 19** Cotton operative unions' delegates decided at Blackburn to take ballot on question of strike following employers notice to end wages and hours agreements **26** After hearing terms of Government's Bill to consolidate the 7½ hour day for miners, the miners leaders summoned delegate conference because it contained no wage guarantee **31** Government's Bill passed second reading by 391 votes to 58 **June 1** Miners delegate conference decided by 278 000 to 239 000 in favour of further negotiations on Mines Bill **2** Bill passed third reading by 291 to 52 **6** Ballot of cotton trade gave 88 603 votes for and 24,493 against strike action and 63 279 votes for and 29,967 against negotiations with employers **22** Miss Mary Sutherland appointed Chief Woman Officer of Labour Party **24** Second ballot of cotton operatives resulted in 78 437 votes for strike action and 61 742 for resumption of negotiations **July 15** Mr Peter Lee elected President of Miners Federation **28** Weavers on strike at Burnley **30** Independent Labour Party Conference at Bradford decided by 241 against 142 to disaffiliate from Labour Party **Aug 9** Negotiations for settlement of cotton wages dispute broke down at Manchester **11** Weavers Amalgamation Council decided to recommend strike of weaving industry throughout Lancashire **12** Transport Union branches rejected proposed wage cuts of Underground companies **15** Central Board of Northern Counties Textile Federation decided on strike of all workers in Lancashire cotton weaving mills unless employers reduced their wage cut demands **16** Cotton workers, numbering 25,000, on strike **18** Work at other Lancashire mills ceased, strikers being dispersed by police at Preston **22** London busmen rejected Underground companies wages cuts and conditions by 16 593 to 4,469 **27** Lancashire cotton strike began, over 100 000 operatives ceasing work **30** Police came into contact with strikers at Barnoldswick and Clitheroe London busmen's delegates decided in favour of stoppage of work **Sept 5** Ministry of Labour invited both parties in cotton dispute in which some 150 000 workers were by this time involved to meet Government officials Trades Union Congress, at opening session at Newcastle, gave financial backing to the strike **8** Operative Spinners Amalgamation voted for ceasing work by 30 991 to 1 518 **9** Master spinners postponed for a month their notices of reduced wages **13** Joint conference called by Minister of Labour to settle cotton dispute met at Manchester **14** Railway companies intimated to unions concerned their desire for early discussion of labour costs **19** London bus strike averted by amended proposals of Underground companies **22** Busmen's delegates accepted the new terms **23** After ten days negotiations cotton dispute was settled standing joint committee being set up to examine economic and legislative matters **28** Mr A G Walkden, of Railway Clerks' Association,

elected chairman of Trades Union Congress **30** Railway companies placed before men's representatives proposals to replace former wage reductions by general cut of ten per cent on all earnings **Oct 3** Labour Party Conference opened at Leicester **5** Against advice of Mr Henderson Labour Party Conference approved resolution that if party took office its policy should be definitely and explicitly socialistic **14** Railwaymen's representatives informed managers the unions could not accept proposed wage cuts **15** Negotiations between representatives of employers and operatives in spinning section of Lancashire cotton industry reached settlement regarding hours of labour to be worked **18** Mr Arthur Henderson resigned leadership of Labour Party **22** Agreement reached on reduction of wages in spinning section **25** Mr George Lansbury elected chairman and leader of Parliamentary Labour Party **27** Hunger marchers from various parts of the country held meeting in Hyde Park to protest against the "Means Test" Disorder occurred at Marble Arch not caused by the demonstrators but by men seeking excuse for disturbance, and 14 arrests were made **29** Lancashire spinning operatives voted against final ratification of wages agreement **31** Strike of cotton spinners began

LEAGUE of NATIONS—**(1931) Nov 16** The Council met in Paris to consider Manchurian dispute between China and Japan **19** Japanese delegate presented Note declaring Japan would not evacuate Manchuria until new Treaty had been negotiated direct with China to confirm present Treaties and Japan's five fundamental points **21** After long negotiations in private Council decided to send Commission of Inquiry to Manchuria under the League's auspices Japan abandoning her fundamental demands **Dec 10** Council unanimously adopted resolution to settle Manchurian dispute China and Japan being called on to respect their engagements and Commission of Inquiry being sent **22** Earl of Lytton was appointed chairman of Commission of Inquiry **(1932) Jan 25** Sir Eric Drummond Secretary General presented his resignation to the Council **29** Chinese delegation to Council invoked Articles 10 and 15 of the Covenant enabling an offending nation to be dealt with by majority vote **Feb 2** Mr J H Thomas outlined to Council at Geneva peace proposals which Britain and United States had presented to China and Japan and was supported by France Italy and Germany Mr Arthur Henderson as President opened the Disarmament Conference at Geneva and declared that the world looked to them to make a definite advance **3** China accepted but Japan rejected the League's peace proposals **5** M Tardieu laid France's proposals before Disarmament Conference The League was to control the war forces poison gas and bacteria to be abolished, and international police and troops to be formed **8** Sir John Simon presented British proposals which included abolition of submarines and gas and chemical warfare, reduction in size of war ships and maximum gun calibres and prohibition of land guns over a certain calibre **10** Italian plan, outlined by Signor Grandi, included abolition of submarines capital ships aircraft carriers, heavy artillery, tanks bombing aircraft and chemical and bacteriological warfare **17** Note issued by the Council called Japan's attention to Article 10 and urged her to recognise her obligations **18** Germany's proposals to Disarmament Conference demanded one system of disarmament equally applicable to all countries **25** Conference set up four Commissions to deal with land, sea air and political questions and adopted British proposal to base the work on Draft Convention of Preparatory Commission **March 3** Chinese delegate to the League at emergency meeting of the Assembly declared Japanese conditions for armistice at Shanghai were unacceptable **4** Assembly passed resolution calling upon Japanese forces at Shanghai to withdraw **11** 45 States voted for resolution declaring provisions of League Covenant applicable to Sino Japanese dispute and setting up a committee to propose measures necessary to apply procedure laid down in Article 15 **17** Assembly Committee accepted draft of armistice terms for China and Japan **April 11** United States delegate to Disarmament Conference moved resolution for complete abolition of heavy mobile guns and use of gas **22** Conference accepted amended resolution by Sir John Simon defining qualitative limitation **30** Extraordinary Assembly passed resolution recommending Japan and China to aim at rapid conclusion of Shanghai negotiations **June 16** Lausanne Conference on reparations and war debts opened by Mr MacDonald who said the whole world looked for agreement to end existing distress **17** Mr Neville Chamberlain told Conference that Britain was willing to take her share in wiping the slate if other Governments would do the same **22** Disarmament Conference welcomed Mr Hoover's proposals for a one third cut throughout the world **July 1** Mr Harold B Butler appointed Director of International Labour Office **3** Creditor powers formally presented to German delegates at Lausanne their draft bond scheme to cancel reparations and substitute contribution by Germany to economic reconstruction Germany having promised to pay lump sum **8** Agreement was reached at the Lausanne Conference reparations being abolished after one further payment and Germany depositing bonds of £150 000 000 after 1935 with Bank for International Settlements **9** The agreement signed and Conference closed **18** Turkey admitted member of the League at special sitting of Assembly **20** Draft resolution agreed upon by Britain France Italy and United States read at meeting of General Disarmament Commission **23** Resolution was carried 41 voting in favour 2 (Germany and Russia) against and 8 abstaining and first session ended **Sept. 4** Report of League's Commission of Inquiry in Manchuria signed **16** Germany informed Mr Henderson she would not be represented at next session of Bureau of Disarmament Conference **21** Bureau of the Conference met German delegates being absent **23** Mr De Valera presided over Council of the League **24** Council agreed to Japan's request for delay in examining Lytton Report on Manchuria **26** Mr De Valera presided over Assembly and urged the League to show unmistakeably that the Covenant was a solemn pact Bureau of Disarmament Conference adjourned **27** Council of League accepted resignation of Sir Eric Drummond from Secretaryship **Oct. 2** Report of Lytton Commission on Manchuria recommended advisory conference of Japanese, Chinese and Manchurians to settle the problem and modifica

tion of government of Manchuria as to secure large measure of autonomy **3** Iraq received into the League **25** Sir Walter Layton resigned from Preparatory Committee of World Economic Conference **31** Herr Ernst Trendelenburg (Germany) appointed Under Secretary General of the League

LEGAL —**(1931) Nov 19** *House of Lords* dismissed appeal of Civilian War Claimants Association against failure of Petition of Right asking for compensation for loss caused by German air raids or bombardments **Dec 1** King's Bench jury awarded £16 000 damages to Mr Charles Chapman racehorse trainer for libel against Stewards of the Jockey Club in respect of a notice in *The Racing Calendar* **(1932) Jan 15** Mr A C Pearce formerly managing director of Aerated Bread Company awarded agreed damages of £15 000 for wrongful dismissal **19** Jury at Cambridge Assizes failed to agree in action in which a man claimed damages against a doctor for alleged enticing away of his wife **Feb 19** Mr Herbert du Parcq K C appointed Judge of King's Bench Division **Mar 20** Mr Justice Wright appointed Lord of Appeal in succession to Viscount Dunedin **22** Court of Appeal allowed appeal of Stewards of Jockey Club and others against judgment and damages in favour of trainer Mr Charles Chapman **23** Mr Justice McCardie in Cambridge Assizes case held there was no evidence on which a jury could say the doctor had enticed the wife from her husband and gave judgment for the doctor **30** Mr Rayner Goddard K C appointed King's Bench Division in succession to Mr Justice Rowlatt resigned **April 10** Hon Geoffrey Lawrence K C appointed King's Bench Judge **28** House of Lords found in favour of Bank of Portugal for £610 392 against Messrs Waterlow & Sons Ltd **May 2** New Procedure Rules to speed up and cheapen trials were issued **6** Court of Appeal ordered new trial of wife enticing case heard at Cambridge Assizes **24** Mr Justice McCardie administered a public rebuke to Lord Justice Scrutton saying that in event of an appeal he would not supply copy of his notes if the Lord Justice were a member of the court trying it **26** As result of statement on the subject by the Lord Chancellor Mr Justice McCardie withdrew his refusal to supply notes to Court of Appeal **31** Judicial Committee of Privy Council upheld Australian Courts contention that bill to abolish New South Wales Legislative Council must be submitted to referendum **June 6** At re trial of wife enticement case the husband-plaintiff was awarded £500 against the doctor **July 8** Lady Louis Mountbatten's libel action against proprietors of *The People* settled by unreserved apology and withdrawal and indemnity for costs

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS

(1931) Nov 12 Abolition of Legislative Council of Cyprus announced the Governor to make the laws **20** Governor of New South Wales agreed to appointment of additional 25 Labour nominees to the Council, giving Labour Party majority of 7 **23** Sir John Anderson appointed Governor of Bengal **26** Mr Scullin announced dissolution of Australian Parliament owing to defeat of Ministry **28** Leader of Burmese revolt executed at Rangoon **30** Viceroy promulgated stern ordinance including death penalty for attempted murder, to suppress terrorism in Bengal and it came into force immediately **Dec 3** Australia beat South Africa by innings and 163 runs in first test match at Brisbane Mr Lloyd George given civic welcome at Bombay **7** He landed at Colombo General election in New Zealand left parties practically unchanged **14** Mr Charles G B Stevens District Magistrate at Comilla Bengal shot and killed in his bungalow by two young Bengali girl students **18** General election in Australia resulted in Labour defeat United Australia Party obtaining 39 seats Country Party 16 and Labour Party 14 **21** Mr Scullin resigned and Mr J A Lyons invited to form Cabinet Australia won second test at Sydney by innings and 155 runs **26** Following arrest of rioters' leader near Peshawar military were obliged to fire on crowd killing 11 and wounding 50 **28** Gandhi arrived at Bombay and was welcomed by huge crowds He said if recent ordinances were repealed he would advise co operation Situation quiet in Peshawar area after many arrests **30** Lord Willingdon at Calcutta urged Gandhi to co operate with Government and warned Congress against its agitation **31** Gandhi told Viceroy civil disobedience had been tentatively agreed upon but offered to meet him to discuss position **(1932) Jan 1** Viceroy refused to discuss recent ordinances with Gandhi **4** Gandhi and Vallabhai Patel President of Congress arrested and imprisoned at Poona Congress Working Committee declared an unlawful association Disorder occurred in many parts and 2 persons were killed at Allahabad **5** Many Congress leaders arrested rioting in Benares and other towns Mr Lyons completed new Australian Cabinet. **6** Australia beat South Africa by 169 runs and thus won the rubber **11** Mrs Gandhi arrested **13** Lord Willingdon declared open the Sukkur Dam across the Indus in the Sind Desert **25** Viceroy opened Legislative Assembly at New Delhi and in his speech said there could be no compromise with Congress and that State would fight movement against order by Government **27** The two girls who killed Mr Stevens at Comilla were sentenced to transportation for life **29** Members of Round Table Committee arrived at Bombay Police charged Congress demonstrators 200 persons being injured **Feb. 2** Australia won fourth test match at Adelaide by 10 wickets **3** Commonwealth issued writ against New South Wales Government to recover £950,000 interest due on overseas loans **6** Girl student fired five shots at Sir Stanley Jackson Governor of Bengal at Calcutta University but he escaped injury **11** Unemployed raided Council Chamber at St John's Newfoundland, during Cabinet meeting and Premier Sir R A Squires, was bruised and cut Royal Commission on Malta criticised the Governor and recommended restoration of Parliamentary government **15** Girl who fired at Sir Stanley Jackson sentenced to nine years rigorous imprisonment **16** Police fired on crowd which attacked district magistrate at Tarapur, 3 Indians being killed **18** Miss Slade Gandhi's disciple, sentenced at Bombay to three months simple imprisonment for defying order to leave Bombay **20** Officially announced that De Beers and Premier diamond mines would

close down **Mar 2** Mrs Gandhi released Restoration to Malta of its suspended constitution announced **12** To forestall seizure of State revenue Mr Lang withdrew £1 000 000 from the banks **15** Mrs Gandhi arrested at Bardoli and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment **18** Mr Lang declared open Sydney Harbour Bridge A man in military uniform belonging to anti Communist body cut the ribbon with sword as protest against Mr Langs policy and was arrested **20** Consultative Committee of Round Table Conference in India announced inability to settle problem of communal representation and asked Imperial Government to decide **28** Lord Willingdon opened session of Chamber of Princes at Delhi and expressed determination to secure and maintain peaceful relations **31** Work ceased in diamond mines of De Beers and Pretoria **April 1** Chamber of Princes at Delhi supported plan for an All India Federation Governor of Kenya commuted death sentences passed upon 60 natives for murder of woman accused of witchcraft **5** Sir Richard Squires Newfoundland Premier and his Cabinet besieged in Assembly Chamber by rioters following presentation of demand that charges against Premier and Colonial Secretary should be investigated **6** Australian High Court ruled Financial Agreement (Enforcement) Act valid **8** Mr Lang New South Wales Premier locked up offices where income tax assessment papers were stored as reply to sequestration of part of State revenues by Federal Government **11** Regulations issued by Australian Government empowered Commonwealth to seize any relevant documents **13** Labour Government of Victoria defeated on resolution of no confidence **14** British blue jackets were landed at Auckland New Zealand to assist police in quelling riot of unemployed who caused considerable damage to property **15** Rioting and looting at Auckland renewed and a church was fired **19** Lord Willingdon inaugurated newly elected Legislative Council of North West Frontier Province and read message from the King Emperor **24** Over 600 arrests made in effort to prevent annual Congress meeting being held **30** District magistrate of Midnapore shot in his office by two Bengalis and died **May 2** Mr Lang New South Wales Premier abandoned opposition to Federal Government and surrendered income tax documents **13** Sir Philip Game Governor of New South Wales, dismissed Mr Langs Ministry for refusing to withdraw instructions to State employees to disobey the Federal law **15** Labour Government in Victoria defeated in State election by United Australia party **16** Racial riots lasting many days in Bombay caused large loss of life **29** Riots broke out again in Bombay, 6 persons being killed and 63 injured **June 2** Report of Franchise Committee of Round Table Conference recommended increase in electorate from 7 000 000 to 36 000 000 and enfranchisement of 6 600 000 women **3** Dispute between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in Malta was settled following apology by Lord Strickland, head of the Ministry **12** Labour Party led by Mr Lang severely defeated in New South Wales general election losing 30 seats In Queensland Labour defeated Government Party Opposition won election in Newfoundland **July 1** After many days communal rioting in Bombay troops had to be called out **17** Goods train containing dynamite blew up 40 miles from Klerksdorf, Western Transvaal 8 persons being killed **19** British delegates to Economic Conference arrived at Ottawa and were welcomed by Canadian Premier and other Ministers Sir Henry Thornton resigned Presidency of Canadian National Railways **21** Imperial Economic Conference inaugurated at Ottawa by Governor General and opening speeches delivered by leaders of delegations Five committees were set up on different aspects **Aug. 5** Young Bengali committed suicide after firing at Sir Alfred Watson editor of Statesman who was not injured **6** Many delegates to Ottawa Conference attended opening by Lord Bessborough of new Welland Ship Canal joining Lake Erie and Lake Ontario **15** Mr Baldwin addressing Canadian Club at Ottawa said the more efficiently the British nations could conduct their business the better for the world outside **16** British Government's award on communal representation in India rejected Hindus claim for joint electorates and provided special electorates or constituencies for various classes including women and Labour **17** New India Rupee Loan closed four hours after opening with subscriptions totalling £18 750 000 **20** Final session of Imperial Economic Conference was held at Ottawa agreements being signed between the Mother Country and the various Dominions under which duties were to be imposed on foreign wheat and other foodstuffs with preferences for the Dominions and quota instituted for bacon and later for beef and mutton while the Dominions were to give increased preferences to British goods Problem of Russian trading raised by Canada was met by clause providing that if either Britain or Canada were satisfied that preferences were being frustrated by any foreign country steps would be taken for prohibition of importation from that country of the goods concerned **Sept 1** Presenting Australian Budget Mr J O Lyons Prime Minister estimated surplus of £12 000 **5** Viceroy announced in Legislative Assembly that another Round Table Conference on Indias constitutional reforms would be held in London **12** Gandhi announced his intention to start another hunger strike until death unless Government withdrew scheme of communal electorates for the Depressed Classes of India **16** Violent earthquake shocks occurred in Hawkes Bay area of North Island of New Zealand causing considerable damage but no loss of life **20** Gandhi began his fast after declining conditional release from prison cell **26** Fast ended after lasting 6 days and 5 hours on Gandhi receiving official announcement that agreement between the caste Hindus and the Untouchables regarding representation had been accepted by British Government **28** Second attempt on life of Sir Alfred Watson in Calcutta failed **30** Council of State in India urged Government to take further and immediate and drastic measures to crush terrorism **Oct 10** Two English girls found dead near Nakuru Kenya after going for motor drive with Englishman who was arrested **13** Canada Australia New Zealand and South Africa put into force the new tariffs resulting from Ottawa Agreements **17** Australian Premier said that Commonwealth had not reduced any protective duties but had extended margin of preference to Britain by raising duties against foreigners on 400 items **21** Extensive new gold reef discovered in the Rand

UNITED STATES

(1931) Dec 7 Congress met with guard of police outside buildings to prevent disturbances by unemployed Mr John Garner, Democrat leader elected Speaker and Democrats obtained chairmanships of all committees after 12 years in opposition **8** In his message to Congress Mr Hoover recommended increased taxation and reduced expenditure to prevent prospective deficit of £850 000 000 **9** Mr Mellon Secretary to the Treasury, told Congress that he proposed to raise £300 000 000 by new taxes in next two years over 1 700 000 more persons being brought within income tax net **13** Mr Winston Churchill was knocked down by taxi cab while crossing Fifth Avenue New York and taken to hospital with severe injuries his immediate lecture arrangements being cancelled **18** Jack Diamond, notorious racketeer shot dead in his bed after party to celebrate his acquittal on charge of kidnapping House of Representatives by 317 to 100 passed resolution authorising postponement of war payments for a year but declaring against cancellation or reduction of war debts **21** Mr Churchill left hospital practically recovered **23** Senate passed Moratorium Bill by 69 to 12 and it was signed by Mr Hoover **(1932) Jan 4** The President sent special message to Congress urging immediate action on his emergency economic programme including creation of finance corporation to furnish credit for industry **7** Mr Stimson sent Note to Chinese and Japanese Governments reaffirming the Kellogg Pact and invited other Powers to send similar Notes **9** Martial law practically in force in Honolulu following arrests of an American naval officer two American sailors and American woman on charge of murdering a native who had previously been accused of assaulting wife of the officer **11** Both Houses of Congress ordered enquiries into conditions at Honolulu **19** Bankers advanced £6 500,000 to New York City to meet short term indebtedness **21** Senate and House of Representatives agreed on details of Bill creating a £400 000 000 reconstruction finance corporation to restore industry **Feb 4** Mr Andrew Mellon accepted post of Ambassador to Great Britain in succession to General Dawes **5** Gar Wood set up new speed boat record of average mean speed over the mile each way of 111 712 m p h at Miami **8** Vincent Coll 23 year old gangster leader of the Bronx shot dead by machine gun in telephone box, **10** Edgar Wallace died after short illness at Hollywood **11** Bill to widen the rediscount authority of Federal Reserve Banks introduced **24** Sir Malcolm Campbell set up new land speed record of 253 968 m p h in his car 'Blue Bird' on Daytona Beach **26** Campbell broke 5 kilometres 10 kilometres and five miles records **Mar 1** Colonel Lindbergh's 19 months old son kidnapped from his home at Hopewell, New Jersey, and President ordered all resources to be used in the search **3** Colonel Lindbergh received letter demanding 50 000 dollars ransom for the baby and threatening him **5** John Philip Sousa the bandmaster and composer, died suddenly after banquet in his honour at Reading Pennsylvania **14** Mr George Eastman multi millionaire and founder of Kodak Company, shot himself in his home at Rochester, New York **21** Tornadoes killed over 200 persons in Southern States, notably Alabama **24** House of Representatives deleted the sales tax from the Bill designed to meet the Budget deficit **26** Tariffs on imported oil and coal were added to the Bill **29** Speaker of the House appealed to Congress to sink all differences and balance the Budget Mr Hoover announced that he would veto the Soldiers Bonus Bill **30** House of Representatives voted number of taxes as result of Speaker's appeal **April 1** The Tax Bill passed, attempt to restore the sales tax being rejected **4** Trial began at Honolulu of Mrs Fortescue, Lieut Massie, her son in law and two sailors charged with murder of native who had been acquitted of criminal assault on Mrs Fortescue's daughter **30** All four were found guilty of manslaughter **May 3** Congress rejected number of economy proposals designed to balance the Budget and voted new pensions for widows and orphans of ex soldiers **4** Mrs Fortescue, Lieut Massie and the two seamen each sentenced to ten years imprisonment, but Governor of Honolulu immediately commuted sentences to one hour's imprisonment **11** President vetoed Bill calling for a world conference on tariffs **12** Skeleton of Colonel Lindbergh's baby found in woods about five miles from his home **13** Mr Hoover directed all resources to bring to justice those responsible for kipnapping and murder of the child **25** Mayor Walker of New York was examined before a Committee of Inquiry **31** President attended Senate to ask for a sales tax to balance the Budget but proposals was rejected **June 5** Hoover Finance Reconstruction Corporation increased its financial capacity to 3 000 000 000 dollars to create system of home loans and discount banks House of Representatives passed Revenue Bill to balance the Budget **13** While thousands of ex soldiers who had marched to Washington, were encamped outside the capital House of Representatives decided to discuss bill to give bonus to all ex soldiers **16** Republican Convention at Chicago re nominated Mr Hoover as candidate for Presidency **22** In a manifesto the President urged a world armaments cut of one third abolition of tanks chemical warfare and large mobile guns and total prohibition of all bombardment from the air **29** Democratic Convention at Chicago adopted repeal of Prohibition as Party's plank **30** Fiscal year closed with deficit of £580 000 000 **July 2** Mr Franklin Roosevelt Governor of New York chosen Democratic candidate for Presidency in fourth ballot, and Mr John Garner for Vice President Mr J H Curtis found guilty at Flemington New Jersey, of hindering justice by false reports in conection with search for the Lindbergh baby **13** Serious fire occurred on Coney Island about £400 000 of damage being done Part of army of war veterans who claimed bonus began continuous march round the Capitol Buildings at Washington **23** Mr Borah urged that United States should go to World Economic Conference prepared to discuss general settlement of post war problems as well as reduction or cancellation of war debts **28** "Bonus Army" at Washington ejected by troops from derelict buildings which they had occupied **31** Olympic Games opened by Vice President Curtis at Los Angeles. **Aug 2** United States accepted invitation to attend World Economic and Monetary Conference **3** Mr R P Lamont Secretary of Commerce resigned and was succeeded by Mr Roy Chapin **11** Mr Hoover, accepting Republican nomination, opposed cancellation of war debts but indicated adjustment would be considered if expansion of markets

were offered **16** Mrs Lindbergh gave birth to a son **26** Mr Hoover opened at Washington conference of bankers and industrial leaders to consider trade depression and declared the financial crisis was over **Sept 1** Mr Walker Mayor of New York resigned after investigation into allegations of corruption in administration of the city's affairs **2** Mr Joseph V McKee became Mayor of New York **3** Commander Gar Wood in *Miss America X* beat Kaye Don in *Miss England III* on Lake St Clair Detroit **5** Latter broke down in second heat and United States retained Harmsworthy Trophy **9** Ferry boat taking 165 men to work on island in East River New York was blown to pieces by explosion 62 lives being lost **13** Elections in Maine gave unexpected victories to the Democrats who captured Governorship and two of the three Congressional seats **20** Gar Wood recaptured motor boat record attaining average speed of 124·91 m p h on St Clair River **Oct 1** Cloud burst descended on cluster of small towns 75 miles from Los Angeles 50 persons being drowned **23** During election speech at St Louis Missouri Governor Roosevelt said Democrats proposed to repeal the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution

FRANCE

(1931) Nov. 12 M Laval obtained vote of confidence by 39 votes when Chamber reopened Increased surtaxes were announced on imports of semi finished and finished articles particularly from countries with depreciated currencies **26** Ministry of Commerce announced France would open negotiations with Great Britain for reciprocal treaty on tariffs **Dec 18** French Government defeated by 9 votes on unemployment insurance question but obtained vote of confidence by majority of 59 **(1932) Jan 12** M Laval and his Cabinet resigned following refusal of Radical Socialist Party to collaborate **13** M Laval formed another Ministry **15** M Briand retired from politics **17** By derailment of train at St Just near Clermont 11 passengers were killed **22** New Ministry obtained majority of 38 **Feb 4** Senate Finance Committee voted advance of 110 000 000 francs for six months to enable the French Line to resume work on new ships **16** M Laval and his Cabinet resigned after defeat in the Senate **20** M Tardieu formed a Ministry **March 7** M Aristide Briand eleven times Prime Minister died in Paris **12** Ivar Kreuger the Swedish match king and financier, shot *himself in Paris and enormous frauds were* discovered on investigation of his affairs **31** Government established quota for various cotton goods and other goods supplied from Great Britain **April 5** As protest against high entertainment taxation, 24 hour strike by amusement caterers organised throughout France **20** Mr MacDonald flew to Paris and went to Geneva accompanied by M Tardieu **May 1** In general election majority of results were indecisive and second ballots were necessary **6** While President Doumer was opening exhibition in Paris, Russian doctor Paul Gorgu loff, fired five shots at him The aged President seriously wounded, was taken to hospital where he died on following day Gorguloff was arrested after the crowd had tried to lynch him **7** M Albert Thomas, Director of International Labour Bureau, died **8** Second ballots in general election inflicted crushing defeat upon M Tardieu's Government and gave majority to M Herriot and the parties of the Left Following landslide just outside Lyons two apartment houses collapsed and 45 persons were killed **10** M Albert Lebrun elected President **12** Prince of Wales attended funeral of M Doumer at the Pantheon **June 3** M Herriot accepted task of forming a Government, which was constituted within a few hours **7** Chamber endorsed new Government's policy by 390 votes to 152 **11** Mr MacDonald and Sir John Simon arrived in Paris and had series of friendly conversations with M Herriot as prelude to Lausanne Conference **July 7** French submarine *Promethée* while making engine test on surface off Cherbourg suddenly sank 62 lives being lost and seven saved By 253 votes to 40 Senate rejected proposal that Frenchwomen should have votes **27** Sentence of death passed at Paris Assize Court on Paul Gorguloff who assassinated President Doumer defence of insanity being rejected **31** France retained Davis Cup by beating United States Lord Trenchard unveiled the Arras monument in memory of the British dead **Aug 1** Thiepval Memorial to British officers and men who fell on the Somme unveiled by Prince of Wales in presence of President Lebrun **22** Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived at Cannes **24** They flew to Biarritz for brief holiday **Sept 14** Troop train in Algeria left rails and fell into ravine over 100 officers and men of the Foreign Legion being killed and many others injured Gorguloff executed in presence of great crowd **16** French conversion scheme involving 85 000 000 000 francs launched **26** Explosion on new French submarine *Persee* killed one man and injured 32 **29** Torrential rain caused serious damage along Riviera including a landslide which blocked railway **Oct 16** Passenger and goods trains collided near Coutances 7 persons being killed and 15 injured **28** M Herriot in the Chamber explaining general principles of French disarmament plan said France would accept general application of reduced period of short term service for armies provided the Reichswehr and similar bodies were abolished Vote of confidence was carried by 430 votes to 20 **29** Mme Lebrun wife of the President launched world's largest liner *Normandie* 73 000 tons at St Nazaire

GERMANY

(1931) Nov 20 In memorandum to Bank for International Settlements Government urged appointment of advisory committee to investigate Germany's financial position **Dec 8** Emergency decree issued by the President imposing heavy sacrifices including lower wages and fixed prices on all Germans to avert economic crash Chancellor threatened Herr Adolf Hitler leader of National Socialists with martial law in certain contingencies **23** Advisory Committee of Bank for International Settlements agreed that Germany would be unable to pay after the Hoover Moratorium expired on June 30 and urged common action by the Governments **(1932) Jan 7** Chancellor discussed question of Presidential election with Herr Hitler and proposed extension of von Hindenburg's term **9** Dr Bruening announced that it was impossible for Germany to continue political payments. **11** Herr Hitler rejected proposal to allow President new term of office without an election **13** Ex Queen Sophie of Greece died

at Frankfort **16** Hitler called upon Dr Bruening to resign Chancellorship **Feb 14** Fascists called upon President to dismiss Dr Bruening under threat of Hitler standing in opposition in Presidential election **15** Marshal von Hindenburg refused and definitely decided to offer himself for re-election **22** Government and Reichsbank decided on great reorganisation of banks involving heavy reductions of capital Hitler decided to oppose Marshal von Hindenburg in Presidential election **March 6** Prince Auguste Wilhelm ex-Kaiser's son spoke at Cologne in support of Hitler's candidature **13** In Presidential election Marshal von Hindenburg obtained large majority with Hitler second on the poll but failed to secure absolute majority over other candidates **April 2** Ex-Crown Prince announced publicly he would vote for Hitler in second ballot **10** On second ballot Marshal von Hindenburg re-elected President by 19 359 642 votes to Hitler's 13 417 660 the Socialist Thaelmann polling 3 706 382 **13** President ordered forcible dissolution of Hitler's army and their barracks were entered by police **24** In the Prussian State elections the Hitlerites headed the poll but not sufficiently to place them in power without allies **May 12** General Groener Minister of Defence resigned that office **22** Herr Bruening's Cabinet in Prussia resigned **25** Fight occurred in Prussian Diet between Hitlerites and Communists several deputies being injured **30** Dr Bruening and his Cabinet resigned **31** Herr von Papen nominated as Chancellor **June 3** President signed decree dissolving the Reichstag, Germany being meanwhile governed by decrees **9** Hitler fined £50 for contempt of court and unseemly behaviour as witness in a Munich court **14** Increased taxes and cuts in pensions and out of work benefit decreed by new Government in order to balance the Budget **15** President raised the ban on Hitler's private army **July 17** Hitler opened his electoral campaign **18** As result of street fighting all open air meetings and carrying of firearms were prohibited **20** Under Presidential decrees Herr von Papen became State Commissioner of Prussia with dictatorial powers Prussian Government was dismissed and martial law proclaimed in Berlin **23** General von Schleicher Minister of Defence declared that if equality in armaments were denied to Germany the country would look after her own interests **29** Foreign Minister informed French Ambassador that these views were those of German Government **31** Elections for Reichstag gave Hitler an increased representation 230 deputies against 110 but he failed to secure majority **Aug 1** Nazi storm troops raided several newspaper offices and private houses, causing considerable damage by bombs **13** The President received Herr Hitler and rejected his claim to be Chancellor Herr von Papen offered Hitler the Vice-Chancellorship which was refused **22** Riots occurred in Southern Silesia after five Hitlerites had been sentenced to death for murder of Communist **29** Herr von Papen Hitler and General von Schleicher conferred secretly **30** After Chancellor had seen President the Reichstag met **31** In Note to France Germany demanded equality in armaments **Sept 2** Death sentences on the five Beuthen Hitlerites commuted to imprisonment for life **4** Chancellor most of the Ministers and ex-Crown Prince attended demonstration at Berlin of nearly 200,000 Steel Helmets, who oppose the Nazis **6** German Foreign Minister declared Germany would not take part in disarmament conferences until question of equality had been cleared up **11** Mr Churchill taken taken ill with paratyphoid at Salzburg **12** Herr von Papen dissolved Reichstag and left the Chamber after which motions repealing that decree and expressing no confidence in the Government were carried by 513 to 42 France's reply to German Note rejected plea for equality of armaments but in conciliatory terms **14** The President signed decree, setting up a board for promoting the fitness of Germany's youth **28** Herr von Papen replying to French Note declared Germany desired a general lowering of armaments level **Oct 12** Prince of Wales and Prince George were vigorously cheered when they arrived by air at Hamburg for short stay **14** Government suspended quota system for foreign agricultural produce **25** Supreme Court at Leipzig restored to office the Prussian Cabinet Ministers ejected under the Chancellor's orders but recognised right of the Commissioner then appointed to administer Prussia

OTHER COUNTRIES

(1931) Nov. 5 Fierce battle between Japanese and Chinese troops at Nonni Bridge in Manchuria **7** Japanese obtained complete victory and Chinese retreated **8** Fighting broke out in Tientsin and martial law was proclaimed at Peking **9** Signor Mussolini announced formation of National State Bank in Italy to finance industry **18** Japanese claimed victory in another battle in Northern Manchuria **20** Spanish Parliament declared ex-King Alfonso an outlaw and ordered his property to be confiscated **Dec. 7** Spanish Cortes ratified the new Constitution **9** Chinese authorities declared martial law in Shanghai owing to student demonstrations against Government Spanish Chamber adopted the Constitution **10** Senor Alcala Zamora elected first Spanish President **13** New Japanese Cabinet decided to abandon gold standard **14** Marshal Chiang Kai Shek President of Chinese National Government resigned **18** Sentence on Gialdini the financier reduced to one year four months and fine remitted **21** Japanese began new advance in South Manchuria and captured several towns **22** Chinese Government resigned and ex-President flew to his native village Part of roof of Vatican Library collapsed damage to contents being slight **(1932) Jan. 2** Japanese troops entered Chinchow last Chinese stronghold in Manchuria and continued their advance **8** Korean labourer threw bomb at Emperor of Japan while he was driving back to the palace at Tokio but no damage was done **18** Bilbao paralysed by general strike called as result of four Republicans being killed by Carlists **21** Following rioting in Shanghai, Japan sent warships and tense situation arose **22** Eruption of volcano caused serious damage in several towns of Guatemala Revolutionary strikes occurred in Spain fierce fighting taking place in Malaga and elsewhere **24** Japan intimated she would occupy Chinese sections of Shanghai unless satisfaction were given for recent disturbances Japanese marines landed at Shanghai Communist rising in Salvador checked after heavy loss of life **25** Chinese Premier and Foreign Secretary resigned **28** Japanese warships bombarded the Woosung forts outside

Shanghai and occupied part of Chapei the Chinese suburb **31** Britain and United States decided to send warships and further troops to Shanghai **Feb 1** Japanese warships shelled Nanking **4** New attack launched upon Shanghai **5** Japanese occupied Woosung Forts and Chapei district In Manchuria Japanese troops took control of Harben **11** Signor Mussolini visited the Pope **14** 12,000 Japanese troops landed at Shanghai **18** Chinese commander at Shanghai rejected Japanese ultimatum demanding withdrawal of Chinese Army **20** Japan's big offensive opened **21** Chinese offered better resistance and held up Japanese attack **22** Japanese bombed and wrecked Chinese aerodrome **23** Japanese attack ceased until arrival of reinforcements **28** Chinese abandoned Kiangwan **29** Chinese and Japanese representatives met on British flagship at Shanghai and agreed in principle to simultaneous withdrawal of forces Chinese Government accepted the terms **March 1** Japanese Government rejected terms and new offensive was launched **3** Japanese forces captured Woosung Forts Fighting ceased and Japan handed terms to Chinese **9** Former Emperor of China sworn in as administrator of new State of the Manchus **17** Cessation of hostilities at Shanghai agreed upon and armistice negotiations opened **April 5** Auditors investigating affairs of Kreuger and Toll announced balance sheet misrepresented company's financial position **11** Violent earthquake shocks occurred in Valparaiso and other cities in Chile **12** Rain of ashes from 15 volcanoes fell over 800 miles of territory in Chile and Western Argentine **27** China and Japan accepted British compromise formula for withdrawal of Japanese troops at Shanghai **29** Korean threw bomb among group of Japanese leaders during review of troops at Shanghai several persons being killed and injured **May 5** Shanghai armistice agreement between Chinese and Japanese signed **15** Japanese Premier Mr Tsuyoshi Inukai fatally shot in his room by nine young officers bombs being thrown at same time at several buildings at Tokio **20** Swedish Investigating Committee reported that Ivar Kreuger's personal debts equalled £50 000 000 and that little would be left for Kreuger and Toll's unsecured creditors and shareholders **29** Dyke separating the Zuyder Zee from the North Sea completed **June 3** Serious earthquake occurred in Mexico causing great loss of life **4** Revolt took place in Chile, a Junta being installed in place of former Government **9** John Gialdini released **17** Don Carlos Davila become head of Chilean Government in place of Col Marmaduke Grove **22** Tidal wave on south western coast of Mexico partly destroyed Cuyutlan and killed 100 persons **24** Revolution occurred in Siam without opposition with object of obtaining a constitutional monarchy, two Princes being held as hostages **26** King of Siam proclaimed a limited monarchy as demanded by the People's Party **July 12** Thomas Bata Czecho Slovakian shoe King killed when his aeroplane collided with chimney in fog near Zlin **20** Signor Mussolini dismissed Foreign Finance Education Justice and Corporations Ministers with view to securing new blood in Cabinet **25** Non aggression pact between the Soviet and Poland signed at Moscow **Aug 1** Fighting broke out between Bolivia and Paraguay Body of ex King Manoel landed at Lisbon from British cruiser **4** Bolivia agreed to accept offer of League of Nations to arbitrate on boundary dispute with Paraguay **13** Monarchists risings in Madrid and Seville were suppressed **25** Japan announced her decision to recognise the independant state of Manchuria set up under name of Manchukuo General Sanjurgo sentenced to death for leadership of Seville rising was given instead imprisonment for life **Sept 7** Chinese bandits kidnapped Mr Charles Corkran son of Sir C Corkran and Mrs Pawley while they were riding on racecourse near Yingkow Manchukuo **10** Bandits derailed train on Manchurian Railway at Shuenchenpu 100 persons being killed and wounded and passengers robbed Another train was held up at Ashiho passengers being kidnapped **15** China protested to Powers against Japan's recognition of Manchukuo signed and promulgated simultaneously **22** Prince of Wales flew from London to Copenhagen where he was greeted by enormous crowd **24** He opened the British Exhibition and expressed hope that British trade with Denmark would increase **26** Earthquake in Chalcidice peninsula of Macedonia caused 150 deaths and immense damage to several villages **28** Bandits who captured Mrs Pawley and Mr Corkran demanded increased ransom of £50 000 for their release **28** Further earthquake shocks in Salonica British warships went to assistance of homeless in affected areas **Oct 1** Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived in Stockholm and were welcomed by the King of Sweden **2** Civil War in Brazil ended with flight of insurgent Government after three months **3** Iraq became an independent State **11** Prince of Wales and Prince George left Stockholm and arrived at Gothenburg **12** A British woman shot dead by Chinese bandits at Harbin in trying to prevent her three children being kidnapped **20** Mrs Pawley and Mr Corkran released by Chinese bandits after prolonged negotiations and 44 days of hardships and arrived at Newchwang **25** Signor Mussolini at Milan promised amnesty to all old enemies imprisoned in Italy for offences against the regime **28** Tenth anniversary of march on Rome by Fascists celebrated at Rome by review and opening of newly designed street by Signor Mussolini

THE DERBY, 1889–1932

For particulars of the Derby from 1780 to 1887 see 1921 edition.

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is now exactly 1 mile 4 furlongs having been shortened 29 yards by the rounding off of Tattenham Corner. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musgrave and Blue Gown; the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year	Name and Owner of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Runrs
1889	Duke of Portland's ‡Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *‡Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	J. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *†Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's †Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's ‡Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *‡Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Lamach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *‡Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *‡Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	I. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	F. Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *‡Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero . .	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major L. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Cicker's Orby .	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's †Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s *Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. ' Barnes's Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's §Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	L. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II	20 to 1	M. MacGee	L. Murphy	30
1915	*Mr. S. Joel's Pommern*	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	*Mr. E. Hulton's †Fairfield*	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	*Mr. ' Jarvis's *Gay Crusader*	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	A. Taylor	12
1918	*Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough*	8 to 13	J. Childs	A. Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Darling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	J. Weston	G. Lambton	27
1925	Mr. H. E. Morriss's *Manna	9 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	27
1926	Lord Woolavington's ‡Coronach	11 to 2	J. Childs	F. Darling	19
1927	Mr. F. Curzon's Call Boy	4 to 1	E. C. Elliott	J. Watts	23
1928	Sir H. Cunliffe Owen's Felstead	33 to 1	H. Wragg	O. Bell	19
1929	Mr. W. Barnett's ‡Trigo	33 to 1	J. Marshall	R. Dawson	26
1930	H.H. Aga Khan's Blenheim	18 to 1	H. Wragg	R. Dawson	17
1931	Mr. J. A. Dewar's *Cameronian	7 to 2	J. Fox	F. Darling	25
1932	Mr. J. Walls' April the Fifth	100 to 6	F. Lane	J. Walls	21

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

Notes. 1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1918. Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket.

Record time: 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920 on old course; new course 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922; 2 min. 34⅘ by Call Boy in 1927.

	2,000 GUINEAS 1 mile	1,000 GUINEAS 1 mile	OAKS 1½ mile	ASCOT CUP 2½ miles	ECLIPSE STAKES 1½ mile	ST. LEGER 1 m. 6 fur. 132 yds.
1925	Manna	Sansovino	Fairy Gold	Santorb	Polyphontes	Solario
1926	Colorado	Pillion	Short Story	Solario ..	Coronach	Coronach
1927	Adam's Apple	Cresta Run	Token	Foxlaw	Colorado	Book Law
1928	Flamingo	Scuttle	Toboggan	Inverforth	Fairway	Fairway
1929	Mr. Jinks	Taj Mah	Pennycomequick	Imbros	Royal Minstrel	Trigo
1930	Bahrain	Four Course	Rose of England	Brantwith	Rustom Pasha	Singapore
1931	Cameronian	Four Course	Brulette	Trimdon	Cameronian	Sandwich
1932	Orwell	Kandy	Udaipur	Trimdon	Miracle	Firdaussi

	LINCOLNSH HDCP. 1 mile	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds	CITY & SUBURBAN 1 miles 2 furlongs	KEMPTON JUBILEE 1 mile 2 furlongs
1928	Dark Warrior 4y 8st 2lb	Tipperary Tim 10y 10st	Priory Park 6y 8st 12lb	Abbot's Speed 5y 8st 6lb
1929	Flton 4y 7st 2lb	Gregalack 7y 11st 4lb	Parwiz 4y 8st 1lb	Athford 4y 8st 2lb
1930	Leonidas II 5y 8st	Shaun Goilin 10y 11st 7lb	Lucky Ter 5y 7st 6lb	Lucky Tor 5y 7st 8lb
1931	Knight Error 5y 7st 7lb	Grakle 9y 11st 7lb	Anthurium 4y 7st 1lb	Rucedale 5y 8st 3lb
1932	Jerome Jandor 4y 6st 13lb	Forbra 7y 10st 7lb	Cloghreen 4y 7st 4lb	Venture 4y 7st 9lb

	N'MARKET STAKES 1 mile 2 fur	ASCOT STAKES 2 miles	ROYAL HUNT CUP. 7 furlongs 166 yards	NEW STAKES Ascot—5 furlongs
1929	Hunter's Moon 9st	Old Orkney 5y 8st 4lb	Sonja 5y 8st 11lb	Blenheim 8st 10lb
1930	Scout II 9st	Bonny Boy 6y 8st 5lb	Mucnal 4y 7st 8lb	Lightning Stone 8st 10lb
1931	Sir Andrew 9st	Noble Star 4y 7st 10lb	Grand Salute 4y 7st 5lb	Spenser 8st 10lb
1932	Miracle 9st	{Son et Mint 5y 8st 2lb, Sandy Lashes 4y 6st 9lb}	Totnig 3y 7st 3lb	Hyperion 8st 10lb

	GOLD VASE, ASCOT 2 miles	ALEXANDRA STKS. Asc t 2 m 6 f 88 yds	PRCSS OFWALES S Newmarket 1st July 1 mile 4 fur	STEWARDS' CUP Goodwood—6 furlongs
1928	Maid of Perth 4y 7st 13lb	Linglis 5y 9st 11lb	Tomist 3y 7st 7lb	Navigator 3y 7st 5lb
1929	Cavendon 4y 8st 4lb	Brown Jack 5y 9st 2lb	Fairway 4y 9st 12lb	FleetingMemory 4y 8st 11lb
1930	Trimdon 4y 8st 4lb	Brown Jack 6y 9st 8lb	Press Gang 3y 8st 5lb	Le Phare 4y 8st 2lb
1931	Pommeda Apu 3y 7st 12lb	Brown Jack 7y 9st 8lb	{Recorder 4y 9st 3lb, Shell Transport 3y 8st 5lb}	{Poor Lad 4y 7st 11lb, Solencal 3y 7st 10lb}
1932	Silvermere 3y 7st 12lb	Brown Jack 8y 9st 8lb	Jacopo 4y 9st 3lb	

	GOODWOOD CUP 2 miles 5 furlongs	DONCASTER CUP 2 miles 1 furlong	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS 1 mile 7 furlongs	CHAMPION ST Now 1 mile 2 fur
1928	Kinchinjunga 4y 9st 3lb	PonsAsinorum 6y 9st 4lb	Mr Ogden Mills's Crisdeguerre	Fairway 3y 8st 7lb
1929	Old Orkney 5y 9st 7lb	Athford 4y 8st 6lb	M F Esmonds Hotweed	Fairway 4y 9st
1930	Brown Jack 6y 9st 7lb	Brown Jack 6y 9st 11lb	M P H mriques Commanderie	Rust Pasha 3y 8st 7lb
1931	Salmon Leap 4y 9 t 3lb	Singapore 4y 9st 12lb	Comte de Ravenel Batincelet	Goyescas 3y 8st 7lb
1932	Brulette 4y 9st 4lb	Foxhunter 3y 7st 8lb	A J Dugguns Strip the Willow	Cameronian 4y 9st

	CESAREWITCH Now 2 miles 2 fur	MIDDLE PK STKS 6 furlongs	DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur of R M	CAMBRIDGESHIRE Now last m & 220 yds A F
1928	Arctic Star 4y 8st 2lb (15)	Costaki Pasha 9st 3lb	Brienz 9st 2lb	Palais Royal II 3y 7st 13lb (26)
1929	West Wicklow 5y 7st 6lb (35)	Press Gang 9st 3lb	Circe Dalrymple 8st 12lb	Double Life 3y 7st 12lb (36
1930	Ut Majeur 3y 8st 3lb (28)	Portlaw 9st 3lb	Singrie 8st 9lb	The Pen 3y 7st 4lb (32)
1931	Noble Star 4y 8st 12lb (26)	Golden Haun 9st 3lb	Firdaussi 8st 13lb	Disarmament 3y 7st 12lb(24)
1932	Nitsichin 4y 8st 9lb	Felicitation 9st	Hyperion 9st 5lb	Pullover 3y 6st 12lb

THE TURF IN 1932 (up to Oct 29).

Leading Owners and Trainers

Winning Owners		Winning Trainers	
H H Aga Khan	£56 237½	Frank Butters	£68 685
Lord Rosebery	16 612	F Darling	51 507½
Lord Lonsdale	15 167	J Lawson	33 093
Lord Woolavington	14 607½	Hon G Lambton	31 686
Mr W M G Singer	12 929½	M D Peacock	27 639
M F de St Alary	11 929	J L Jarvis	26 897
Mrs Arthur James	11 679	Capt C P yd Rochford	23 058
Lord Astor	11 548½	F Hartigan	18 873½
Mr Marshall Field	10 668	R J Colling	15 554
Mr T Walls	10 333½	W Nightingall	14 702

Leading Breeders.

H H Aga Khan	15	27	57 546½
France	39	55	34 029
National Stud	22	50	27 391
Lord Derby	17	30	14 251
Lord Leverbrook	3	4	13 500
Mrs A James	10	19	12 774
Lord Furness	9	12	12 521½
Mr Marshall Field	8	13	11 122
Mr J W A Harris	12	25	10 985
Mr G S L Whitelaw	2	4	10 69½
late Sir John Rutherford	2	4	10 375
Lord Woolavington	8	17	10 225

Winning Jockeys.

	1st	and	3rd	Unpl	Ttl	P c
Richards G	173	126	105	434	838	20 64
Wragg H	102	87	72	325	585	17 44
Nevett W	90	54	58	263	465	19 35
Weston T	82	72	48	346	548	14 56
Perryman, R	68	59	58	295	480	14 17
Fox F	65	78	64	506	713	9 11
Beasley P	60	47	51	217	375	16 00
Wragg S	58	52	52	359	521	11 12
Caldwell J	57	53	41	197	348	16 38
Dick R	51	45	46	251	393	12 98
Donoghue S	49	39	60	363	511	9 59
Richards C	45	40	48	392	525	8 57

Winning Sires

	Rs	Ws	Amount £
Gainsborough (1925) by Bayard—Rosedrop	24	31	33 987½
Colorado (1923) by Phalaris—Canyon	16	34	28 241
Phinos (1920) by Phalaris—Scylla	15	27	27 404½
Tetratema (1917) by The Tetrarch—Scotch Gift	17	28	24 417
Solario (1922) by Gainsborough—Sun Worship	17	25	24 106
Manna (1922) by Phalaris—Waffles	16	26	24 020½
Abbots Trace (1917) by Tracery—Abbots Anne	17	33	21 532
Blandford (1919) by Swynford—Blanche	10	17	21 198½
Son in Law (1912) by Duke Ronald—Mother in Law	20	30	18 384½
Striatford (1919) by Swynford—Lesbia	18	41	16 240½

SHOOTING—BISLEY 1932.

See also p 525

King's Prize—C S M C F H Bayly, late 4th V B R W Kent, 289 1 Sgt F S French, late Herts Yeo, 287 2 Capt R F K Johnson I R B, 285 3 Capt J W Houlder Canada, won the Silver Medal, and Cpl R Wiseleadow, late Malvern and Cambridge the Bronze

Grand Aggregate—Lieut D Burke Canada 1

Elcho Shield—Scotland 1 England 2

Kolapore—Canada 1123 1 Mother Country 1102 2

Ashburton Shield—Kings Wimbledon 479, 1, Christ Hospital 472, 2

Public School Snap Shooting—Rossall, 1 City of London, 2

United Service Cup—Army 1 R Navy 2 R Marines 3 Territorials 4 R A F 5

King's Cup—Hampshire 1103, 1 Kent, 1102 2

Chancellor's Plate—Cambridge 1080 1 Oxford 1015 2

Humphrey Cup—Cambridge 866 1 Oxford 865 2

Inter University—Edinburgh 1 London 2 Oxford 3

University Revolver—Cambridge

University Snap Shooting—Oxford

King's Arms Medal—Lieut N Boyer R Warwicks

Service Rifle Agg—Q M S W S Churcher

CRICKET.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE, 1932.

County Order for 1932 1931 in brackets	Won	Lost	Won on 1st Inn
Points Awarded			
Yorkshire (1)			
Sussex (4)			
Kent (3)			
Notts (5)			
Surrey (8)			
Lancashire (6)			
Somerset 13)			
Hampshire 12)			
Warwick (9)	28	5	
Derbyshire (7)	28	8	
Middlesex (11)	28	9	10
Leicester (16)			
Gloucester (2)			
Essex (10)			
Glamorgan (15			
Northants (17			
Worcester 14)			

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points Yorkshire won 15 times, Surrey 9, Notts 8 Lancs 7 Kent 4 Middlesex 4 Gloucester 2 Derby 1 and Warwick 1 Notts and Yorks tied in 1879 and 1882 and Notts Yorks and Surrey equal in 1889

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.

First played 1876 England have won 47 matches Australia 50 matches and 27 matches have been drawn

ENGLAND v. SOUTH AFRICA.

First played 1888 England have won 28 matches South Africa 11 and 11 matches have been drawn

MINOR COUNTIES TABLE, 1932.

County	Played	Won	Lost	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	No Result	Points Obtained	Percentage
Points Awarded		15		5	3	4		
Buckinghamshire	10	10	0	0	0	0	150	100 00
Berkshire	8	7	0	1	0	0	98	98 00
Yorkshire II	10	3	0	4	1	2	70	70 00
Staffordshire	8	4	1	1	1	1	64	68 57
Dorset	8	4	1	1	2	0	65	62 50
Surrey II	8	3	2	2	0	1	61	60 00
Durham	8	3	1	2	2	0	53	57 50
Kent II	12	6	4	0	1	1	91	56 31
Cambridgeshire	7	3	2	1	1	0	49	54 28
Leicestershire II	7	2	1	2	2	0	48	51 42
Northumberland	8	2	1	2	2	1	48	51 42
Hertfordshire	10	3	3	3	1	0	85	50 00
Wiltshire	8	3	4	1	0	0	48	48 00
Warwickshire II	8	2	2	1	3	0	46	40 00
Devon	8	2	3	1	2	0	45	37 50
Lancashire II	10	1	3	3	2	1	56	35 59
Norfolk	10	2	3	1	4	0	57	34 00
Oxfordshire	10	2	5	1	1	1	54	31 11
Monmouthshire	8	0	5	2	1	0	7	17 50
Cheshire	8	0	4	1	2	1	5	14 28
Cornwall	8	1	7	0	0	0	15	12 50
Lincolnshire	8	0	6	1	1	0	4	10'00
Bedfordshire	8	0	5	0	2	1	2	5 71

Challenge Match Buckinghamshire and Berkshire drawn at High Wycombe and Buckinghamshire was decided champions

SOUTH AFRICA CRICKET TOUR IN AUSTRALIA 1931 1932

South Africa lost all five tests

First Test Brisbane —Australia won by an innings and 163 runs Australia 450 S Africa 170 117 (Dec 1931)

Second Sydney —Australia won by an innings and 105 runs Australia 469 South Africa 253 261 (Dec 1931).

Third Melbourne —Australia won by 169 Australia 198 551 South Africa 358 225 (Dec 1931 and Jan 1932)

Fourth Adelaide —Australia won by 10 wickets Australia 513 73 (no wicket) South Africa 308 274 Feb 1932

Fifth Melbourne —Australia won by an innings and 72 runs Australia 153 South Africa 36 45 (Feb 1932)

INDIA TOUR 1932

ALL INDIA AVERAGES

BATTING (FIRST CLASS AVERAGES)

Batsman	Number of Innings	Total Runs.	Highest Score	Times not out	Average
C. K. Nayudu	45	1618	162	5	40 45
S. Wazir Ali	42	1229	178	4	32 34
S. Nazir Ali	32	1020	109	0	31 87
Naoomal Jeoomal	46	1297	164*	4	30 88
N. D. Marshall	12	268	102*	2	26 80
S. H. M. Colah	36	900	122	0	5 00
Amar Singh	33	641	131*	5	22 89
P. J. Palia	26	476	53	4	21 63
Lall Singh	24	418	52	3	19 90
Jehangir Khan	34	448	68	11	19 47
Jogindar Singh	15	208	79	4	18 50
J. G. Navle	39	600	64	1	15 78
K. S. G. of Limdi	17	154	43	1	9 62
B. F. Kapadia	7	86	37	1	9 33
Ghulam Mahomed	10	80	43	1	8 88
S. R. Godambe	15	85	15	4	7 72
Mahomed Nissar	26	113	31	8	6 27
Maharaja of Porbundar	3	2	2	0	0 66

* Signifies not out

BOWLING (FIRST CLASS MATCHES)

		Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Mahomed Nis	532	128	1285	71	18 09
Amar Singh	1062	343	2262	111	20 78
S. Nazir Ali	224	63	501	23	21 78
Lall Singh	6	1	25	1	25 00
C. K. Nayudu	677	164	1660	65	25 53
S. R. Godambe	205	47	445	16	27 81
Jehangir Khan	744	219	1540	53	29 05
Naoomal Jeoomal	155	11	601	17	35 35
P. J. Palia	303 4	70	653	17	38 41
S. Wazir Ali	45	10	129	3	43 00
Ghulam Mahomed	132	34	286	3	95 33
S. H. M. Colah	9	2	27	0	—

N. D. Marshall 3—0—6—0 also bowled

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Test Match				
First Class County Games				
Other First Class Matches				
Total	9	8	9	26
Minor Matches	4	1	5	10*
Total	13	9	14	36*

* Exclusive of matches v The Army and Durham abandoned without a ball being bowled.

English Batting Averages, 1932

Batsman	Number of Innings	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Times Not Out	Average
Sutcliffe	52	3336	313	7	74 13
Tyldesley (E)	48	2420	225*	7	59 02
Ames	50	2482	180	7	57 72
Hobbs	35	1764	161*	4	56 90
Hammond (W R) (Glos)	49	2528	264	4	56 17
B W Hone	12	646	167	0	53 83
K S Duleepsinhji	33	1633	132	2	52 67
D R Jardine	39	1464	164	11	52 28
Leyland	40	1980	289	2	52 10
L G Crawley	17	830	155	1	51 87
Hendren	47	2041	294*	7	51 02
R H J Brooke	19	800	140	3	50 00
O'Connor	36	1350	119	8	48 21
Nawab of Pataudi ...	18	746	165	2	46 62
P G Van der Bijl	16	540	97*	4	45 00
Holmes (P)	31	1208	224*	4	44 74
Wilson (E F) (Surrey)	16	492	72	5	44 72
Hearne	52	2151	176	3	43 89
R E S Wyatt	49	1868	171*	7	43 04

* Signifies not out

English Bowling Averages, 1932

Bowler.	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Larwood	866 4	203	2084	162	12 85
Verity	1117 5	401	2250	162	13 88
Bowes	1104 2	271	2877	190	15 14
Tate	1,480 1	440	2494	160	15 58
Freeman (Kent)	1565 5	404	4149	253	16 39
Voce	973 4	201	2395	136	16 87
J C White	978 5	360	1813	107	16 94
C S Marriott	607	209	1179	68	17 33
Langridge (Jas)	940 3	232	2032	115	17 66
Iddon	796	291	1418	80	17 72
Sibbles	1195 4	362	2392	131	18 25
Townsend	1109 3	321	2159	117	18 45
Kennedy	1412 1	457	2707	144	18 79
Geary (Leicester)	1183 4	381	2087	111	18 80
Macaulay	857 2	283	1602	85	18 84
Paine	1103 2	320	2575	136	18 93
Goddard	1316	343	3258	170	19 16
Staples (S J)	951 2	302	1900	65	20 00

Oxford and Cambridge Results

1923 Oxford won by innings and 227 runs
1924 Cambridge won by 9 wickets
1925 Match drawn
1926 Cambridge won by 34 runs
1927 Cambridge won by 116 runs
1928 Match drawn
1929 Match drawn
1930 Cambridge won by 205 runs
1931 Oxford won by 8 wickets
1932 Match drawn

Eton and Harrow

First played 1805 Played 102 Eton won 42 Harrow 35 Drawn 25
1931 Eton won by an innings and 16 runs
1932 Drawn Eton 283 216 (5 wickets) Harrow 349

Other Principal Matches

Winchester beat Eton by 2 wickets
Marlborough and Rugby drawn
Hailey bury beat Cheltenham by an innings
Clifton and Tonbridge drawn
Royal Navy and Army drawn
Royal Navy beat R A F by 5 wickets
Army beat R A F by innings and 130 runs
Gentlemen and Players Oval drawn
Gentlemen and Players Lord's drawn

Record Football Attendance.

The record attendance for a football match is 127 307 at the Association International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar 23 1912 The largest gate receipts were £27 776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium April 28 1923 between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham when 126 047 persons passed the turnstiles besides many who broke in Accurate figures were not recorded but probably the attendance was over 150 000

Miscellaneous Cricket Records

England and Australia—Test Match Records

Highest innings—Australia 729 (6 wickets declared) Lord's 1930 600 Melbourne Australia 1924 5 England 636 Sydney Australia 1928 29 576 Oval England 1899
Highest scorer D G Bradman 334 Leeds England 1930 J Ryder 201 (not out) Adelaide 1924 5 and S E Gregory 201 Sydney 1894 R E Foster 287 Sydney Australia 1903 4 C P Mead 182 (not out Oval 1924

Individual Records

Highest individual scores A E Stoddart 485 for Hamstead v Stoics 1886 in first class cricket in England A C Maclaren 424 for Lancashire v Somerset at Taunton July 1895 in Australia D G Bradman (Australia) 452 (not out) for N S W v Queensland Sydney 1929 30
Highest aggregate innings—Australia Victoria 1 107 v N S W Melbourne 1926 England Yorkshire 887 v Warwickshire 1896
Record win—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs Dec 29 1926
Smallest totals—Oxford University (one man absent 12) v M C C at Oxford May 1877, Northants 12 v Gloucester June 11 1907
Highest Aggregate—1929 was scored by New South Wales v South Australia at Sydney Jan 16 1926 Scores N S Wales 642 and 593 S Australia 475 and 219
Most centuries in one season—J B Hobbs 16 next C B Fry (1901) T Hayward (1906) F Hendren (1923) P Mead (1928) and H Sutcliffe (1928) 13 centuries each
Most runs made in a year—T Hayward (Surrey) 3 518 in 1906 T Hayward exceeded 2 000 runs in 10 seasons
1 000 runs in May—W G Grace 1895 W R Hammond 1927 C Hallows 1928
J B Hobbs during 1930 season beat the record aggregate of 54 896 runs by W G Grace in first class cricket In 1931 Hobbs's figures were 57 746 Jack Hobbs first played for Surrey in 1905 and has 23 English seasons the years 1915 1919 excluded In 1931 he finished six in the batting averages with 56 23 in 49 innings His total number of first class centuries to date is 188 also a record
Highest batting average in England 98 66 D G Bradman (N S W) 1930 Best English average 96 96 H Sutcliffe (Yorks) 1931 beating the old record 91 23 by Major R M Poore (Hampshire 1899

Croquet in 1932.

Championships—Gentlemen H O Hicks, Ladies Miss D D Steel *Mixed* Lt Col W B Du Pré and Miss D D Steel
Open Championships—H O Hicks *Mixed* Col C E Wilson and W W Richards
Champion Cup—Miss D D Steel (14 points) 1 B G Klein (13 points) 2
Ladies' Field Champion Cup—Miss D D Steel.
Roehampton Challenge Cup—C F Colman
Reckitt Cup—Mrs W H P Craig
Gilbey Cup—W R D Wiggins *Best Dormie*
Beddon Cup—Capt J B Morgan (23 points) 1, B C Apps (21 points), 2

Bowls Championship, 1932.

Single Handed—F P Baker (Poole Park) beat E W Fortune (St George's Bristol) 21 14
Pairs—Wellingborough (A H and G S Bull) beat Faversham (W Jeffrey and C Walton) 25 14
Rink—Atherley Southampton (H Parsons F Fudge J Pollock J Edney) beat Sydney Gardens Bath (F Russ J Phipps R C Bryant W Price) 23 18
County—Northamptonshire beat Surrey 117 102

International Bowls Championship

Queen's Park, Glasgow

Scotland won 3, lost 0 6 points (1 England won 2, lost 1, 4 points (2) Wales won 1 lost 2 2 points (3) Ireland, lost 3 0 points

Badminton in 1932.

Championships

Mens Singles R C F Nichols
Mens Doubles D C Hume and R M White.
Ladies Singles Miss I M Kingsley
Ladies Doubles Mrs M Barlett and Miss L. M. Kingsley
Mixed Doubles H S Uber and Mrs Uber
County Middlesex
England beat Scotland 9 0 matches London.
England beat Ireland 7 2 matches Dublin.
Cambridge beat Oxford, 13 2 matches

ATHLETICS

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1932

Event	Winner	Time
		M S
100 Yards	F P Reid	0 9 9 10
220 Yards	J P Reid	0 22
440 Yards	C H Stoneley	0 49⅘
Half mile	J Hampson	1 56⅗
1 Mile	J E Cornes	4 24⅖
3 Miles	W Peavers	14 23⁴
6 Miles	J H Potts	30 23⅘
10 Miles	J E Wood	52 0⅘
2 Miles Steeplechase	I Evenson	10 13⅘
120 Yards Hurdles	D O Finlay	0 14 9 10
440 Yards Hurdles	Lord Burghley	0 54⅗
440 Yards Relay	Blackheath H	0 43⅘
1 Mile Relay	Milocarian A C	3 20⅘
2 Miles Walk	A A Capper	13 44⅗
7 Miles Walk	A H C Pope	52 25⅘
Marathon	D M Nab Robertson	2h 34m 32⅗s
		Ft In
Throwing the Discus	P Bermingham	139 2⅘
Javelin	O Jurgis	211 8
Hammer	G Walsh	147 7⅗
Putting the Weight	H B Hart	48 5⅗
Long Jump	R M Evans	23 2
Pole Jump	P I B Ogilvie	12 1
High Jump	W A Land	6 1
Hop Step and Jump	A J Gray	45 4
Tug of War (200 st	R Marines (Portsmh)	—
Tug of War (Catch Weight)	R Marines (Portsmh)	—

HARVEY GOLD CUP—P P Reid
CANADIAN CUP—A A Cooper

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *)

RUNNING

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
Yards	M S			
100*	0 9⅖	D Wykoff	U S A	1930
		P Williams	Canada	1929
100	0 9 7/10	H Liddell	England	1923
120	0 11⅗	R E Walker	South Africa	1908
		H P Drew	U S A	1914
130	0 12⅘	C W Paddock	U S A	1921
150	0 14⅘	C W Paddock	U S A	1921
200	0 19	C W Paddock	U S A	1921
200	0 19⅕	W R Applegarth	England	1912
220	0 20⅘	R Metcalfe	U S A	1932
220	0 21	W R Applegarth	England	1914
300	0 30⅖	B J Wefers	U S A	1896
300*	0 30⅖	G M Butler	England	1926
440*	0 46⅖	B Eastman / V Williams	U S A	1932
440	0 47⅘	W Halswelle	Scotland	1908
500	0 57⅘	M W Sheppard	U S A	1910
600*	1 10⅘	D G A Lowe	England	1926
880	1 50 9 10	J Eastman	U S A	1932
1000*	2 21⅘	C Ellis	England	1929
1320*	3 2⅕	J J Lovelock	Australia	1932
Miles				
1*	4 9⅕	J Lamoureux	France	1931
1	4 10⅘	P Nurmi	Finland	1923
1	4 12	J E Lovelock	Australia	1932
2*	8 59⅗	P Nurmi	Finland	1931
3*	13 50⅕	I Ikhtinen	Finland	1932
4*	19 28	J Kusocinski	Poland	1932
5*	24 6⅕	P Nurmi	Finland	1924
6*	29 36⅘	P Nurmi	Finland	1930
10*	50 25	P Nurmi	Finland	1928

15* miles—1h 20m 48⅘ E Allebys 1902 20* miles—1h 51m 54⅘ C Grossland 1894 25* miles—2h 29m 20⅘ H Green 1913 30 miles—3h 27m 36⅕ J A Squires 1885 40 miles—4h 46m 54⅘ J E Dixon 1884 50 miles—6h 13m 58⅘ F W Lyle 1913 All England

*RELAY RACING RECORDS

Distance	Time	Name	Year
	M S		
400 yards (4×100)	0 37⅘	U S A	1932
400 metres (4×100)	0 40	U S A Olymp Team	1932
880 yards 4×220	1 25⅕	Univ S California	1927
1600 metres 4×400	3 8⅗	U S A Olymp Team	1932
1 mile (4×440 yds)	3 12⅘	Stanford U S A	1931
2 miles 4×880 yds)	7 40⅕	British Team	1932
4 miles (4×1 mile)	17 21⅘	Univ of Illinois	1923

*WORLD'S RECORDS

METRIC DISTANCES

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
Metres	M S			
100	0 10 3 10	P Williams	Canada	1930
		E Tolan	U S A	1932
200	0 20⅘	R Metcalf	U S A	1932
300	0 33⅕	C W Paddock	U S A	1921
400	0 46	W Carr	U S A	1932
800	1 49⅘	T Hampson	British	1932
1 000	2 23⅗	J Lamoureux	France	1931
1 500	3 49⅕	J Lamoureux	France	1930
2 000	5 21⅘	J Ladoumegue	France	1931
3 000	8 20⅘	P Nurmi	Finland	1926
5 000	14 17	I Ikhtinen	Finland	1932
10 000	30 6⅕	P Nurmi	Finland	1929

*HURDLE RACING (Over 10 hurdles)

Height 120 yds 3 ft 6 in 220 yds 2 ft 6 in 440 yds 3 ft

Dist	Time	Name	Nation	Yr
Metres	M S			
110	0 14⅘	I Wennstrom / B Sjoesledt / G Saling	Sweden / Finland / U S A	1929 / 1932 / 1932
Yards				
120	0 14⅕	P Beard	U S A	1931
120	0 14⅞ 10	S J M Atkinson	S Africa	1928
220	0 23	C Brookins	U S A	1924
440*	0 52	C Harding	U S A	1932
440	0 53⅘	J Facelli	Italy	1929

*WALKING RECORDS

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
Miles	M S			
10*	6 25⅘	G Goulding	Canada	1910
7	6 26	G E Larner	England	1904
8*	13 11⅘	G E Larner	England	1904
2*	20 25⅗	G E Larner	England	1905
4*	27 24	C L Larner	England	1905
5*	35 47⅕	A H G Pope	England	1932
6*	43 7	A H G Pope	England	1932
7	50 28⅕	A H G Pope	England	1932

10* miles—1h 15m 57⅘s G E Larner 1908 15 miles—2h 56m 42⅘s R Bridge 1914 20 miles—2h 49m 26s J Butler 1897 and H V L Ross 1913 25 miles—3h 37m 6⅘s S C A Schofield 1911 50 miles—7h 52m 27s J Butler 1905 72 miles—11h 49m 23⅘s F C Hilton 1914 100 miles—18h 4m 10s T E Hammond 1908 All England

RECORDS BY TIME

Event	Distance	Name	Nation	Yr
hrs	M Yds			
1	*Running 11 1648 / Walking 8 474	P Nurmi / A H G Pope	Finland / Stamford B	1928 / 1932
2	*Running 20 952 / Walking 15 501	H Green / R Bridge	Stamford B / Stamford B	1913 / 1914
3	*Walking 21 47	H V L Ross	Stamford B	1913
4	*Walking 26 1593	J Butler	Putney	1905
5	*Walking 32 75	J Butler	Putney	1905
6	*Walking 39 1514	J Butler	Putney	1905
12	*Walking 73 145	F C Hilton	Stamford B	1914
24	*Walking 132 580	H E Hammond	Stadium	1908

FIELD EVENTS

Event	Dist Ft In	Name	Nation	Yr
High Jump	* 6 8⅗ / 6 5	I M Osborne / B H Baker	U S A / England	1924 / 1921
Long Jump	* 26 2⁴ / 24 2⅗	Nambu / W Miller	Japan / U S A	1931 / 1932
Pole Jump	* 52 7⅗ / 50 9	C Nambu / W Peters	Japan / London	1932 / 1928
Hop Step and Jump				
Hammer Throw	*189 6⅗	P Ryan	U S A	1913
Discus Throw	*168 8⅗	P Jessup	U S A	1932
Javelin Throw	242 10	M Jarvinen	Finland	1932
Weight Putting	52 9	Z Heleasz	Poland	1932

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1932.

U S A *v* BRITISH EMPIRE (SAN FRANCISCO)
U S A won by 6 events to 4

400 yards relay (4 × 100 yds)—U S A beat British Empire by 4 yards 37 5/10s
880 yards relay (4 × 220 yds)—British Empire beat U S A by 2 feet 1m 26⅘s
Mile relay (4 × 440 yds)—U S A beat British Empire by 3 yards 3m 15⅘s
Two miles relay (4 × 880 yds)—British Empire beat U S A by 70 yards 7m 40⅘s
Four miles relay (4 × 1 mile)—British Empire beat U S A by 25 yards 17m 30⅘s
Four Lap s Steeplechase relay—U S A beat British Empire by 15 yards 3m 42⅕s
Mile Medley relay (880 440 yds)—British Empire beat U S A by 9 vards 3m 24 9/10s
120 yards Hurdles team—U S A won P Beard, U S A first home 14⅘s
Two miles Steeplechase team—U S A won J McCluskei U S A first home 10m 5⅗s
Three miles team—U S A won R Hill U S A first home 14m

IRELAND *v* SCOTLAND (EDINBURGH)
Ireland won by 35 points to 28

	M	S
100 yards—R Murdoch (S)	..	..
220 yards—J B Eustace (I)	0	23⅘
440 yards—C M Wells (S)	0	53
880 yards—D Ryan (I)	2	2⅘
1 mile—T M Riddell (S)	4	30⅘
4 miles—F Quinn (I)	20	29⅕
120 yards Hurdles—T P Phelan (I)	0	15⅘
	FT	IN
High Jump—J F Michie (S)	5	11
Long Jump—P Anglim (I)	23	6⅕
Weight Putting—T Healy (I)	43	6⅕
Throwing the Hammer—G Walsh	147	9

OTHER ATHLETIC EVENTS, 1932.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE
First meeting 1864 in Christ Church Cricket Ground
Oxford Cambridge won 33 events Oxford 25 tied 6
1932 Cambridge 6 events Oxford 5 events

	M	S
100 yards—J D Wade (C)	0	10 1/10
440 yards—V Munroe (C)	0	51⅘
880 yards—J F Cornes (O)	1	56
Mile—J F Cornes (O)	4	22⅘
3 miles—J W Follows (O)	14	50⅖
120 yards—J L Thornton (C)	0	15⅕
220 Low Hurdles—J S Thornton (C)	0	25 7/10
	FT	IN
High Jump—L F Yorke (O)	5	10
Long Jump—K S Duncan (O)	22	2⅕
Pole Jump—W D Behnke (C)	11	5⅘
Weight Putting—E G Perry (C)	41	10⅘

OXFORD *v* CAMBRIDGE RELAYS
Cambridge won by 4 races to 3

	M	S
400 yards (4 × 100 yds)—Cambridge	0	38 9/10
880 yards (4 × 220 yds)—Cambridge	1	30
1 mile (4 × 440 yds)—Oxford	3	22⅘
2 miles (4 × 880 yds —Oxford	7	58⅘
4 miles (4 × 1 mile)—Oxford	17	49 9/10
480 yards Hurdles (4 × 120 yds) Cambridge	1	4⅘
880 yards Low Hurdles (4 × 220 yds)—Cambridge	1	43⅘

INTER SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1932

	M	S
100 yards—P O A W Sweeny (R A F)	0	10⅕
220 yards—P O A W Sweeny (R A F)	0	23⅘
440 yards—Lieut C L Ward (Army)	0	50 1/10
880 yards—Lieut. M H C Gutteridge (Army)	2	2 3/10
Mile—Tpr A A Harris (Army)	4	32 3/10
3 miles—L Sgt A Holmes (Army)	15	7⅘
120 yards Hurdles—Capt I N C Tubbs (Army)	0	15 7/10
	FT	IN
High Jump—T O H A Simmons (R A F)	6	2
Long Jump—Lieut T K Lacey (Army)	22	2
Putting the Weight—Lieut A J A Watson (Army)	44	0⅕

Athletic Championship—Army 98⅕ pts 1, R A F. 73⅕ pts 2 R Navy and R Marines 38 pts 3 (on the individual method) Winners—

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP

	M	S
100 yards—and Lt W H Summers, D Wellingtons	0	9 9/10
220 yards—and Lt F H Bowen Lancs Fus	0	22 1/10
440 yards—and Lt C H Stoneley R Signals	0	50
880 yards—and Lt M H C Gutteridge, R Tanks	2	0⅘
1 mile—Tpr A A Harris 7th Hussars	4	26 9/10
3 miles—L Sgt A Holmes Lincolns	14	59⅘
120 yards Hurdles—Capt I N M Tubbs 1st Cold stream Guards	0	15⅘
High Jump—Sgt Boy W A Land R F	6	2⅘
Long Jump—and Lt T K Lacey Gloucesters	22	6⅕
Pole Jump—L Cpl A Kinally 3rd R Tanks	10	9
Putting the Shot—and Lt A J A Watson The Queen s R R	41	8
Throwing the Hammer—Capt J P Jarvis Ox and Bucks	118	10⅘
Throwing the Discus—Sgt T Grosbentner York and Lancs	116	6⅕
Throwing the Javelin—Gds E Turner 3rd Grenadiers	167	8⅘

ARMY UNIT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
1st Oxford and Bucks 110 pts (1) 1st York and Lancs 89½ pts (2 1st Lancs Fus 86 pts. (3)

ROYAL AIR FORCE CHAMPIONSHIPS

	M	S
100 yards—P Off A W Sweeney Digby	0	10 3/10
yards—P Off A W Sweeney Digby	0	23 1/10
440 yards—P Off I A B Parselle Netheravon	0	52 9/10
880 yards—A C E Lumsden Uxbridge	2	1 7/10
Mile—Cpl W Lyon Martlesham Heath	4	38⅘
3 Miles—A C G Moore Uxbridge	15	19⅘
120 hurdles—Sgt D O Limby Grantham	0	15⅘
2 Mile Walk—A C G Taylor Manston	16	28⅘
	FT	IN
High Jump—F Off H A Simmons Hornchurch	6	1
Long Jump—L A C T W Courts	22	4⅕
Pole Jump—F Off H Ford Netheravon	11	6
Putting the Shot—F Off H Ford Netheravon	40	10⅘
Throwing the Javelin—Sgt R F Eyles Uxbridge	148	3
King s Cup Unit Championship—Henlow and Uxbridge tied 37½ pts		
Air Council Unit Junior Team—Felixstowe 28 pts		

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES

	M	S
100 yards—Sub Lieut D I Gale		
220 yards—Sub Lieut D T Gale		
440 yards—Drum Maj J Ducombe		
880 yards—Sub Lieut I F M Newnham		
Mile—A B Hitchings		
Three Miles A B J Edwards		
120 yards Hurdles—Lieut F D Welb		
High Jump—Lieut R C Richards		
Long Jump—Pay Mid J S Biggie		
Putting the Shot—L Sto Larner		
Throwing the Discus—and Lieut Jassen R M		
Throwing the Javelin—Mid Mack		

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS

Yds	Time H	M	S	Name	
100	0	0	9⅘	J Donaldson S Africa	1910
120	0	0	11⅕	J Donaldson S Africa	1909
130	0	0	12	J Donaldson Australia	1911
150	0	0	14⅘	H Hutchens Australia	1882
220	0	0	21⅘	J C M Lachlan N Z	1902
250	0	0	25⅕	H Hutchens Australia	1887
300	0	0	30	H Hutchens Edinburgh	1884
440	0	0	47⅘	B R Day Australia	1907
880	0	1	53⅕	F S Hewitt N Z	1871
Miles					
1	0	4	12⅘	W G George London	
2	0	9	11⅘	W Lang Manchester	1863
3	0	14	18⅘	G McCrae Edinburgh	1918
4	0	19	25⅘	P Cannon Glasgow	1888
5	0	24	40	J White London	1863
10	0	50	55	G McCrae Edinburgh	1918
20	1	49	29	H Holmer Edinburgh	1911
25	2	22	20	W Kolehmainen U S A	1912

Time Records

Hours	Distance Ms	Yds	Name
1	11	1286	H Watkins Rochdale
2	21	1100	H Holmer Edinburgh
3	28	300	C Mason London
6	50	1200	G Cartwright Westminster
12	82	1540	C Rowell New York

Professional Walking.

WALKING RECORDS.—1 Mile, 6m 22s G Cummings, Manchester 1913 2 miles 13m 14s 3 miles, 20m 31⅘s 4miles, 27m 38s, 5 miles 35m 20s, 6 miles, 43m 2s, 7miles 51m 4s 10 miles 1h 14m 44s., J W Raby, London, 1883, 20 miles 2h 39m 57s., Perkins, 1877.

WOMENS' ATHLETIC RECORDS.

WOMENS RECORDS—RUNNING

Distance	Time	Name	Country	Year
	M S			
60 metres	0 7⅘	Walasiewi z	Poland	1930
80 metres	0 10	Mejzlokova t	Czecho	1922
		Radfdean	France	1926
100 yards	11 1 10	F Johnson	England	1932
100 metres	11 9 10	Walasiewicz	Poland	1932
220 yards	0 25⅘	N Halstead	England	1930
440 yards	0 56⅘	N Halstead	England	1932
880 metres	2 16⅘	I Radke	Germany	1930
880 yards	2 18⅕	G Lunn	England	1930
1 000 metres	3 6⅗	L Radke	Germany	1930
Hurdles—				
80 metres	11 7/10	M Didrikson	Germany	1932
100 yards	0 13⅘	M Clark	S Africa	1928
Walking—				
1 mile	7 45⅗	C M son	England	1931

FIELD EVENTS

Event	Distance	Name	Country	Year
	Ft Ins			
High Jump	5 5⅛	J Shiley	U S A	1932
Long Jump	19 8½	K Hitomi	Japan	1931
Shot	44 11½	G Heuldem	Germany	1931
Javelin	143 4	M Didrikson	U S A	1932
Discus	133 2	I Copeland	U S A	1932

U S A v BRITISH EMPIRE WOMENS MATCH

400 yards Relay (4 × 100 yards)—H Strike and L Palmer (Canada) and E Hiscock and N Halstead (G B) 1, U S A 2 48 9 10 sec

80 yards Hurdles—Miss Shaller U S A (World record 1 E Wilson B E 2 V Webb E E 3 11⅘ sec U S A beat the B E by 6 events to 4

WOMENS INTERNATIONAL TEAMINGTON

Southern 43 points 1 Northern 28 points 2 Midland 27 points 3

100 yards	F Johnson N
220 yards	I Johnson (N)
440 yards	D Butterworth (S)
880 yards	R Christmass (S)
1 Mile Walk	J Polack (S)
80 metres Hurdles	V Webb (S
660 yards Relay	Southern
High Jump	M Okell (N)
Long Jump	M Cornell S)
Putting the Shot	I Phillips (N)
Throwing the Javelin	E Halstead (N)
Throwing the Discus	I Phillips (N)

The Fastest Trains

The fastest railway speed on record was at the rate of 102 3 miles per hour by a G W R train from Plymouth to Paddington on May 9 1904 The fastest *English* train leaves Swindon at 3 45 p m and reaches Paddington (77 3 miles distant) in 65 minutes at an average speed of 71 3 miles per hour The fastest *Scottish* train leaves Tinhill at 10 53 p m and reaches Dumfries at 11 9 p m at a speed of 53 3 miles per hour The fastest *Irish* train leaves Dublin at 3 25 p m and reaches Drogheda in 54 minutes at 60 3 miles per hour The *Canadian Pacific* is second in the regular running record with the 3 50 p m from Montreal to Smiths Falls (124 miles in 68 8 minutes) The fastest *French* train is the 10 10 a m from Paris (Nord) to Jeumont (147 7 miles in 134 minutes) at 66 1 miles per hour

Theatre Records.

Theatre Records—The longest run at a London theatre is a 238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chou* which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug 31 1916 reached its 1 4 6th performance on Oct 17 1919 and was withdrawn after its a 238th performance (having brought in £700 000) on July 22 1921 The record run at a London theatre in pre war days was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1 466 consecutive performances) Other long runs are *Our Boys* (1 362) *The Maid of the Mountains* (1 352) *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1 046)

WOMENS AAA CHAMPIONSHIPS 1932

Event	Winner	Times
		M S
100 Yards	F Johnson	0 11 1/10
220 Yards	N Halstead	0 25⅘
440 Yards	N Halstead	0 56⅘
880 Yards	G Lunn	2 20⅘
80 Metres (Hurdles)	F E Green	0 12⅕
1 Mile Walk	C Mason	7 47⅗
		FT INS
High Jump	M Milne	5 1
Long Jump	P Bartholomew	18 8½
Putting the Shot	I M Phillips	29 6½
Throwing the Javelin	E Halstead	107 9½
Throwing the Discus	A Holland	101 3

CYCLING.

N C U. CHAMPIONSHIPS 1932

	Winner	H M S
1 000 yards	J E Sibbit	0 1 40
25 miles	D S Horn	0 58 42
50 miles (paced)	E W Southall	1 39 23
1 mile (tandem)	J F Sibbit and D S Horn	0 2 45⅕
2 miles Team Pursuit	Belle Vue	0 4 14⅘

WORLDS CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS 1932

1 Kilometre (Amateur)—Richter (Germany)

1 Kilometre (Professional)—J Scheiens (Belgium)

100 Kilometres (track) (Professional)—G Paillard (France)

Road Championship (about 135 kilos) (Amateur)—G Martano (Italy)

Road Championship (about 206 kilos) (Professional)—A Binda (Italy)

WORLDS CYCLING TRACK RECORDS

(Standing start motor paced)

KM	M YDS	M S	
5	3 188	3 1⅘	L Vanderstuyft
10	6 376	5 23⅘	L Vanderstuyft
—	12 752	10 11	L Vanderstuyft
50	31 120	24 33⅘	L Vanderstuyft
100	62 240	49 0	L Vanderstuyft

½ Hour—38 m 9 yds 1 Hour—76 m 504 yds L Vanderstuyft

PLACE TO PLACE CYCLING RECORDS

London Brighton and back (106 miles) 4 h 53 m 20 s J W Southall 1927

London Bath and back (222 miles) 11 h 3 m 56 s C Marshall 1927

London York (188 miles) 9 h 40 m J W Rossiter 1926

London Edinburgh (392 miles) 23 h 43 m R Shiley 1906

London Lands End (300 miles) 17 h 28 m C E Davey 1923

Lands End John o Groats (900 miles) 2 days 13 h 22 m J W Rossiter 1929

100 miles Road (Out and Home) C Marshall 4h 6m 30s

CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP. 1932

International—(Brussels) England 21 points 1 France 63 points 2, Scotland 110 points 3 Belgium 155 points 4 Wales 188 points 5 Ireland 214 points 6 First three home T Evenson (E) 50 min 51 sec 1 J T Holden (E) 51 min 6 sec 2, W Beavers (E) 51 min 16 sec 3

National—Birchfield H J A Burns Elswick H

Scottish National—Maryhill H J Suttie Smith Dundee Y M C A

Wales—Cwmbran H H Gallavani Pontnewydd H

Inter County—Staffordshire J T Holden Stafford shire

Inter Services—Army and R A F tied, 39 points Sgt R R Sutherland Army

Oxford and Cambridge—Oxford won by 20 points to 35, T E Comes (O) first home

Universities Union—Void

ROAD WALKING

National Championship—Derby W C 37 points 1 A F Plumb, N London H 2 hr 43 min 30⅘ sec first man home

London to Brighton (51 miles 1,607 yds)—J H Ludlow 8 hr 1 min 6 sec

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

International Table 1931-32

—	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Agst	Points
England	3	3	0	0	12	3	6
Scotland	3	2	1	0	6	6	4
Ireland .	3	1	2	0	7	9	2
Wales	3	0	3	0	3	10	0

ENGLAND v SCOTLAND	Goals		ASSOCIATION CUP
1928	S otland	5 to 1	Blackburn R b Huddersfield 3—1
1929	Scotland	1 to 0	Bolton W b Portsmouth 2—0
1930	England	5 to 2	Arsenal b Huddersfield 2—0
1931	Scotland	2 to 0	W Bromwich A b Birmingham—1
1932	England	3 to 0	Newcastle Utd b Arsenal 2—1

International Matches (1931-2)

Sept 19 1931 Glasgow (Ibrox Park) Scotland beat Ireland 3—1
Oct 17 1931 Belfast (Windsor Park) England beat Ireland 6 2
Oct 31 1931 Wrexham Scotland beat Wales 3 2
Nov 18 1931 Liverpool (Anfield), England beat Wales 3—1
Dec 5 1931 Belfast (Windsor Park) Ireland beat Wales 4—0
April 9 1932 London (Wembley) England beat Scotland 3—0
Dec 9 1931 London (Highbury) England beat Spain 7 1
Dec 13 1931 Dublin Spain beat Free State 5—0
May 8 1932 Paris (Colombes) Scotland beat France 3—1

Amateur Internationals (1931-2)

Nov 14 1931 York England beat Ireland 3—2
Jan 23 1932 Belfast Ireland beat Scotland 4 0
Feb 27 1932 Swansea England beat Wales 3—1
March 19 1932 Glasgow (Hampden Park) Scotland beat England 3—2
April 2 1932 Edinburgh, Wales beat Scotland 5 1

Inter League Matches (1932)

Oct 1 1932 Belfast Football League beat Irish League 5 2
Oct 19 1932 Glasgow Scottish League beat Irish League 4—1
Nov 9 1932 Manchester Scottish League beat Football League 3 0

League Competitions

First Division—Everton 56 pts 1, Arsenal 54 pts 2 Sheffield Wednesday 50 pts 3
Second Division—Wolverhampton W 56 pts 1 Leeds United 54 pts 2.
Third Division—(Northern Section) Lincoln City, (Southern Section) Fulham
Irish—Linfield, 42 pts
Irish Free State—Shamrock Rovers 32 pts
Welsh National—Lovells Ath 38 pts
Isthmian—Wimbledon, 36 pts
Athenian—Barnet 39 pts
Spartan—Maidenhead United 39 pts
London—Park Royal 45 pts

Cup Finals

F A Cup—Newcastle United 2 Arsenal 1 Wembley
F A Amateur—Dulwich Hamlet 7, Marine (Liverpool) 1
Scottish Cup—Rangers 3 Kilmarnock 2 (after a drawn 1 1) Hampden Park
Irish Cup—Glentoran 2, Linfield 1, Oval Belfast
Welsh Cup—Swansea 2, Wrexham 0
A F A Cup—Hitchin Town 6, Derbyshire Amateurs 0
Arthur Dunn Cup (Public Schools)—Old Salopians
F A Charity Shield—Everton 5 Newcastle 3
Army Cup—1st Sherwood Foresters 3, 1st Duke of Wellingtons 1
R Navy Inter Port Cup—Chatham 4, Devonport 1
Oxford and Cambridge—Oxford won 2 1

Golf

Army Matches

R & R N M beat Army 7 matches to 2, R N & R M beat R A F, 8 and 4; Army beat R A F 11 and 1
Championships—R N & R M—Rev E S Ulyat, *Army Championship*—N R Reeves (Buffs), *R A F Championship*—F Officer D F. Pharazyn.
Army Team—R Warwicks.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

	OPEN (Instituted 1873)	AMATEUR (1885)
1921	J Hutchison (U S A)	W I Hunter
1922	W Hagen (U S A)	W F Holderness
1923	A G Havers	R H Wethered
1924	W Hagen (U S A)	E W Holderness
1925	J Barnes (U S A)	Robert Harris
1926	R T Jones (U S A)	J Sweetser (U S A
1927	R T Jones U S A)	Dr W Tweddell
1928	W Hagen (U S A.)	J P Perkins
1929	W Hagen (U S A)	C J H Tolley
1930	R T Jones (U S A)	R T Jones (U S A)
1931	T D Armour (U S A)	J Martin Smith
1932	F Sarazen (U S A)	J de Forrest

	LADIES (1893)	PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT (News of the World)
1921	Miss C Leitch	P Seymour
1922	Miss J Wethered	G Gadd
1923	Miss D Chambers	R G Wilson
1924	Miss J Wethered	J R Whitcombe
1925	Miss J Wethered	A Compston
1926	Miss C Leitch	A Herd
1927	Mdlle S Thion de la Chaume	A Compton
1928	Mdlle Le Blan	C A Whitcombe
1929	Miss J Wethered	A Mitchell
1930	Miss J Fishwick	C A Whitcombe
1931	Miss Enid Wilson	A H Padgham
1932	Miss Enid Wilson	T H Cotton

OTHER GOLF WINNERS IN 1932

English Close Amateur—P Fiddian
English Women Champion—Miss Fishwick
Irish Women—Miss Pentony
American Open—F Sarazen
American Amateur—F Ouimet
American Women—Miss Helen Hicks
American Professional—John Dutra
Australian Open—M J Ryan
Canadian Open—H Cooper
Irish Open—A H Padgham
Irish Amateur—J McLean
Irish Professional—H McNeill.
Irish Native—J Burke
Scottish Amateur—J McLean
British Boys—J S Macdonald
British Girls—Miss P Doran
French Open—A J Lacey

Oxford and Cambridge

Oxford won by 9 matches to 6
Foursomes—Oxford 3 matches Cambridge 2
Singles—Oxford 6 matches Cambridge 4

Walker Amateur Cup International 1932

America beat Great Britain by 8 matches to 1, three halved

Foursomes

J Sweetser and G Voigt (U S A) beat R W Hartley and J Hartley (G B) 7 and 6, C Seaver and G Moreland (U S A) beat T A Torrance and J de Forest (G B) 6 and 5 F Ouimet and G Dunlap (U S A) beat J A Stout and J Burke (G B) 7 and 6, D Moe and B Howell (U S A) beat E Fiddian and E McRurie (G B) 5 and 4

Singles

F Ouimet (U S A) and T A Torrance (G B) halved, J Sweetser (U S A) and J Stout (G B) halved, G Moreland (U S A) beat R W Hartley (G B) 2 and 1, C Seaver (U S A) beat E W Fiddian (G B) 7 and 6 L G Crawley (G B) beat G Voigt (U S A) by 1 hole, M McCarthy (U.S A) beat L. Hartley (G B) by 3 and 2 J. Westland (U S A) and J Burke (G B) halved. G Dunlap (U S A) beat E E McRurie (G.B) 10 and 9

Womens International Cup

America beat G Britain by 8½ matches to 3½ Four games, U.S.A 3, G. Britain 0, Singles U.S.A 5, G. Britain 3, one halved.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

International Table, 1931–32.

—	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points
					For	Agst	
Ireland	3	2	1	0	40	29	4
Wales	3	2	1	0	28	17	4
England	3	2	1	0	32	23	4
Scotland	3	0	3	0	21	42	0

CALCUTTA CUP (Eng v Scot) & t g t

	England	2t—0
1929	Scotland	0 4—0 2
1930	Drawn	0 0—0 0
1931	Scotland	5 1—3 (1p) 2
1932	England	2 2 0 1

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	Yorkshire
	Middlesex
	Gloucestershire
	Gloucestershire
	Gloucestershire

1931 1932

1931

Jan 16 Swansea —Wales beat England by 12 pts to 5
Feb 6 Edinburgh —Wales beat Scotland by 6 pts to 0
Feb 13 Dublin —England beat Ireland by 11 pts to 8
Feb 27 Edinburgh —Ireland beat Scotland by 20 pts to 8
Mar 12 Cardiff —Ireland beat Wales by 12 pts to 10
Mar 19 Twickenham —England beat Scotland by 16 pts to 3

1931 SOUTH AFRICA

Dec 5 Swansea —S Africa beat Wales by 8 pts to 3
Dec 19 Dublin —S Africa beat Ireland by 8 pts to 3

1932

Jan 2 Twickenham —S Africa beat England by 7 pts to 0
Jan 16 Edinburgh —S Africa beat Scotland by 6 pts to 0

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Gloucestershire beat Durham by 9 pts to 3

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE 1931 32

Oxford 1 dropped goal 2 trys (10 pts) Cambridge 1 try (3 pts)

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE

Club Championship —St Helens beat Huddersfield at Wakefield (9 5)
Challenge Cup Leeds beat Swinton (11 8) at Wembley

AUSTRALIAN TOUR 1932

First Test —England beat Australia 8 pts to 6 (Sydney)
Second Test —Australia beat England, 15 pts to 6 (Brisbane)
Third Test —England beat Australia 28 pts to 13 (Sydney)

HOCKEY IN 1931-32.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Final Tables and Goals—

England won 3 (19 goals to 3) 1 Ireland won 2 lost 1 (6 7) 2 Scotland won 1 lost 2 (6 8) Wales lost all three

Feb 27 Belfast—Ireland beat Wales 3 1
Mar 5 Gobowen—England beat Wales 7 2
Mar 12 Dublin—England beat Ireland, 3 0
Mar 19 Birmingham—England beat Scotland 9 1
Mar 26 Paisley—Ireland beat Scotland 3 0
Mar 26 Folkestone—England beat France, 5 1
April 2 Scotland beat Wales

OTHER RESULTS

Beckenham—Oxford and Cambridge drawn 1–1
Chatham—Army beat R Navy 3 2
Uxbridge—R A F beat R Navy 2–0
Aldershot Army beat R A F 2 0
Aldershot (Army Cup)—A S C beat K Shropshire L I 2 0

WOMENS HOCKEY

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

England won 3 (20 goals to 1) 1 Scotland won 2 lost 1 (6 7) 2 Wales won 1 lost 2 (10 10) 3 Ireland lost 3 (22 32) 4
Oxford beat Cambridge by 4 goals to 1

LACROSSE, 1932.

Oxford 19 goals Cambridge 8
British Championship (Iroquois), Old Hulmeians, 13
Oxford 1
North beat South 22 1
Southern Flags —Oxford
Northern Flags —Old Hulmeians
Womens University Cambridge 6 goals, Oxford 3

LAWN TENNIS IN 1932.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

Mens' Singles —H E Vines (U S A) beat H W Austin (G B) (6—4 6—2 6 0
Womens Singles —Mrs F S Moody (U S A) beat Miss H Jacobs (U S A) 6—3 6—1)
Mens Doubles —J Borotra and J Brugnon (France) beat G P Hughes and F J Perry (G B) (6—0 4—6) 3—6 7—5 7—5)
Womens Doubles —Mlle Metaxa (France) and Mlle J Sigart (Belgium) beat Miss F Ryan and Miss H Jacobs (U S A) (6—4 6—3)
Mixed Doubles —E Maier and Miss F Ryan beat H C Hopman and Mlle J Sigart (7—5 6—2)
All England Plate —H Cochet (France) beat T Kuwabara (Japan)

HARD COURTS (BOURNEMOUTH)

Singles —F J Perry
Doubles —J S Olliff and F J Perry.
Womens Singles —Mme R Mathieu
Womens Doubles —Mrs E F Whittingstall and Miss B Nuthall
Mixed Doubles —A. Martin Legeay and Mlle R Mathieu (France)

DAVIS CUP FINAL

France beat U S A

H Cochet (F) beat W Allison (U S A), lost to H F Vines (U S A)
J Borotra (F) beat W Allison (U S A), beat H F Vines (U S A
W Allison and J Van Ryn (U S A) beat H Cochet and J Brugnon (F)
Inter Zone—U S A beat Germany
European Zone—Germany beat Italy

WIGHTMAN CUP (WOMEN)

U S A beat Great Britain by 4 matches to 3

Mrs Wills Moody (U S A) beat Mrs F F Whittingstall (G B) beat Miss D E Round (G B)
Miss H Jacobs (U S A) beat Miss Round (G B), lost Mrs Whittingstall (G B)
Miss L A Harper (U S A) lost to Mrs M R King (G B)
Mrs Harper and Miss Jacobs (U S A) beat Mrs L R C Michell and Miss Round (G B)
Mrs Moody and Miss S Palfrey (U S A) lost to Mrs Whittingstall and Miss Betty Nuthall (G B)
AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIPS —*Singles* H E Vines *Doubles* H E Vines and K Gledhill, *Womens Singles* Mrs Wills Moody, *Womens' Doubles* Miss H Jacobs and Miss S Palfrey *MixedDoubles* H E Vines and Miss S Palfrey
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE —Cambridge (9 4) matches

POLO IN 1932.

Champion Cup —Osmaston beat Somerset House 6 5
Patriotic Cup —Ireland beat England 12 1
King's Coronation Cup —Osmaston beat Panthers 10 5
Inter Regimental —Royal Artillery beat Royal Scots Greys 8 5
Subalterns —R Scots Greys beat R A
Duke of York's Challenge Cup —R Navy beat R A F 9 2.
Typo Challenge Cup —Life Guards beat Bluejackets
County Challenge Cup —Beaufort.
Roehampton Cup —Panthers beat Somerset House 9-5
Whitney Cup —Osmaston beat Panthers 11 7½.
Ranelagh Cup —Cavaliers beat Somerset House 7 5.
Oxford and Cambridge —Oxford won 11-0

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN

Westchester Cup —First meeting in 1886, and Great Britain won both matches Second meeting in 1902 Great Britain won by two matches to one U S A won both matches in 1909 1911, and 1913 Great Britain 1924 U S A 1925 1924 1927 and 1930

SWIMMING

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS

Men—Free Style	M	S	Date
100 yards—J Weissmuller U S A	0	51	1927
100 metres—J Weissmuller U S A	0	57⅘	1924
150 yards—W Laufer U S A	1	25	1929
200 metres—J Weissmuller U S A	2	8	1927
220 yards—J Weissmuller U S A	2	9	1927
300 yards—J Weissmuller U S A	3	7⅘	1927
300 metres—J Taris France	3	27⅘	1931
400 metres—J Taris France	4	47	1931
440 yards—J Weissmuller U S A	4	52	1927
500 yards—Arne Borg Sweden	5	32⅕	1926
500 metres—J Taris France	6	1⅘	1932
800 metres—J Taris France	10	15⅕	1932
880 yards—C Crabbe U S A	10	20⅗	1930
1 000 yards—Arne Borg Sweden	11	55⅘	1929
1 000 metres—S Makino Japan ..	12	54 7/10	1932
1,500 metres—Arne Borg Sweden	19	7⅗	1927
1 mile—Arne Borg Sweden	21	6 .	1929

Men—Back Stroke			
100 yards—J Weissmuller U S A	1	4⅘	1922
100 metres—G Kojac U S A	1	8⅕	1928
150 yards—G Kojac U S A	1	8⅕	1930
200 metres—G Kojac U S A	2	32⅕	1930
220 yards—C A Wyatt U S A	2	45⅘	1926
440 yards—G Kojac U S A .	5	31	1930

Men—Breast Stroke			
100 metres—J Cartonnet France	1	13⅘	1932
200 yards—W Spence Canada	2	31⅘	1927
200 metres—W Spence Canada	2	44	1931
220 yards—W Spence Canada	2	44	1930
400 metres—E Rademacher Germany	5	50⅕	1926
500 metres—J Reingoldt Finland	7	36⅘	1931

Women—Free Style			
100 yards—Miss H Madison U S A	1	0	1931
100 metres—Miss H Madison U S A	1	6⅘	1931
150 yards—Miss H Madison U S A	1	40⅘	1930
220 yards—Miss H Madison U S A	2	34⅘	1931
300 yards—Miss H Madison U S A	3	39	1930
00 metres—Miss H Madison U S A	3	59 5/10	1932
440 yards—Miss H Madison	5	31	1931
500 yards—Miss H Madison U S A	6	16⅘	1930
500 metres—Miss H Madison U S A	7	12	1930
880 yards—Miss H Madison U S A	11	41⅘	1930
1 000 yards—Miss H Madison U S A	13	23⅘	1931
1 500 metres—Miss H Madison U S A	23	17⅕	1931
1 mile—Miss H Madison U S A	24	44⁴	1931

Women—Breast Stroke			
100 metres—Miss F Jacobsen Denmark	1	26	1932
200 yards—Miss F Jacobsen Denmark	2	50⅘	1932
200 metres—Miss F Jacobsen Denmark	3	3⅘	1932
400 metres—Miss S Kastein Holland	6	38⅘	1932
500 metres—Miss Wolstenholme G Britain	8	23⅘	1931

Women—Back Stroke			
100 yards—Miss S Bauer U S A	1	12⅘	1924
100 metres—Miss E Holm U S A	1	18 3 10	1932
150 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper G Britain	1	54	1931
200 metres—Miss P M Harding G Britain	2	50⅘	1932
400 metres—Miss M Braun Holland	6	16⅘	1928

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS

Men	M	S
100 yards—S de Barany Hungary	0	54
150 yards—S de Barany Hungary	1	28⅕
220 yards—R J C Sutton G Britain	2	20⅘
300 yards—P C Samson U S A	3	22⅘
440 yards—J Gollin Belgium ..	5	5
500 yards—J Taris France	5	56⅘
880 yards—J Taris France .	11	19⅘
1 000 yards—F P Peters	13	24
Mile—A Taylor .	23	47⅗
150 yards Back Stroke—J C P Besford	1	45⅘
200 yards Breast Stroke—S Bell	2	36⅘
Plunging—F W Parrington 85 ft 10 in		

Women			
100 yards—Miss W D Ouden Holland	1	2⅕
150 yards—Miss M J Cooper	1	42⅕
220 yards—Miss M J Cooper	2	44⅘
300 yards—Miss M J Cooper	3	56⅘
440 yards—Miss M J Cooper	5	57⅘
880 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne .	13	1⅘
1 000 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	14	47
Mile—Miss Ethel Mayne	25	46
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss M J Cooper	1	56⅕
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss J Kastein	2	52⅘
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand 72 ft 0 in		

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS 1932

	M	S
100 yards—N S Brooks	0	54⅘
150 yards Back—J C P Besford	1	45
200 yards Breast—T Cartonnet	2	39
220 yards—R J C Sutton	2	32⅕
440 yards Salt Water—R H Leivers	5	30⅗
500 yards—R H Leivers	6	12⅘
Half mile—R H Leivers	11	27⅘
Mile—F G M Milton	25	50⅘
Long Distance—J G M Milton		
Diving—F Heron		
Plunging—A F Beaumont 80 ft 11 in		

LADIES CHAMPIONSHIPS

100 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper ..	1	2⅘
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss Peggy Walsh	1	55⅘
200 yards Miss S Kastein	2	56⅘
220 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper	2	42⅕
440 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper	6	6⅕
Long Distance—Miss Joyce Cooper		
Diving—Miss D M Leah		

INTER COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Middlesex 37 points 1 Surrey 44½ 2 Kent 56 3

INTER SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS

Army 91½ points 1 R N & R M 70½ 2 R A F	66	3
100 yards—Sgt A May Army	1	2⅘
100 yards Back—Stoker H Patchett R Navy	1	13
100 yards Breast—Sgt Instr Laurence Army	1	22
220 yards—Bugle Major Bendy Army	2	37⅕
440 yards—Bugle Major Bendy Army	5	56⅘
880 yards—Bugle Major Bendy Army	12	22⅘
400 yards Relay—Army 1 R Navy & R M 2 R A F 3	4	2⅘
Diving—A A Hines R A F 74 points		
Plunging—A B Derbyshire 74 ft 6 in		
Water Polo—R Navy beat Army 3 goals to 1 R Navy beat R A F 6 1 Army beat R A F 2–1		

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge won by 23 points to 8

Bath Club—Winners	M	S
50 yards—W P Bowman (C)	0	25⁷
100 yards J C Newbold (C)	0	57⅘
440 yards I Coleman (C)	5	59
Relay Race—Cambridge		
Water Polo—Oxford beat Cambridge 5 goals to 1		

WATER POLO 1932

Club Championship Final—Penguin beat Coventry 5—4
County Championship Final—Middlesex beat Yorkshire 6 2
England beat Scotland 5—1 (Prestwick Ayr)
England beat Ireland 11 1 (Coventry)
Wales and Scotland drawn (Llandaff)

UNDER WATER RECORD

The record for staying under water is claimed by M Poulmeen of Paris who at the fete of the Union Française de Natation on Nov 3 1912 at Paris remained under water 6 mins 29⅘ secs This record is vouched for by M M Brun, Secretary of the Union Française de Natation

CHANNEL SWIMMING

In order of time occupied —	H	M
(1) Georges Michel France Sept 10 1926	11	5
(a) Hans Vierkotter Cologne Aug 30 1926	12	40
(a) Norman L Derham England Sept 17 1926	13	55
(a) F M Temme England Aug 5 1927	14	29
(a) Gertrude Ederle U S A Aug 6 1926	14	34
(b) Hilda Sharp England Aug 24 1928	14	58
(a) Ivy Gill England Oct 13 1927	15	9
(b) Mercedes Gleitz England Oct 7 1927	15	15
(c) Mrs Corson U S A Aug 28 1926	15	28
(d) Miss Peggy Duncan S Africa Sept 10 1930	16	15
S Iimaboshi Argentine Aug 12 1923	16	33
(a) C Tooth Boston U S A Sept 9 1923	16	54
(b) Ivy Hawke England Aug 19 1928	19	16
(f) Capt Webb England Aug 25 1875	21	45
(f) T W Burgess England Sept 6 1911	22	35
(g) Helmy Egypt Sept 1 1928	23	40
(f) H Sullivan England Aug 6 1923	27	25

(a) Grisnez to Dover (b) Grisnez to Deal (c) Grisnez to Dover (d) Grisnez to S Foreland (e) Calais to Dover, (f) Dover to Calais, (g) Grisnez to Folkestone

BOXING IN 1932.

World's Professional Champions.

Fly Weight (8 st)—Jackie Brown (British) *Bantam Weight* (8 st 6 lb)—Al Brown (U S A) *Feather Weight* (9 st)—(In abeyance) *Light Weight* (9 st 7 lb)—Tony Canzoneri (U S A) *Welter Weight* (10 st 7 lb)—Jacky Fields (U S A) *Middle Weight* (11 st 6 lb)—Marcel Thil (France) *Light Heavy Weight* (11 st)—M Rosenbloom (U S A) *Heavy Weight* (any weight)—Jack Sharkey (U S A)

British Champions

Fly Weight—Jackie Brown *Bantam Weight*—Johnny King *Feather Weight*—Ned Tarleton *Light Weight*—Johnny Cuthbert *Welter Weight*—Jack Hood *Middle Weight*—Len Harvey *Light Heavy Weight*—Jack Peterson *Heavy Weight*—Jack Peterson

A B A Champions

Fly Weight—T Pardoe *Bantam*—J W Treadway *Feather*—H Mizler *Light Weight*—E R Meacham *Welter*—D McCleave *Middle*—F Mallin *Light Heavy*—J W Goyder *Heavy*—V A Stuart

Imperial Services Boxing

Army 21 pts 1 R N and R M 9 pts 2 R A F 6 pts 3

Officers

Feathers—Lieut D E Taunton Army (Northants Regt)

Light—Sub Lieut J A Penn Clark (R N E Keyham)

Welter—Lieut R H Bradshaw R M (Plymouth)

Middle—Sub Lieut E C E Palmer R N

Light Heavy—Flying Off D I Mclean R A F (Henlow)

Heavy—Lieut C E Capper Army (R A)

Other Ranks

Fly—Pte J Armstrong Army (Durham L I) *Bantam*—Lc Cpl March Army (K O Y L I) *Feather*—Cpl W Jones (R Welsh Fus) *Light*—Tpr G S Wilson Army (Ayrshire Ye) *Welter*—Lt Sgt Peters Army (Irish Gds) *Middle*—Sgt Jamieson Army (Gordons) *Light Heavy*—Pte C J Brennan Army (R Tanks) *Heavy*—Bug Maj A Bendy Army (H L I)

Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford won by 5 events to 2

Bantam—R E R Phillips (O) *Feather*—P J Ollenheim (C) *Light*—J D Banning (O) *Welter*—H G Owen Smith (O) *Middle*—C D A Pullan (O) *Light Heavy*—W P Thegen (C) *Heavy*—E D G O Dwyer (C)

FENCING IN 1932.

Epée—Hon I D Campbell Gray

Sabres—A G Pilbrow

Foils—T Ramsay Lloyd

Ladies Foils—Miss M M Butler

Oxford and Cambridge—Cambridge won by 3 to 2 events Foil Cambridge 3 defeats to 6 Sabre Cambridge no defeats to 4.

Epée Match—Oxford beat Cambridge by 7 defeats to 18

Service Championships (Royal Tournament, Olympia)

Foils Inter Services Champion Sgt W R Hancock R A F (A S P I) Winners R Navy Lieut Cdr R C Harry R Marines Sgt L V Clarke Army Q M S I H Parsons R A F Sgt W R Hancock

Epée Inter Services Champion Sgt W R Hancock R A F Winners R Navy A B Keshy R Marines Sgt L V Clarke Army Q M S I H Parsons R A F Sgt W R Hancock

Sabres Inter Services Champion Sgt Maj G. F S Wyatt Army (A S P T) Winners R. Navy Lieut Cdr W R G Reid R Marines Sgt. P Jerred Army Sgt Maj G F. S Wyatt R.A F Cpl Turner

Bayonet Inter Services Champion Sgt P Jerred R M Winners R Navy, A B Potts R Marines Sgt P Jerred Army Lt Sgt Anderson R.A.F., Sgt F J Stubberfield

Champion of Arms Sgt P Jerred (R M).

BILLIARDS IN 1932.

Championship—J Davis beat C McConachy, 25,161 19 259

World Record Break—W Lindrum 4 137, January 19 20 1932

Professional Snooker Championship—J Davis beat C McConachy

Amateur Championship—S Lee beat F Edwards.

Amateur Snooker Championship—W J Bach beat O T Jackson

Amateur Boys Championship—D Hawke

Army—C Q M S J P Flint Coldstream Guards

Oxford and Cambridge—Cambridge won by 3 o C R S Davies (C) beat E H Brooke (O) D L Isaac (C) beat F M Bancroft (O) C C Love (C) beat G L Hartley (O)

CHESS

World's Championship—Dr A Alekhine beat F D Bogoljubow at Wiesbaden in November 1929 Alekhine won 11 games Bogoljubow 5 games 9 games being drawn

International Tournaments 1932

European (Bled) Dr Alekhine (12½ pts) 1 Euwe and Flohr 11½ pts tied for 2.

MOTORING.

PRINCIPAL RACES 1932.

24 Hours Grand Prix d Endurance Le Mans (France)—R Somner and Chinetti

1 000 Miles Brooklands—Miss E Wisdom and Miss J Richmond (84 41 m p h)

International Tourist Trophy Ulster Ards Circuit—C R Whitehead (4 hr 58 min 4 sec—74 23 m p h) Fastest time Lord Howe (80 5 m p h)

America Grand Prix Indianapolis—F Frame (104 14 m p h)

Italy Grand Prix Monza—Caracciola (1 hr 17 min 55 sec—179 m p h)

MOTOR CYCLING.

Grand Prix Ulster Circuit—S Woods (85 25 m p h)

Senior Tourist Trophy Isle of Man—S Woods (3 hr 19 min 40 sec 79 38 m p h)

Junior Tourist Trophy—S Wood (3 hr 25 min 25 sec 77 16 m p h)

Light Weight Trophy—L H Davenport (3 hr 44 min 53 sec)

Belgium Grand Prix—S Woods (77 05 m p h)

WORLD'S RECORDS

Motoring Speed Record 246 154 m p h Capt Malcolm Campbell Daytona Beach Florida Feb 5 1932

Motor Cycling Speed Record on the Track 135 890 m p h J S Wright Monthlery Paris Aug 31 1930, on the road 151 241 m p h J S Wright York Nov 6 1930

Motor Cycling 100 miles C W S Lacey, Monthlery Sept 29 1931

Motor Boat Speed Record Gar Wood, U S A at Michigan Lake record 124 43 m p h (not yet passed) 119 75 m p h Kaye Don Loch Lomond, July 26, 1932

Motor Boat International 1931.

Gar Wood U S A, beat Kaye Don in two races Sept 4-5 1932

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m	s	Won by
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths
1923	Oxford	20	54	½ of a length
1924	Cambridge	18	42	4½ lengths
1925	Cambridge	21	50	30 lengths *
1926	Cambridge	19	29	5 lengths
1927	Cambridge	20	14	3 lengths
1928	Cambridge	20	25	10 lengths.
1929	Cambridge	19	24	7 lengths
1930	Cambridge	19	9	2 lengths
1931	Cambridge	19	26	2¼ lengths
1932	Cambridge	19	31	5 lengths

* Oxford were waterlogged.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner and Country
1920	E Barry *beat* A Kelton (N S W)
1921	D A Hadfield *beat* R Arnst (N Z)
1922	J Paddon *beat* Hadfield (N Z)
1923	J Paddon Hadfield (N S W)
1924	J Paddon A Kelton (Queensland
1924	J Paddon M Goodsell (N S W)
1925	M Goodsell J P McDevitt (N S W)
1925	M Goodsell J P Hannan (N S W)
1925	M Goodsell J Paddon (N S W)
1926	M Goodsell Tom Saul (N S W)
1927	M Goodsell H A Barry (Vancouver)
1928	H A Barry M Goodsell (Vancouver)
1930 May	E A Phelps *beat* H A Barry (Thames)
1930 Oct	F A Phelps H A Barry (Thames)
1932 Sept	E A Phelps M Goodsell (Los Angeles)

HENLEY REGATTA, 1932.

Grand Challenge Cup —Leander beat Thames R C 7m 19s
Ladies Challenge Cup — Shrewsbury School beat Oriel Coll 7m 40s
Thames Challenge Cup —London R C beat Imperial Coll 7m 41s
Visitors Challenge Cup — Jesus Coll (Cambs) beat Trinity Coll (Oxford) 8m 21s
Stewards Challenge Cup —Thames R C beat Berliner R C 8m 9s
Wyfold Cup —London R C beat Nottingham U R C 8min 29s
Silver Goblets —Christ Church (Oxford) beat Goldoni B C 9m 5s
Diamond Sculls —H Buhtz (Berliner) beat G Boetzer (Berliner) 9m 15s

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1932.

Wingfield Sculls —D Guye (London R C)
Doggett's Coat and Badge —H T Silvester (Hammersmith)

AMATEUR PUNTING IN 1932

Singles —T L Hewett
Doubles —J A Urquhart and A Esson Scott.
Women —Miss I Pardoe
Junior —K Quick
PROFESSIONAL PUNTING 1932 —F Barlow

TENNIS IN 1932

Amateur Championship —Lord Aberdare
Open Championship —W Groom (M C C Professional)
University Matches —Winners First Strings Cambridge (S H Bastow) Second Strings Cambridge (J D Whatman) Doubles Oxford (G E Curtis and W D D Evans)
M C C Prizes—(*Gold*) Lord Aberdare, (*Silver*) W D Macpherson
Inter Four Club —Queens Club (Lord Aberdare and W D Macpherson) beat New York (W C Wright and J H van Alen)
Bathurst Cup —Great Britain beat America
Coupe de Paris —Lord Aberdare

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Principal Events and Winners.

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge was on June 4 1827 on Lord's Ground the result was "unfinished" Annual contests started in 1838

In Rowing Oxford and Cambridge met in 1829 at Henley (Hambledon Lock to Henley Bridge 2½ miles) and Oxford won easily in 14 min 30 sec The next match was in 1836 from Westminster to Putney and Cambridge won in 36 min but for several years Henley Regatta was used for the match The first regularly annual race on the tideway was in 1856

The Athletic Sports were instituted in 1864 and the first meeting was on Christ Church Cricket Ground Since 1865 London has always been the ground

	First Year	Ox won	Cam won	Dwn	Wnrs 1931 2	By
Cricket	1827	38	44	13	Dwn	
Boat Race	1829	40	43	1	Cam	5 lengths
Rackets	1855	37	34	—	Ox	3 matches to 0
Tennis	1859	30	43	5	Cam	2 matches to 1
Billiards	1860	33	29	—	Cam	3 matches to 0
Shooting—						
Chancellor	1862	24	42	—	Cam	1080–1015
Humphrey	1869	29	37	—	Cam	866 865
Athl Sports	1864	25	33	6	Cam	6 events to 5
Chess	1873	24	25	6	Cam	4 matches to 3
Football—						
Association	1873 4	23	22	8	Ox	2 goals to 1
Rugby	1873 4	23	23	10	Ox	10 points to 3
Golf	1878	22	24	3	Ox	9 matches 1 6
Polo	1879	22	26	—	Ox	11 goals to 0
CrossCountry	1882–1	21	26	—	Ox	20 points to 35
Lawn Tennis	1881	13	24	10	Cam	12 matches to 4
Hockey	1890	15	17	5	Dwn	1 goal to 0
Swimming	1892	8	27	2	Cam	23 points to 8
Water Polo	1891	12	18	8	Ox	5 goals to 1
Boxing	1897	9	16	5	Ox	5 matches to 2
Fencing	1897	14	14	3	Cam	10 points to 3
Fencing Epée	1923	8	9	—	Cam	7 defts to 13
Lacrosse	1903	17	7	1	Ox	19 goals to 8

Winners of Other Events.

Badminton—Cambridge 13 2
Squash Racket—Cambridge 5 0
Ice Hockey—Oxford 7 0
Skiing—Cambridge 3 events to 1
Jiu jitsu—Oxford 5 2
Athletic Relays—Cambridge 4 3
Rugby Fives—Cambridge 333 250
Eton Fives—Cambridge 3 0
Shooting (Small bore)—Oxford 781 points to 769

WINTER WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

SPEED SKATING—LAKE PLACID

	M	S
500 metres H Pedersen (Norway)	0	44 4/10
1 500 metres I Ballangrud (Norway)	2	24 8 10
5 000 metres I Ballangrud (Norway)	8	37 6 10
10 000 metres I Ballangrud (Norway)	17	5 8/10

World's Championship—I Ballangrud Norway)

FIGURE SKATING—MONTREAL

Mens —Karl Schaefer (Austria), *Womens* —Miss Sonja Henie (Norway), *Pairs*—M and Mme Pierre Joly (France)

SKATING AND CHIEF OTHER EVENTS 1932

England Figure Championship (England Style)—E A Johnstone *International Style (Mens* —) H Howhill *(Ladies)*—Miss M B Ivy *(Pairs)*—K O Mackenzie and Mrs Mackenzie Purley
Cresta Run (Carson Cup)—Lord Grimthorpe
Davis Shield—E A Johnstone Westminster Rink London

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA CUP

The first America yacht won on August 22 1851, and every race has been won since by the U S A

Shamrock I lost to Columbia 1899 Shamrock II lost to Columbia 1901 Shamrock III lost to Reliance 1903 Shamrock IV lost to Resolute 1920 Shamrock V lost to Enterprise, 1930

YACHTING 1932

British American Cup at Ryde America beat Great Britain 24½ pts to 12 Seawanhanka Cup at the Clyde America won
King's Cup at Cowes —Shamrock V (T O M Sopwith)

BOXING IN 1932.

World's Professional Champions.

Fly Weight (8 st)—Jackie Brown (British) *Bantam Weight* (8 st. 6 lb)—Al Brown (U S A) *Feather Weight* (9 st)—(In abeyance) *Light Weight* (9 st. 7 lb)—Tony Canzoneri (U S A) *Welter Weight* (10 st 7 lb)—Jacky Fields (U S A) *Middle Weight* (11 st 6 lb)—Marcel Thil (France) *Light Heavy Weight* (12 st)—M. Rosenbloom (U S A) *Heavy Weight* (any weight)—Jack Sharkey (U S A)

British Champions

Fly Weight—Jackie Brown *Bantam Weight*—Johnny King *Feather Weight*—Ned Tarleton *Light Weight*—Johnny Cuthbert *Welter Weight*—Jack Hood *Middle Weight*—Len Harvey *Light Heavy Weight*—Jack Peterson *Heavy Weight*—Jack Peterson

A B A Champions.

Fly Weight—T Pardoe *Bantam*—J W Treadway *Feather*—H Mizler *Light Weight*—F R Meaham *Welter*—D McCleave *Middle*—F Mallin *Light Heavy*—J W Goyder *Heavy*—V A Stuart

Imperial Services Boxing

Army 21 pts 1 R N and R M 9 pts 2 R A F 6 pts 3

Officers

Feathers—Lieut D F Taunton Army (Northants Regt)

Light—Sub Lieut J A Penn Clark (R N E Keyham)

Welter—Lieut R H Bradshaw R M (Plymouth)

Middle—Sub Lieut F C F Palmer R N

Light Heavy—Flying Off D I Mclean R A F (Henlow)

Heavy—Lieut C F Capper Army (R A)

Other Ranks

Fly—Pte J Armstrong Army (Durham L I) *Bantam*—L Cpl March Army (K O Y L I) *Feather*—Cpl W Jones (R Welsh Fus) *Light*—Tpr G S Wilson Army (Ayrshire Ye) *Welter*—Lt Sgt Peters Army (Irish Gds) *Middle*—Sgt Jamieson Army (Gordons) *Light Heavy*—Pte C J Brennan Army (R Tanks) *Heavy*—Bug Maj A Bendy Army (H L I)

Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford won by 5 events to 2

Bantam—R F R Phillips (O) *Feather*—P J Oppenheim (C) *Light*—J D Banning (O) *Welter*—H G Owen Smith (O) *Middle*—(C) D A Pullan (O) *Light Heavy*—W P Thelgeld (C) *Heavy*—F D G O Dwyer (C)

FENCING IN 1932.

Epee—Hon I D Campbell Gray

Sabres—A G Pilbrow

Foils—J Emrys Lloyd

Ladies Foils—Miss M M Butler

Oxford and Cambridge—Cambridge won by 3 to 2 events Foil Cambridge 3 defeats to 6 Sabre Cambridge no defeats to 4.

Epee Match—Oxford beat Cambridge by 7 defeats to 18

Service Championships (Royal Tournament Olympia)

Foils Inter Services Champion Sgt W R Hancock R A F (A S P T) Winners R Navy Lieut Cdr R C Harry R Marines Sgt L V Clarke Army Q M S I H Parsons R A F Sgt W R Hancock

Epee Inter Services Champion, Sgt W R Hancock R A F Winners R Navy A B Kesby R Marines Sgt L V Clarke Army Q M S I H Parsons R A F Sgt W R Hancock

Sabres Inter Services Champion Sgt Maj G. F S Wyatt Army (A S P T) Winners R. Navy Lieut Cdr W R G Reid R Marines Sgt. P Jerred Army Sgt Maj G F. S Wyatt. R A F Cpl Turner

Bayonet Inter Services Champion Sgt P Jerred R M Winners R Navy, A B Potts R Marines Sgt P Jerred Army Lt Sgt Anderson R A F, Sgt F J Stubberfield

Champion of Arms Sgt P Jerred (R M).

BILLIARDS IN 1932.

Championship—J Davis beat C McConachy, 25,161 19,259

World Record Break—W Lindrum 4,137, January 19 20 1932

Professional Snooker Championship—J Davis beat C McConachy

Amateur Championship—S Lee beat F Edwards.

Amateur Snooker Championship—W J Bach beat O T Jackson

Amateur Boys Championship—D Hawke

Army—C Q M S J P Flint Coldstream Guards

Oxford and Cambridge—Cambridge won by 3 to 2 C R S Davies (C) beat E H Brooke (O) D L Isaac (C) beat F M Bancroft (O) C C Love (C) beat G L Hartley (O)

CHESS

World's Championship—Dr A Alekhine beat E D Bogoljubow at Wiesbaden in November 1929 Alekhine won 11 games Bogoljubow 5 games 9 games being drawn

International Tournaments 1932

European (Bled) Dr Alekhine (13½ pts) 1 Euwe and Flohr 11½ pts tied for 2

MOTORING.

PRINCIPAL RACES 1932.

24 *Hours Grand Prix d Endurance Le Mans (France)*—R Sommer and Chinetti

1 000 *Miles Brooklands*—Miss F Wisdom and Miss J Richmond (84 42 m p h)

International Tourist Trophy Ulster Ards Circuit—C R Whitehead (4 hr 58 min 4 sec—74 23 m p h) Fastest time Lord Howe (80 5 m p h)

America Grand Prix Indianapolis—F Frame (104 14 m p h)

Italy Grand Prix Monza—Caracciola (2 hr 17 min 55 sec—179 m i h)

MOTOR CYCLING.

Grand Prix Ulster Circuit—S Woods (85 15 m.p h)

Senior Tourist Trophy Isle of Man—S Woods (3 hr 19 min 40 sec 79 38 m p h)

Junior Tourist Trophy—S Wood (3 hr 25 min 25 sec 77 26 m p h)

Light Weight Trophy—L H Davenport (3 hr 44 min 53 sec)

Belgium Grand Prix—S Woods (77 05 m p h)

WORLD'S RECORDS

Motoring Speed Record 246 154 m p h Capt Malcolm Campbell Daytona Beach Florida Feb 5 1932

Motor Cycling Speed Record on the Track 135 830 m p h J S Wright Monthlery Paris Aug 31 1930, on the road 152 241 m p h J S Wright Cork, Nov 6 1930

Motor Cycling 1 hr 8 miles C W S Lacey, Monthlery Sept 29 1932

Motor Boat Speed Record Gar Wood, U S A at Michigan Lake record 124 43 m p h (not yet passed) 119 75 m p h Kaye Don Loch Lomond, July 28, 1932

Motor Boat International 1932,

Gar Wood U S A., beat Kaye Don in two races Sept 4-5, 1932

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m	s	Won by
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths
1923	Oxford	20	54	¾ of a length
1924	Cambridge	18	41	4½ lengths
1925	Cambridge	21	50	30 lengths *
1926	Cambridge	19	29	5 lengths
1927	Cambridge	20	14	3 lengths
1928	Cambridge	20	25	10 lengths.
1929	Cambridge	19	24	7 lengths
1930	Cambridge	19	9	2 lengths
1931	Cambridge	19	26	2½ lengths
1932	Cambridge	19	31	5 lengths

* Oxford were waterlogged.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner and Country
1920	F Barry *beat* A Pelton (N S W)
1921	D A Hadfield *beat* R Arnst (N Z)
1922	J Paddon *beat* Hadfield (N Z)
1923	J Paddon Hadfield (N S W)
1924	J Paddon A Pelton (Queensland
1924	J Paddon M Goodsell (N S W)
1925	M Goodsell J P McDevitt (N S W)
1925	M Goodsell P Hannan (N S W)
1925	M Goodsell J Paddon (N S W)
1926	M Goodsell Tom Saul (N S W)
1927	M Goodsell H A Barry (Vancouver)
1928	H A Barry M Goodsell (Vancouver)
1930 May	E A Phelps *beat* H A Barry (Thames)
1930 Oct	E A Phelps H A Barry (Thames)
1932 Sept	E A Phelps M Goodsell (Los Angeles

HENLEY REGATTA, 1932

Grand Challenge Cup —Leander beat Thames R C 7m 19s
Ladies Challenge Cup — Shrewsbury School beat Oriel Coll 7m 40s
Thames Challenge Cup —London R C beat Imperial Coll 7m 41s
Visitors Challenge Cup — Jesus Coll (Cambs) beat Trinity Coll (Oxford) 8m 21s
Stewards Challenge Cup —Thames R C beat Berliner R C 8m 9s
Wyfold Cup —London R C beat Nottingham U R C 8min 29s
Silver Goblets —Christ Church (Oxford) beat Goudouli B C 9m 5s
Diamond Sculls — H Buhtz (Berliner) beat G Bretzer (Berliner) 9m 15s

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1932.

Wingfield Sculls —D Guye (London R C)
Doggett's Coat and Badge —H T Silvester (Hammersmith)

AMATEUR PUNTING IN 1932

Singles —T L Hewett
Doubles —J A Urquhart and A Esson Scott
Women —Miss I Pardoe
Junior —K Quick
PROFESSIONAL PUNTING 1932 —F Barlow

TENNIS IN 1932

Amateur Championship —Lord Aberdare
Open Championship —W Groom (M C C Professional)
University Matches —Winners First Strings Cambridge (S H Bastow) Second Strings Cambridge (J D Whatman) Doubles Oxford (G E Curtis and W D D Evans)
M C C Prizes—(*Gold*) Lord Aberdare (*Silver*) W D Macpherson
Inter Four Club —Queens Club (Lord Aberdare and W D Macpherson) beat New York (W C Wright and J H van Alen)
Bathurst Cup —Great Britain beat America
Coupe de Paris —Lord Aberdare

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Principal Events and Winners.

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge was on June 4 1827 on Lord's Ground the result was unfinished Annual contests started in 1838

In Rowing Oxford and Cambridge met in 1829 at Henley (Hambledon Lock to Henley Bridge 2½ miles) and Oxford won easily in 14 min 30 sec The next match was in 1836 from Westminster to Putney and Cambridge won in 36 min but for several years Henley Regatta was used for the match The first regularly annual race on the tideway was in 1856

The Athletic Sports were instituted in 1864 and the first meeting was on Christ Church Cricket Ground Since 1865 London has always been the ground

	First Year	Ox won	Cam won	Dwn	Wns 1932	By
Cricket				Dwn		
Boat Race				Cam		5 length
Rackets				Ox		3 inches to 0
Tennis				Cam		2 inches to 1
Billiards				Cam		3 inches to 0
Shooting—						
Chancellor	1862			Cam		1280–1015
Humphrey	1869			Cam		866 865
Athl Sports	1864			Cam		6 events to 5
Chess	1873			Cam		4 inches to 3
Football—						
Association	1873 4			Ox		2 goals to 1
Rugby	1873 4			Ox		10 points to 3
Golf	1878			Ox		9 inches to 6
Polo	1879			Ox		11 goals to 0
Cross Country	1882–1			Ox		20 points to 35
Lawn Tennis	1881			Cam		12 inches to 4
Hockey	1890			Dwn		1 goal to 1
Swimming				Cam		23 points to 8
Water Polo				Ox		5 goals to 1
Boxing				Ox		5 inches to 2
Fencing				Cam		10 points to 3
Fencing Epée				Cam		7 defts to 13
Lacrosse		27		Ox		19 goals to 8

Winners of Other Events.

Badminton—Cambridge 13 2
Squash Racket—Cambridge 5 0
Ice Hockey—Oxford 7 0
Skiing Cambridge 3 events to 1
Jiu-jitsu—Oxford 5 2
Athletic Relays—Cambridge 4 3
Rugby Fives Cambridge 333 250
Eton Fives—Cambridge 3 0
Shooting (Small bore)—Oxford 781 points to 769

WINTER WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

SPEED SKATING—LAKE PLACID

	M	S
500 metres H Pedersen (Norway)	0	44 4/10
1 500 metres I Ballangrud (Norway)	2	24 8/10
5 000 metres I Ballangrud Norway	8	37 6/10
10 000 metres I Ballangrud Norway	17	5 8/10
World's Championship—I Ballangrud Norway)		

FIGURE SKATING—MONTREAL

Mens —Karl Schaefer (Austria) *Womens*—Miss Sonja Henie (Norway), *Pairs*—M and Mme Pierre Joly (France)

SKATING AND CHIEF OTHER EVENTS 1932

England Figure Championship (England style)—E A Johnstone *International Style (Mens* —J H Fotherhill *(Ladies)*—Miss M B Ing *(Pairs)*—A O Mackenzie and Miss Mackenzie Purley
Cresta Run (Carson Cup —Lord Grimthorpe
Davis Shield—E A Johnstone Westminster Rink London

YACHTING

THE AMERICA CUP

The first America yacht won on August 22 1851 and every race has been won since by the U S A

Shamrock I lost to Columbia 1899 Shamrock II lost to Columbia 1901 Shamrock III lost to Reliance 1903 Shamrock IV lost to Resolute 1920 Shamrock V lost to Enterprise 1930

YACHTING 1932

British American Cup at Ryde America beat Great Britain 24½ pts to 12 Seawanhanka Cup at the Clyde America won
King's Cup at Cowes —Shamrock V (T O M Sopwith)

OLYMPIC GAMES, LOS ANGELES, 1932.

ATHLETICS

	H	M	S
100 metres—F Tolan (U S A) 1 R Metcalfe (U S A) 2 A J nath (Germany 3		0	10 3/10
200 metres—F Tolan (U S A) 1 G Simpson (U S A) 2 R Metcalfe (U S A) 3		0	21 2/10
400 metres—W Carr (U S A) 1 B Eastman (U S A) 2 A Wilson (Canada) 3		0	46 2/10
800 metres—T Hampson (Gt Britain) 1 A Wilson (Canada) 2 P Edwards (Canada 3		1	49 8/10
1,500 metres—L Beccali (Italy) 1 J E Cornes (Gt Britain) 2 P Edwards (Canada) 3		3	51 2 10
5,000 metres L Lehtinen (Finland) 1 R Hill (U S A) 2 L Virtanen Finland) 3		14	30
10 000 metres J Kusocinski (Poland) 1 V Iso Hollo (Finland 2 L Virtanen (Finland 3		30	11 4 10
3 000 metres Steeplechase—V Iso Hollo (Finland) 1			
110 metre Hurdles C Saling (U S A) 1		0	14 6 10
400 metres Hurdles—R M N Tisdall (Ireland 1		0	51 8 10
400 metres relay (4 × 100 metres) U S A 1		3	40
1 600 metres relay (4 × 400 metres)—U S A 1		3	8 2 10
50 kilometres Walking—T W Green (Gt Britain) 1		4	50 10
Marathon J Zabala (Argentina) 1		2	31 36

*In the 3 000 metres Steeplechase the winner ran a last lap in 1 min 33 4/10s In the heats Iso Hollo beat the record 9m 14 6 10s

In the 400 Hurdles R M N Tisdall displaced the last hurdle and his record was not passed G Harding (U S A), second in 52s, has been passed as a new record

	FT	IN
High Jump—D McNaughton (Canada)	6	5⅝
Broad Jump—E L Gordon (U S A)	25	0⅝
Hop Step and Jump—C Nambu (Japan)	51	7
Pole Vault—W Miller (U S A)	14	1⅛
Shot Putt—L Sexton (U S A)	52	6 3 16
Hammer—P O Callaghan (Ireland)	176	11⅛
Discus—M Anderson (U S A)	162	4⅛
Javelin N Jarvinen (Finland)	238	7
Decathlon—J Bausch (U S A)	8462	231 ts

WOMEN

100 metres—S Walasiewicz (Poland)		0	11 9 10
80 metres Hurdles—M Didrikson (U S A)		0	11 7 10
400 metres relay (4 × 100 metres)—U S A		0	47
Javelin—M Didrikson (U S A)	143	4	
Discus L Copeland (U S A)	133	2	
High Jump—J Shiley (U S A)	5	5½	

MODERN PENTATHLON

J Ozenstierna (Sweden) 32pts

WEIGHT LIFTING

Feather Weight—R Strigny France
Light—R Duverger France
Middle—R Ismayel Germany
Light Heavy—I Hostin France
Heavy—J Skobla Czechoslovakia

WRESTLING (FREE STYLE)

Bantam Weight—R H Pearce U S A.
Feather—K Pihlajamaki Finland
Light—C Pacome France
Welter—J Van Bebber U S A
Middle—I J hansson Sweden
Light Heavy—P Mehringer U S A.
Heavy—J Richthoff Sweden

GRAECO ROMAN

Bantam Weight—J Mendel Germany
Feather—G Gozzi Italy
Light—F Malmberg Sweden
Welter—I Johansson Sweden
Middle—V Kokkinen Finland
Light Heavy—S Svensson Sweden
Heavy—A Westergren Sweden

BOXING

Fly Weight—S Enekes Hungary
Bantam—H Gwynne Canada
Feather—C Rolled Argentine
Light—L Stevens S Africa
Welter—F Flynn U S A
Middle—C Barth U S A
Light Heavy—D Carstens S Africa
Heavy—S Lovell Argentine
Team—U S A Italy

CYCLING

1 000 metres—Time Trial F L Gray Australia.
1 000 metres—Scratch J Van Egmond Holland
2 000 metres—Tandem L Chaillott and M Perrin France
4 000 metres—Pursuit Team Italy
Road Racing—A Pavesi Italy
Road Team—Italy

FENCING

Foils Individual C Marzi Italy Teams France
Epee Individual—G Cnaggess Italy Teams France
Sabre Individual—Pillei Hungary Teams Hungary
Womens Individual—Ellen Preis Austria

GYMNASTICS

Individual Clubs—G Roth U S A
Pommel Horse—S Pelle Hungary
Horizontal Bar—D Bixler U S A
Parallel Bar—R Neri Italy
Long Horse Vaulting—S Guglielmetti Italy
Flying Rings G Gulack U S A
Free Exercises—S Pelle Hungary
All Round—R Neri, Italy

ROWING

Single Sculls R Pearce Australia
Double Sculls—U S A
Pair Oars without Cox—(L Clive H R A Edwards Great Britain
Pair Oars with Cox—U S A
Four Oars without Cox—(J C Badcock H R A Edwards J Beresford, R D George) Great Britain
Four Oars with Cox—Germany
Eight Oars—U S A

SWIMMING

	M	S
100 metres (Free style)—Y Miyozaki Japan	0	58 2/10
100 metres (Back stroke)—M Kiyokawa Japan	1	86 10
200 metres (Breast stroke —Y Tsuretta Japan	2	45 4 10
400 metres (Free style)—C Crabbe U S A	4	48 4 10
1 500 metres (Free style)—K Kitamur Japan	19	12 4 10
800 metres relay (4 × 200 metres —Japan	8	58 4 10
Springboard Diving—M Gallhzen, U S A		
High Diving—H Smith U S A		

WOMEN

100 metres (Free style)—H Madison U S A	1	68 10
100 metres (Back stroke) E Holm U S A	1	83 10
200 metres (Breast stroke)—C Dennis Australia	3	6 3 10
400 metres (Breast stroke)—H Madison U S A	5	28 5/10
400 metres relay (Free style) (4 × 100)—U S A .	4	38
Springboard Diving, G Coleman U S A.		
High Diving—D Poyntons, U S A		

WATER POLO.

Hungary

YACHTING

8 metres Angelita Canada
6 metres— Bias Bi Sweden.
Star— Jupiter U S A
Monotype—France

HOCKEY

India 1 Japan 2

SHOOTING

Pistol R Morigi Italy
Carbine—B B Ronnmark, Sweden.

ART

Painting—Walli Sweden
Drawing—Blair U S A
Print—Golinkin U S A
Sculpture—Young U S A
Relief—Keukowski Poland
Architecture—J Hughes Great Britain
Architectural Design—Soaote Bailey Montenot, France

PRINCIPAL RACING AND OTHER FIXTURES FOR 1933

RACING

Victory Steeplechase (Manchester 2 miles)—Jan 2.
Troytown Steeplechase (Lingfield 3 miles)—Feb 4.
National Trial Steeplechase (Gatwick 3½ miles)—Feb 8
National Hunt Steeplechase (Cheltenham 4 miles)—Mar 9
Grand Military Cup (Sandown 2½ miles)—March 18
Lincolnshire Handicap (1 mile)—March 22
Liverpool Spring Cup (1 mile 610 yards)—March 23
Grand National (4 miles 856 yards)—March 24
Newbury Spring Cup (1 mile)—April 1
Craven Stakes (Newmarket 1 mile) April 6
Queen's Prize (Kempton 2 miles—April 17
Lancashire Steeplechase (Manchester 3½ miles —April 17
Great Metropolitan (Epsom 2½ miles)—April 18
City and Suburban (1½ mile)—April 19
2000 Guineas (1 mile)—April 26
1000 Guineas (1 mile)—April 28
Victoria Cup (Hurst Park 7 furlongs)—April 29
Chester Cup (2½ miles)—May 3
Jubilee Stakes (Kempton 1½ mile)—May 6.
Newmarket Stakes (1½ mile)—May 10
Derby (1½ mile)—May 31
Coronation Cup (1½ mile)—June 1
Oaks (1½ mile)—June 2
Manchester Cup (1½ mile)—June 9
Ascot Stakes (2 miles)—June 13
Royal Hunt Cup (7 furlongs 166 yards)—June 14
Gold Cup (Ascot 2½ miles)—June 15.
Northumberland Plate (2 miles)—June 21
Newbury Summer Cup (1½ mile)—June 22
Grand Prix de Paris (1 mile 7 furlongs)—June 25
July Stakes (Newmarket 5 furlongs 140 yards)—June 27
Princess of Wales's Stakes (1½ mile)—June 29
Eclipse Stakes (Sandown 1½ mile)—July 14
Liverpool Summer Cup (1½ mile)—July 21
Stewards' Cup (6 furlongs)—July 25
Goodwood Cup (2 miles 5 furlongs)—July 27
Ebor Handicap (York 1½ mile)—Aug 30
Gimcrack Stakes (6 furlongs)—Aug 31
Prince Edward Handicap (Manchester 2½ miles)—Sept 2
Champagne Stakes (Doncaster 6 furlongs)—Sept 12
St Leger (1 mile 1 472 yards)—Sept 13
Doncaster Cup (2 miles 1 furlong)—Sept 15
Newbury Autumn Cup (2 miles 1 furlong)—Sept 23
Jockey Club Stakes (Newmarket 1½ mile)—Sept 28
Duke of York Handicap (Kempton 1½ mile)—Sept 30
Cesarewitch (2½ miles)—Oct 11
Middle Park Stakes (6 furlongs) Oct 12
Cambridgeshire (1 mile 1 furlong)—Oct 24
Liverpool Autumn Cup (1 mile 610 yards)—Nov 10
Derby Cup (1½ mile)—Nov 17
Manchester November Handicap (1½ mile)—Nov 26

OTHER FIXTURES 1933

Waterloo Cup—Coursing—Feb 8 10
British Industries Fair London and Birmingham—Feb 20–March 3
World's Skating Championships—
Figure Pairs—Stockholm Feb 11 12
Figure Men and Womens Championships—Zurich Feb 28–29
Speed Skating—Trondheim Feb 18 19.
The Boat Race—March 18
Lords—Oxford *v* Cambridge—July 3 5
Eton *v* Harrow—July 7 8
Aldershot Tattoo—June 10 13 14 15 16 17
Attendances (1925) 150 037, (1926) 173 191 (1927) 189 476 (1928) 237 000 (1929) 306 500 (1930) 320 700, (1931) 322 500, (1932) 403 000
Golf Amateur Hoylake—May 22 27
Golf Open Sandwich—June 19–24.
Royal Tournament Olympia—May 26 June 11
International Horse Show, Olympia—June 26–24
Royal Air Force Pageant (Hendon)—June 24
Hard Courts (Bournemouth)—May 1 6
Wimbledon—Lawn Tennis Tournament—June 26–July 8
Aldershot Show—June 28 July 1
Henley Regatta—June 29 30 July 1
Cowes Week—July 3 8
A A A and France—July 29.
Dublin Horse Show—Aug 2–6
Southern Command 9th Annual Tidworth Tattoo—Aug 5 and 8 12.
A A A and Italy—Aug. 26
Motor Show, Olympia—Oct 12–22.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

(A are Amateur R Representative Matches)
England *v* Wales (A) Torquay—Jan 21
Scotland *v* Ireland (A) Greenock—Jan 28
England *v* Ireland (A) Belfast—Feb 18
England *v* Scotland (A) Dulwich—March 25
England *v* Scotland (R) Glasgow—April 1
F A Amateur Cup—April 8
Army Cup (A) Aldershot—April 17
F A National Cup Wembley—April 29

RUGBY FOOTBALL

England *v* Rest Test Match Twickenham—Jan 7
England *v* Wales Twickenham—Jan 21
Wales *v* Scotland Swansea—Feb 4
England *v* Ireland Twickenham—Feb 11
Royal Navy *v* R A F Twickenham—Feb 18
Ireland *v* Scotland Dublin—Feb 25
Royal Navy *v* Army Twickenham—March 4.
Ireland *v* Wales Belfast—March 11
Scotland *v* England Edinburgh—March 15
Army *v* R A F Twickenham—March 25

ATHLETICS AND CROSS COUNTRY

Cross Country—National Race Alderley Cheshire—March 11
The Sports—Oxford & Cambridge White City—March 18
Cross Country—Army Championship—March 21
Cross Country—International Championship Caerleon Newport—March 25
Road Walking—National 20 miles Championship—May 13
Polytechnic Marathon and Kinnaird Shield White City—May 27
A A A Championships White City—July 7 8
England *v* France White City—July 29
England *v* Germany White City—Aug 19
England *v* Italy in Italy—Sept 3

WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES, 1932.

LAKE PLACID, N Y.

SPEED SKATING

	M	S
500 metres Jack Shea (U S A)	0	43 4/10
1 500 metres Jack Shea (U S A	2	57 5/10
5 000 metres Irving Jaffe (U S A)	9	40 8/10
10 000 metres Irving Jaffe (U S A)	19	13 6/10

FIGURE SKATING

Mens Karl Schaefer (Austria) *Womens*—Sonja Henie (Norway) *Pairs*—M and Mme Pierre Joly (France)

SKIING

18 metres Skating S Utterstroem (Sweden) 50 metres Skating V Saarinen (Finland) Jumping B Ruud (Norway) Combined Skating and Jumping) J Grottumsbraat (Norway)

BOBSLEIGH

Pairs—J H Stevens A Adams C Stevens (spare in the punt) (U S A) Fours—W I Fiske F F Fagen D C Gray J J O Brien (U S A)

HOCKEY

Canada 1 U S A 0

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP

1925	Mr H Pilkington	Pentonville
1926	Mr J Jarvis	Jovial Judge
1927	Mr A Gordon Smith	Golden Seal
1928	Mrs Sofer Whitburn	White Collar
1929	Mr A Gordon Smith	Golden Surprise.
	Mr G Smith	Church Street
	Mr T Cook	Conversion
	Mr M W Ellis	Ben Tinto

Trotting—Fastest mile in America 1 min 54½ secs by Uhlan 1913 Fastest pacing mile 1 min 55 secs Dan Patch at St Paul U S A Sept 8 1906
At Lexington (Ky) in Oct 1922 Peter Manning trotted a mile in 2 min 56¼ secs unpaced and without wind shields which were used in Uhlan's case In Aug 1925 Peter Manning (1916 b g) trotted two miles in 4 min 20¼ secs Best two year olds, McElwyn (1929) and Fire Show (1929) 2 mins 4 secs.

RACING FIXTURES, 1933. N H Rules (Steeplechases) in *Italics*

JANUARY.

2 3 *Manchester*
2 *Plumpton*
4 5 *Ienby*
6 7 *Gatwick*
6 7 *Haydock Park*
9 10 *Leicester*
11 12 *Lingfield Park*
13 14 *Windsor*
16 17 *Birmingham*
18 19 *Hurst Park*
20 21 *Newbury*
23 24 *Derby*
25 *Cheltenford*
26 *Taunton*
27 28 *Kempton Park*
30 31 *Leicester*

FEBRUARY

1 2 *Sandown Park*
3 4 *Lingfield Park*
6 7 *Warwick*
8 9 *Gatwick*
10 11 *Haydock Park*
10 11 *Hurst Park*
13 14 *Nottingham*
13 *Plumpton*
15 16 *Windsor*
15 *Sedgefield*
17 18 *Sandown Park*
18 *United Bord (Kelso)*
20 21 *Derby*
22 23 *Newbury*
24 25 *Lingfield Park*
24 25 *Manchester*
27 28 *Birmingham*

MARCH.

1 2 *Kempton Park*
1 2 *Catterick Bridge*
3 4 *Gatwick*
6 *Shirley*
6 *Wye*
7–9 *National Hunt (Cheltenham)*
10 11 *Hurst Park.*
13 14 *Wolverhampton*
15 *Chelmsford*
16 *Plumpton*
17 18 *Grand Military M (Sandown Park)*
[Flat Race Season opens]
20 22 Lincoln
20 *Colwall Park*
20 21 *Hawthorn Hill*
23 25 Liverpool(J C & N H)
27 28 Warwick
29, 30 Leicester
29 *Royal Artillery M (Sandown Park*
29 *Rothbury*
30 *Taunton*
31 *Melton Hunt*
31 April 1 *Newbury*
31 April 1 *Ayr*

APRIL.

1 *Sedgefield*
3 *Chelmsford*
3 4 *Uttoxeter*
4 6 Newmarket
5, 6 Pontefract
5 6 *Cheltenham*
7 8 Derby
7 8 Lingfield
7 8 Bogside (J C & N H)
8 *Beaufort Hunt*
10 11 Nottingham
10 11 Edinburgh
11 12 *Household Brigade (Hawthorn Hill)*
15 Kempton Park,
15 *Chepstow*
15 *Plumpton.*
15 *Carlisle*
15 *Southwell*
15 *Manchester*
17 Kempton Park
17, 18 Birmingham
17 18 Newcastle
17 *Carlisle*
17 *Manchester*
17 18 *Cardiff*
17 18 *Doncaster*
17 18 *Wetherby*
17 *Wincanton*
17 *Market Rasen*
17 *Hereford Hunt*
17 *Huntingdon*
17 18 *Fontwell*
17 *West Norfolk Hunt*
17 *Bridge Hunt*
18 20 Epsom
19 20 Catterick Bridge
20 *Badsworth Hunt*
20 21 *Ludlow*
21 22 Sandown Park
21 22 Stockton
22 *Southdown Hunt*
22 *Bangor*
22 *Worcester*
24 Alexandra Park
24 *Worcester*
24 *Quorn Hunt*
25–28 Newmarket
25 *Colwall Park*
26 27 *Fontwell*
26 27 *Hexham*
26 *Tarporley*
27 *Oswestry & Llanymynech*
28 29 Thirsk
29 Hurst Park

MAY.

1 2 *United Hunts (Lingfield Park)*
1 2 *Pershore*
2 4 Chester
2 3 *United Bord (Kelso)*
3 4 *Folkestone*
3 4 *Monmouth*
5 6 Kempton Park.
5, 6 Ripon
5 *Wenlock*
6 *Stratford on Avon*
8 9 *Uttoxeter*
8 *Wye*
9 11 Newmarket
10, 11 *Newton Abbot.*
11 *Woore Hunt*
12 13 Gatwick
12 13 Haydock Park
13 *Wincanton*
13 *Badsworth*
15 *Colwall Park*
15 *Market Rasen*
16 18 York
16 17 Bath
18 19 Salisbury,
18 *Doncaster*
19 20 Doncaster
20 Lingfield Park
20 *Stratford on Avon*
22 23 Birmingham
22 23 Lewes
22 Hamilton Park
24 25 Brighton
24 25 Beverley
24 25 *Cardiff*
26 Lingfield Park,
26 27 Chepstow
26 27 Ayr
27 Windsor
27 *Sedgefield*
29. *Shirley*
30 31 June 1 2 Epsom.

JUNE.

3 Kempton Park
3 Bogside (Irvine).
3 *Southwell*
3 *Hexham.*
5 6 Hurst Park
5 6 Redcar
5. 6 Wolverhampton
5 *Hexham*
5 *Fontwell*
5 *Wetherby*
5 6 *Newport*
5 6 *Buckfastleigh*
5 *Bungay*
5 *Cartmel*
5 *Huntingdon*
7 10 Manchester
7 8 Yarmouth
9 10 Gatwick
13 16 Ascot
17 Windsor
17 Hamilton Park
19 20 Folkestone
20 22 Newcastle & Gosforth
21 22 Newbury
23 24 Sandown Park
23 24 Doncaster
26 Wolverhampton
27 30 Newmarket
27 29 Carlisle.

JULY

1 Alexandra Park
1 Hamilton Park
3 4 Nottingham
4 6 Bibury (Salisbury)
5 6 Pontefract
7 8 Lingfield Park
7 8 Haydock Park
8 10 Chepstow
11 13 Newmarket
12 13 Bath
14 15 Sandown Park
14 15 Hamilton Park
17 18 Ayr
19 18 Leicester
19 21 Liverpool
19 20 Lanark
21 22 Hurst Park
21 22 Bogside (Irvine)
22, 24 Worcester
24 25 Edinburgh.
25 28 Goodwood
28 29 Catterick Bridge
29 Alexandra Park

AUGUST.

1 3 Brighton.
4 5 Lewes
4 5. Thirsk.
5 7 Chepstow
7 Sandown Park
7 8 Birmingham.
7 8 Ripon.
7 8 *Newton Abbot.*
9 10 Kempton Park.
11, 12. Windsor.
12 Pontefract
14 15. Nottingham.
14 15 Folkestone.
16 17 Leicester
18 19 Hurst Park
19 21. Redcar
21, 22. Wolverhampton.
22 24. Stockton.
23 24 Bath
25 26 Lewes
26 Hamilton Park
29 31 York
30, 31 *Devon and Exeter*

SEPTEMBER.

1 2 Windsor
1, 2 Manchester
4 5 Folkestone
4 *Southwell*
5 7 Derby
6, 7 Brighton.
6 7 Lanark
6 7 *Totnes*
8 9 Gatwick
8 9 Haydock Park.
9 *Sedgefield*
11 *Folkestone.*
11 *Shirley*
12 15 Doncaster
13 14 *Newton Abbot*
16 Alexandra Park.
16 Ripon
18 19 Warwick
18 19 Edinburgh
20 21 Yarmouth
20 22 Western (Ayr)
20 21 *Taunton*
22 23 Newbury
23 Bogside (Irvine)
25 26 Hamilton Park
25, 26 *Uttoxeter*
26 29 Newmarket
27 28 Pontefract
29 30 Thirsk
30 Kempton Park

OCTOBER

2 3 Nottingham
2 *Wye*
4 5 York
4 5 Gatwick
4 5 Chepstow
5 6. *Ludlow*
6 7 Haydock Park
6 7 *United Bord (Kelso)*
7 *Stratford on Avon*
7 Alexandra Park
9 *Southwell*
10 13 Newmarket
10, 11 *Fontwell*
11 12 *Hexham*
12 *Doncaster*
13 14 Catterick Bridge
14 Lingfield Park
14 *Wincanton*
16 17 Wolverhampton
16 *Market Rasen*
17 18 Newcastle & Gosforth
18 Sandown Park
18 19 *Cardiff*
19 *Sandown Park*
20 21 Newbury
21, 22 Stockton
23 24 *Nottingham*
24–27 Newmarket
25 26 *Wetherby*
26 *Colwall Park*
27 28 *Manchester*
28 Alexandra Park
28 Pontefract
29 30 *Newbury*
30 31 Birmingham

NOVEMBER.

1 2 Worcester
1 2 *Hawthorn Hill*
3 4 Thirsk
4 Hurst Park
6 7 Lincoln
6 7 *Wolverhampton*
8 11 Liverpool(J C & N H)
8 *Chelmsford*
10 11 Windsor
13 14 Leicester
15 17 Derby
15, 16 *Cheltenham*
17 18 *Catterick Bridge*
17 18 *Chepstow*
18 Lingfield Park
22 22 Warwick
23 25 Manchester
24 25 *Lingfield Park*
27 28 *Birmingham*
29, 30 *Newbury*

DECEMBER.

1 2 *Haydock Park*
1, 2 *Kempton Park*
4 5 *Leicester*
6 7 *Gatwick*
6 7 Worcester
8 9 *Sandown Park*
9 *Carlisle*
11, 12 *Nottingham.*
11 *Plumpton*
13 14 *Windsor*
15 16 *Hurst Park*
18, 19 *Derby*
26, 27 *Kempton Park*
26 *Sedgefield*
26, 27 *Wolverhampton*
26 *Cheltenham*
29 30 *Newbury*

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution	English Square Miles	Estimated Population
In Europe	121 512	48,000 000
In Asia ...	1 824 540	333,000,000
In Africa .	4 652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893 020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America.	97,800	314,000
In Oceania . .	3,300,000	8 000,000
Total ...	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one third in the Western Hemisphere.

ETHNOLOGY.—The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1931 was 70,000,000 mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch and Spanish. The remaining 380 000,000 include 315 000 000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40 000,000 black races, 6 000,000 Arabs, 6 000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese and 1,000 000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210 000 000 are Hindus, 100 000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67 000 000 Protestants, 13,000 000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000 000 Animists, 4,000 000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750 000 Jews and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self government, self support, and self defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Prime Ministers of the various Dominions, at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in London in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference, which was held concurrently with the sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet, was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which again met in 1923, 1926 and 1930, is as follows.—The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India. The Secretariat of the Conference is provided by the Governments represented.

SELF GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain*.—The Constitution recognises certain great principles including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King, the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons), the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament, and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire*.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 145 members (26 official).

(3) *Imperial Dominions*.—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is

repugnant absolutely void Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown and refusal of the Crown's assent by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent Subject to such control the parliament of a self governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes according to the way in which they are governed —

(*a*) *Those having Dominion Status* Where 'Dominion Status' is enjoyed the executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible not merely or mainly to the Crown but to the elected legislature of the Dominion The Dominions thus governed are Canada Newfoundland Australia New Zealand the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State Malta Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have 'responsible government, but certain powers are reserved

(*b*) *Where there is government by legislature assembly wholly or partly elected and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown* In this class may be placed the Bahamas Barbados Bermuda, British Guiana Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius

(*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown* Dominions so governed include Ceylon Falkland Islands Fiji Gambia Gibraltar Nigeria St Vincent Sierra Leone Straits Settlements Tanganyika, Trinidad

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone* In this class are Labuan and St Helena where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council In South Africa Bechuanaland Basutoland and Swaziland are governed in substantially the same way but no power is reserved to the Crown

(*e*) *Protectorates* The protectorates are countries which as regards their foreign relations are under the exclusive control of the Crown The protectorates of the British Empire include Kenya, Nyasaland Somaliland Swaziland Uganda

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres* where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF SUPPORT —With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self supporting revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons this principle No taxation without representation was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers the principle which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration

SELF DEFENCE —The Dominions generally provide for the defence of their immediate area but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Central Government Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co ordinates the work of the sea land and air forces In the Great War of 1914 1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved The land and air forces of the Dominions are maintained at the expense of the Dominions concerned The amounts provided for *Naval Defence* in the estimates of the under mentioned parts of the Empire for the year 1930 31 are as follows — Great Britain £51 739 000 Canada $3 600 000 Australia £1 778 633 New Zealand £675 480 (including £125 000 as a contribution towards the Naval Base at Singapore and £100 000 interest and sinking fund on account of H M S *New Zealand*) Union of South Africa £78 560 The proportion of expenditure on Naval Defence to the total Import and Export trade of these parts of the Empire is as follows Great Britain 3 04 per cent Canada 0 15 per cent Australia 1 06 per cent New Zealand 0 77 per cent Union of South Africa 0 043 per cent Per caput of population the expenditure is Great Britain £1 2s 7d Canada 36 cents Australia 5s 6d New Zealand 9s 1d Union of South Africa (European population only) 10s 4d As regards Colonies not possessing responsible governments contributions to Imperial Defence are paid to the War Office

THE LEGISLATURE The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire This Parliament has, with the consent of the King Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs The Secretaries of State for the Dominions and Colonies are Cabinet Ministers their active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire decreasing with the measure of self government accorded to each Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State

THE JUDICATURE —The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice Admiralty and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion The Committee (*see* p 332) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self governing Dominions India and the Dominions have each a

judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords

EDUCATION —Universities (*see* pp 406–417) and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and Germany *Rhodes Scholarships*, of the annual value of £400 tenable at any college at Oxford, are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. The normal number in residence together is about 196, of whom 100 come from the British Empire and 96 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, The Marquess of Lothian C H 17, Waterloo Place, London, S W 1 *Oxford Secretary*, Prof C K Allen, M A , Rhodes House, Oxford

Statistics issued by the *Universities Bureau of the British Empire* show that the *total* number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the 1929–30 session was 5,486, of whom 995 are from Africa, 1 071 from America, 2,282 from Asia, 794 from Europe, and 344 from the Pacific The principal figures are India, Burma, and Ceylon 1,846, United States 621 South Africa and Rhodesia 531, Egypt, 366, Australia, 223, Canada and Newfoundland, 233, Germany 163, China, 143 West Indies 140, New Zealand, 118, Russia 64 France, 63 Japan, 61, Netherlands 46 Poland, 44, Switzerland, 43, Siam, 42, Norway, 32, Hungary, 31, Spain, 30

The *Davison Scholarships*, established in 1923 have been withdrawn

The *Prince of Wales's Scholarships* (founded 1932)—Two scholarships tenable for two years at Oxford University by selected students of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (the Fuller Building 41 East 57th Street, New York, U S A) established in 1918 by Mrs Stephen V Harkness there are available for candidates of British descent 40 Fellowships, of an annual value of approximately £600 each, tenable for two years at certain American Universities They may be awarded as follows

1 Thirty Fellowships open to men and women, unmarried, under thirty years of age, domiciled in England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland, and graduates of recognised universities therein,

2 Ten Fellowships for (*a*) candidates from the British Dominions, graduates of a University of a British Dominion or Colony, men or women, unmarried, under thirty years of age, who have studied, but not necessarily graduated, at a British University and (*b*) candidates who hold an appointment under the British Government, or the Government of a British Dominion, Colony, Protectorate, or Mandated Territory, or the Government of India They may be single or married, but must not be more than thirty-five years of age on September 1 of the year of award At least five of these ten Fellowships are open to candidates from the Government Service.

FINANCE —Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue The tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of then development by the central Government and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need Advances so made and still outstanding are shown under the heading 'National Debt (*see* Index)

Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act 1900 are Trustee Securities, and the price at which some of them may be obtained is shown on p 567

PRODUCTION —Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat producing units and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while more than half the world's output of cocoa was produced in British Dominions Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption) West Indies, Australia New Zealand, Natal, and Mauritius and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere Fruit is grown in most of the Dominions and figures largely in the sales of the London Fruit Exchange (Spitalfields) Meat is produced in large quantities in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U S A , coal is also abundant in Australia Canada, India and South Africa Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa East Africa Sudan, West Indies and in the tropical parts of Australia, chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper making is extensively produced in Canada and Newfoundland Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced, tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South West Africa Australia New Zealand and Canada it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India Malay States Sarawak, Sudan and West Africa Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds Petroleum is produced in India, Trinidad and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf

CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE —London (England) Population (1931) 8 202,818

The Chief Magistrates of the following Cities of the British Empire are designated Lord Mayor (in Scotland Lord Provost) —

*London	Dublin	Newcastle upon
†Aberdeen	*†Edinburgh	Tyne
*Adelaide	†Elgin	Norwich
*Belfast	*†Glasgow	Nottingham
Birmingham	Hull	†Perth
Bradford	Leeds	Portsmouth
Brisbane	Leicester	Sheffield
Bristol	Liverpool	Stoke on Trent.
Cardiff	Manchester	*Sydney
	*Melbourne	*York

* Entitled to the prefix Right Honourable
† Lord Provosts

Divisions and Capitals	Area (Sq Miles)	Population 1911	1921	1931
England (London)	50,327	33,649 571	35 230 225	§37,354,917
Wales and Monmouthshire	8,016	2,420,921	2 656,474	§2,593,014
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4 760,904	4 882 497	§4,842,554
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,059	4 390,219	*1 256 561	†1,250 000
Irish Free State (Dublin)			*2,971 992	†2 949 000
Isle of Man (Douglas)	221	52,016	60,284	§49,338
Jersey (St Helier)	45	51,898	49,701	§50,455
Guernsey, &c (St Peter Port)	28	45,001	40 529	§42,606
Total	121,101	45,370,530	47,148,263	

* Census for 1926 † Estimated for 1928 § Preliminary Report of Census

Births, Marriages and Deaths (Gt Britain and Northern Ireland)

	Births	Rate per 1 000	Marriages	Rate per 1 000	Deaths	Rate per 1 000
1926	825 174	18 2	318 332	14 1	536 411	11 9
1927	777 520	17 1	348 138	15 3	568 655	12 5
1928	783 052	17 2	343 449	15 1	543 664	11 9
1929	761 963	16 7	353 709	15 5	623 231	13 6
1930	769 239	16 8	355 999	15 5	536 860	11 7

Period	Annual Birth Rate for 50 years *England and Wales* — Average per 1 000 Pop	Excess of Birth Rate over Death Rate per 1 000 Pop per annum	Annual Death *England* — Average per 1 000 Pop	§ Infant Mortality (under 1 year) per 1 000 of live Births
1881 1890	32 4	13 3	19 1	142
1891 1900	29 9	11 7	18 2	153
1901 1910	27 2	11 8	15 4	127
1911 1920	21 8	7 5	14 3 (a)	100
1921 1930	18 3	6 2	12 1	71
1926	17 8	6 2	11 6	70
1927	16 6	4 3	12 3	70
1928	16 7	5 0	11 7	65
1929	16 3	2 11	13 4	74
1930	16 3	4 9	11 4	60
1931	15 8	3 5	12 3	

(a) Civilian mortality only

§ In 1900 the deaths of infants numbered 142 912 out of 890 248 live births
In 1930 38,908 648 811

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

Country	*Birth Rates* (per 1 000 Pop) 1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	Country	*Death Rates* (per 1 000 Pop) 1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Eng & Wales	34 2	30 2	28 7	25 1	25 5	16 3	Eng & Wales	20 5	19 5	18 2	13 5	12 4	11 4
Scotland	33 6	30 4	29 6	26 2	28 1	19 6	Scotland	19 6	19 2	18 0	14 8	14 0	13 3
Ireland	23 9	22 8	23 3	23 3	22 2	20 8a / 19 8b	Ireland		17 9	18 1	17 1	14 8	13 8a / 14 2b
Australia	36 0	35 2	27 7	26 7	25 5	19 9	Australia		14 8	12 7	10 4	11 0	8 6
New Zealand	38 0	31 2	25 7	26 2	25 1	18 8	New Zealand		9 9	9 6	9 7	10 0	8 6
Canada					26 6	23 9	Canada					10 9	10 7
Un of S Africa					29 0	26 6c	Un of S Africa					11 0	9 7c
United States					23 7	18 9	United States (registration area)				17 6	15 0	12 7	11 3
Germany	37 7	36 5	36 0	29 8	25 9	17 5	Germany	26 1	24 4	21 2	16 2	14 8	11 1
France	25 2	23 1	21 4	19 7	21 4	18 0	France	22 6	22 0	21 9	17 9	17 4	15 6
Italy	33 6	37 5	33 0	32 9	31 8	26 7	Italy	30 5	27 2	23 8	19 6	17 0	14 0
Denmark	31 8	31 4	30 0	27 5	25 4	18 7	Denmark	20 4	18 7	16 4	12 9	11 8	10 8
Sweden	29 4	28 8	26 9	24 8	23 6	15 4	Sweden	18 1	16 4	16 1	14 0	12 8	11 7
Austria	37 3	37 8	37 6	32 5	22 7	16 8	Austria	29 6	28 9	25 2	21 2	17 9	13 5
Hungary	42 9	43 7	39 4	35 7	31 4	25 4	Hungary	36 6	32 1	26 9	23 6	20 9	15 5
U S S R (European)	49 1	48 2	49 3	44 0			U S S R (European)		35 7	31 1	28 9		
Belgium	31 1	29 1	29 0	23 7	22 1	18 7	Belgium	22 3	20 8	19 3	15 2	13 8	13 3

(a) Northern Ireland (b) I F S (c) Whites

Civilian Deaths in England and Wales (1929) Analysed.

Total 269,903 (civilians) Males
262 589 „ Females, of which 82 381 single
87 219 married
92,989 widowed

532 492 deaths

Causes —	Male	Females
Circulatory System—Heart Disease &c	57 790	62 225
Infectious Diseases—Tuberculosis, Influenza &c	45 223	41 829
Respiratory—Pneumonia Bronchitis &c	44 732	38 619
General Diseases—Cancer &c	33 619	41 450
Nervous System—Apoplexy included	21 266	22 474
Digestive System	15 200	12 486
External Causes Violence &c	15 077	6 818
Old Age	8 495	12 685
Other Ailments	28 501	24 003
	269 903	262 589

Annual Mortality in England and Wales from Principal Causes.

Deaths per Million Persons Living (Standardised rates)

	1871-80	1881-90	1891-1900	1901-10	1911-20	1925	1929	1930
Enteric Fever	321	199	175	91	34	10	9	7
Smallpox	228	45	14	13	0	0	1	1
Influenza	10	20	363	208	566	274	587	101
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2 882	2 444	2 021	1 646	1 375	1 017	932	872
Cancer	484	610	767	867	928	1 002	1 010	1 003
Diabetes				93	98	88	104	101
Measles*	1 038	1 227	1 217	973	891	520	346	431
Scarlet Fever*	1 908	903	439	311	141	86	57	64
Diphtheria and Croup*	765	823	894	584	447	262	328	340
Whooping Cough*	1 415	1 259	1 115	876	596	594	649	211
Suicides	77	76	88	102	87	105	126	127
Other Violence and Accidents	646	591	531	464	445§	358	423	429

* At ages under 15 years § Civilian only

Violent Deaths in England and Wales 1930

	Males	Females	Total	
Suicides	3 527	1 524	5 051	(of which 1,348 coal gas, 753 hanging 887 drowning, 715 poison)
Murder and Manslaughter	112	82	194	
Wounds of War	74		74	
Executions	3		3	
Accidents	10,922	4 838	15 760	(of which 7 568 by crushing (6 404 by autovehicles, 155 by horse vehicles), 3 578 by falling 1 448 by drowning 1 352 by burns 961 mining 227 by heat, 34 by cold, 110 by lightning 62 by aircraft 14 from hunger and thirst)
Open verdicts, &c ...	842	275	1 117	
			22 199	

Divorces (Great Britain)

Total number of *Divorces* and *Annulments of Marriage* in England and Wales and Scotland

Year	E & W	Scotland	Great Britain
1913	577	250	827
1921	3 522	500	4 022
1922	2 588	382	2 970
1923	2 667	363	3 030
1924	2 286	438	2 724
1925	2 605	451	3 056
1926	2 622	425	3 047
1927	3 190	474	3 664
1928	4 018	504	4 522
1929	3 396	519	3 915
1930	3 563	469	4 032

Illegitimate Births

Country	Total Births	Illegitimate Births
Belgium (1930)	151 406	6 111
Chile (1927)	172 673	60 552
Denmark (1930)	66 303	7 094
England & Wales (1931)	632 081	28 086
Finland (1930)	75 236	6 228
France (1922)	759 846	65 562
Germany (1929)	1 183 728	144 595
Italy (1930)	1 093 450	53 737
Netherlands (1930)	182 310	3 245
Norway (1930)	48 689	3 559
Scotland (1931)	92 221	6 661
Sweden (1930)	94 235	15 170

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

(1) *From and to Places out of Europe*

Year	Total Inward	Total Outward	To the British Empire					To other Countries		
			North America	Australia & N Z	South Africa	Other Dominions	Total	U S A	Elsewhere	Total
1913	372 618	701 691	196 278	77 934	25 855	21 383	321 450	77 014	17 814	94 828
1929	277 936	399 403	107 772	32 081	23 870	30 729	194 452	64 188	22 127	86 315
1930	290 369	327 992	69 281	21 434	21 816	27 992	140 523	59 390	21 053	80 443
1931	255 768	213 057	38 003	12 100	19 491	25 827	95 421	27 320	26 823	54 143

(2) *From and to the Continent of Europe*

Year	Inward					Outward				
	Channel Ports	E Coast Ports	Other Ports	Air Stations	Total	Channel Ports	E Coast Ports	Other Ports	Air Stations	Total
1928	1 091 087	351 195	51 674	22 388	1 516 344	1 062 686	319 547	50 838	21 112	1 454 183
1930	1 111 377	373 308	42 832	22 474	1 549 991	1 081 220	363 052	40 010	20 575	1 504 857
1931	1 013 582	324 831	37 906	24 294	1 400 613	968 168	331 835	35 934	22 377	1 358,314

Nationality of Passengers.—In 1931 British Subjects numbering 149 564 emigrated from the United Kingdom to countries out of Europe and British Subjects numbering 184 813 entered the U.K. from countries out of Europe. In 1931 Aliens numbering 70 555 arrived from non-European countries and 63 493 Aliens left the U.K. for countries out of Europe. The *total* number of Aliens *landed* from all countries was 457 414 (1929) and 454 752 (1930) and the *total* number of Aliens *embarked* for all destinations was 449 645 (1929) and 449 628 (1930). *Leave to land* was refused to 2 100 Aliens (1929) and to 2 235 (1930).

EMPIRE MIGRATION, 1930

From	
United Kingdom	92 158
Irish Free State	15 966
Australia	27 765
New Zealand	2 449
Union of South Africa	5 699
Into	
United Kingdom	66,203
Irish Free State	2 597
Canada	88 223
Australia	17 537
New Zealand	6,917
Union of South Africa	7,101

ILLITERACY

	Number of Illiterates (over 10 years of age)	Per Cent of Population
Turkey (1927)	12 518,000	91 8
India (1921)	207 967 000	90 0
Egypt (1927)	8 817 000	85 7
Brazil (1920)	28 127 000	67 0
Portugal (1920)	3 096 000	65 0
Mexico (1921)	6,879 000	64 9
Soviet Union (1926)	53 000 000	48 7
Spain (1920)	7,206 000	43 0
Greece (1928)	2,076 000	43 0
Poland (1921)	6 597,000	32 7
Italy (1921)	8 228 000	25 8

§ CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland, nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570	4,160,221	1670	5,773,646
1600	4,811,718	1700	6,045,008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results.

1801..	16,345,646	1871	31,629,299
1811	18,509,116	1881	35,026,108
1821	20,983,092	1891	37,880,764
1831	24,132,294	1901	41,609,091
1841	26,854,969	1911	45,370,530
1851	27,533,755	1921	42,769,196§§
1861.	...29,070,932	1931. .	44,790,485§§

*** The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649, Scotland, 164, Ireland (1911), 135 6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN GREAT BRITAIN 1811-1931, IRELAND, 1831 1911, AND ISLANDS (ISLE OF MAN, JERSEY AND GUERNSEY AND ASSOCIATED ISLANDS), 1881 1931.

	Population			Increase		Families		Inhabited Houses	
England and Wales.	Males	Females	Total	Decennial	Per Cent †	Number	Persons in each	Number	Persons to each
1811	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14 00	2,142,147	4 74	1,797,504	5 65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18 06	2,493,423	4 81	2,088,156	5 75
1831	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15 80	2,911,874	4 77	2,481,544	5·60
1841	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14 27	**	**	2,943,945	5 41
1851	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12 65	3,712,290	4 83	3,278,039	5 47
1861	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11 90	4,491,524	4 47	3,739,505	5 37
1871	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13 21	5,049,016	4 50	4,259,117	5 33
1881	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14 36	5,633 192	4 61	4,831,519	5 38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11 65	6,131 001	4 73	5,451,497	5 32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12 17	7,036,868	4 62	6,260,852	5 20
1911	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542 649	10 89	8,005,290	4 50	7,141,781	5 05
1921	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5 03	—	—	7,811,030	4 08
1931.	19,138,844	20,809,087	39,947,931	2,062,689	5 16	—	—	—	—
Scotland									
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12 27	402,068	4 49	304,093	5 93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15 82	447,960	4 66	341,474	6 12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13 04	502,301	4 70	369,393	6·40
1841	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10 82	550,428	4 76	502,852	5 21
1851	1,375,479	1,513,263	2 888,742	268,558	10 25	600,098	4 81	370,308	7 80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173 552	6 00	678,584	4 51	393,220	7 78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9 72	742,694	4 52	412,185	8 02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11 18	812,712	4 60	739,005	5 05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7 77	876,089	4 59	817,568	4 92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11 09	967,200	4 62	926 914	4 82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6 46	1,040,147	4 58	1,013,369	4 70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2 55	—	—	1,057,609	4 62
1931.	2,325,867	2,516,687	4,842,554	§39,943	§0 81	—	—	—	—
Ireland									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5 61	1,249,816	6 21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5 25	1,472,739	5 55	1 328,839	6 15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	§1,622,739	§19 85	1,204,319	5 44	1,046,223	6 28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11 50	1,128,300	5 14	995,156	5 83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6 67	1,071,494	5 04	961,380	5 63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4 39	995,074	5 20	914,108	5 66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9 08	932,113	5 05	870,578	5 40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5 23	910,256	4 90	858,158	5 20
1911	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1 54	910,748	4 82	861,879	5 09
Islands.									
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2 34	—	—	24,197	5 84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4 66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1 77	—	—	27,770	5 41
1911	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0 96	35,664	4 17	29,220	5·26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0·6	—	—	—	—
1931	66,447	75,952	142,399	§7,453	§4 9	—	—	—	—

† These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease. §§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1 *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. 'The King can do no wrong' is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney General.

2 *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24) Irish peers (28) elected for life and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Practically all persons over 21 years of age are qualified to vote at elections. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3 *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 253). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure, they may be dismissed at any moment.

4 *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench at the Assizes. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 334) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 340) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES

Religions and Languages—The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non Christian immigrants In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the 'Established Religions The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920 There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, and estimated figures for 1929 will be found on p 384 The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bilingual Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 7 069 persons speaking Gaelic only (Ross and Cromarty 3,435 Inverness 3 123, Argyll 335, other counties 176) and 137,149 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1931.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919) The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia* education, the poor law, public health police the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors, the provision of lunatic asylums The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each Administrative County (under Chairmen), for each City and Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen) every parish being thus included Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 58,080 in England and Wales (1930), 6,621 in Scotland (1930), and 2,859 in Northern Ireland (1930). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres and contains two courts of justice those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p 337) Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous The night population is 10,896, but the day (or working) population is 436,721 The Force under the Commissioner comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 7 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub Inspectors, 125 Sergeants and 983 Constables, also 18 Constables on private service duty The *City of London Police Reserve* (*Headquarters*, Bunhill Row, E C 1) numbered 3,266 all ranks in Oct 1931

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,686 statute acres, with a population of about eight millions There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 338). The Force on Sept 4, 1932, consisted of 32 Superintendents, 740 Inspectors, 2,821 Sergeants, and 16 909 Constables, making a total of 20,502, with 214 horses The strength of the *Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve* and its Auxiliary Force on Sept 4, 1932, was 21,129 The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1931 32 was £8 654 379 On March 31, 1932, there were 14,341 Police pensioners, and 1,486 pensioned widows and 460 children

CRIME

(1) *Assizes and Quarter Sessions, England and Wales, High Court and Sheriff Courts, Scotland*

England and Wales

	For Trial	Convicted		
1913	12 511	10,165	1 358	1,056
1927	7,136	5 773	1 214	963
1928	7,283	6 020	1 180	929
1929	7 072	5,879	1,049	872
1930	8,384	6,921	1,131	894

(2) *Summary Courts*

Year	England and Wales			Scotland		
	Apprehended	Convicted	Committed	Apprehended	Convicted	Committed
1913	69 265	27 120	12 557	24 726	17,618	287
1927	65 163	25 223	7 243	19 519	14 585	173
1928	63,194	23 021	7 363	18,674	13 793	164
1929	61 723	21,925	7 231	18 263	12 963	179
1930	66,049	22,616	8,710	18 665	13,437	159

CRIME 1910–1914 and 1929 and 1930.
(*England and Wales*)

THE principal classes of Crime in the Criminal Statistics issued by the Home Office are shown below —

	Class of Offence.	Ann Av 1910 14	Number 1929.	Number 1930
I	Against the Person	4,332	5,461	5,669
II	Against Property —			
	(*a*) With Violence	12 284	22,897	26,248
	(*b*) Without do	76,838	101,400	110,159
III	Malicious Injury to Property	648	354	351
	(Including Arson)	*283*	*181*	*167*
IV	Forgery & Currency	708	1,020	1 072
V	Other .. .	3,114	3,449	3,532
	Total . .	97 924	134,581	147,031

Crimes of Violence against the Person

	Ann Av 1910 14	Number 1929	Number 1930
Murder	153	131	122
do Attempts & Threats	115	103	91
Manslaughter .	146	157	162
Infanticide .	—	23	16
Concealment of Birth	85	101	95
Wounding			
(*a*) Felonies .	257	152	192
(*b*) Misdemeanours	951	1,162	1,251
Endangering Railway Passengers	75		22
Assault	63	28	27
Intimidation	13	1	0
Cruelty to Children	60	7	23
Child Stealing	7	3	4
Procuring Abortion ..	40	84	98

Sexual Crimes —	Ann Av 1910 14	Number 1929	Number 1930
Rape	162	89	89
Defilement (Girls under 13)	129	76	58
do (13 to 16)	223	346	402
Indecent Assaults	1 228	1 853	1 871
Incest	71	84	76
Procuration	41	11	15
Abduction	25	20	13
Bigamy	159	338	374
Unnatural Offences &c	307	657	648
II (*a*) *Against Property with Violence*			
Sacrilege	179	101	163
Burglary	1 612	1 302	1 449
Housebreaking	4 923	8 736	9 720
Shopbreaking	4 363	10 395	11,846
Attempts to break in	483	1 013	1 259
Entering with intent	362	931	1 233
Possessing Housebreaking tools	142	203	267
Robbery	178	167	217
Extortion by threats	42	49	94
II (*b*) *Against Property without Violence*			
Larceny —			
Horses & Cattle	333	152	130
from Person	2 601	1 677	1 994
in House	792	1 529	1 679
by Servant	4 265	3 606	3 575
of Post Letters	121	292	347
Embezzlement	1 902	2 562	2 150
Other aggravated	19	108	144
Simple	60 116	77 230	84 697
Obtaining by false pretences	4 454	9 971	11 296
Frauds by Agents	195	731	676
Falsifying Accounts	90	411	267
Other Frauds	243	1 042	998
Receiving stolen goods	1 636	2 044	2 102
Bankruptcy Offences	71	45	104

Murders

Year	Number known	Per Million
1868	129	5 88
1870	101	4 49
1888	190	6 75
1911	144	3 98
1928	162	4 10
1929	103	2 60
1930	122	3 1

Murders in 1930

In 1930 there were known to the police 75 cases of murder of 86 persons aged over 1 year In 32 cases (involving 42 persons) the murderer or suspect committed suicide In 35 cases (36 victims) 36 persons were arrested in the remaining 8 cases involving 8 victims (3 of whom had died following illegal operations) no arrest was made Of the 36 persons arrested there were —

Discharged at Police Court	1
Insane on Arraignment	4
Acquitted	8
Guilty but Insane	11
Convicted and sentenced to death	12
	36

Death Sentences (1930)

Of the 12 persons sentenced to death in 1930 there were executed 6, commuted to penal servitude for life 6

Suicides and Attempted Suicides 1927 1930

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Suicides	4,863	4 846	4 909	4,972
Attempted	2 724	2,804	3 094	3,053

Expenses of Coroners Inquests (all cases)

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Coroners Salaries	£86 958	£90,164	£92 156	£94 276
Other Expenses	93 666	113 777	122 525	118,698
	£180 624	£203 941	£214 681	£212,974

MOTORING OFFENCES

The total number of persons proceeded against for motoring offences in 1930 was 191 734 (185 683 males and 6 051 females) 409 persons were apprehended and 191 325 summoned 7 678 being discharged 13 055 charge proved and order made without conviction 170 963 convicted and 43 otherwise disposed of

DRUNKENNESS

England and Wales

Year	Licensed Premises On	Licensed Premises Off	Registered Clubs	Convictions (Drunkenness)
1913	88 739	23 632	8 457	188 877
1927	79 330	22 274	12 481	65 166
1928	78 803	22 189	12 775	55 642
1929	78 307	22 171	13 132	51 966
1930	77,821	22 166	13 526	53,080

Of the total convictions in 1930 males convicted numbered 44,683 and females 8 397

HOUSING PROGRESS

Great Britain

Number of New Buildings Assessed to Income Tax for the first time in each year ended April 5.

Year	England and Wales	Scotland.	Total
1919 20	8 666	1 070	9 736
1920 21	27 077	3 412	30 489
1921 22	80,820	6,218	87 038
1922 23	137,906	14,407	152 313
1923 24	100 119	10 790	110 909
1924–25	121 895	8 765	130 660
1925 26	173 553	14 506	188 059
1926–27	215 287	19 383	234 670
1927 28	263 999	26 883	290 882
1928 29	227 173	25 675	252 848
1929–30	214 607	25 173	239,780
1930–31	221 852	18 192	240,044

INFANT MORTALITY

Country	Birth Rate per 1 000 population	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births
England & Wales (1930)	16 3	60
Scotland (1930)	19 5	83
Northern Ireland (1930)	20 8	68
Australia	24 6	57
Belgium	20 5	115
Canada	25 5	79
Denmark	22 9	59
France	20 0	85
Italy	27 3	126
Netherlands	26 6	67
Norway	23 7	56
Prussia	23 9	129

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure 1880–81 to 1904 05, and for twenty years ended March 31, 1933 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus + or Deficit —	Gross Debt
1880 81	£81,872,000 —	£80 939,000	+ £933,000	£766 145,000
1890–91	89 489,000	87,733,000	+ 1,756 000	684 071,000
1899 1900 (S Afi War)	129 805 000	143,687,000	— 13 883 000	638,920,000
1900–01 do	140 124,000	193 332 000	— 53,208 000	703,934 000
1901–02 .	152 712 000	205,236 000	— 52,524,000	765 216,000
1902 03 .	161,319,000	194 251,000	— 32,932 000	798,349,000
1903 04 .	151,341,000	156,756,000	— 5,415,000	794,498,000
1904–05	153,183,000	151,769,000	+ 1,414,000	796,736,000
1913 14	198,243,000	197,493,000	+ 750,000	706,154,000
1914–15 (Great War)	226,694,000	560,474,000	— 333,779 000	1,161,952 000
1915–16 do.	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	— 1,222,392,000	2,189,838,000
1916–17 do	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	— 1,624,685,000	4,063,645,000
1917–18 do	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	— 1 988,987,000	5,921,096 000
1918–19 do	889,021,000	2,579,301,000	— 1,690,280 000	7,481 050,000
1919 20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000	— 326,202,000	7,875,642,000
1920 21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000	+ 230,557,000	7,623 097,000
1921 22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+ 45 693 000	7,720,532,000
1922–23	914,012,000	812,497,000	+ 101,516,000	7,812,563,000
1923 24	837,169,000	788 840,000	+ 48 330 000	7,707,538,000
1924 25	799,436,000	795 777,000	+ 3,659,000	7,665,880,000
1925–26	812 062,000	826,100,000	— 14 038,120	7 633 723 000
1926–27	805,701,000	842 395,000	— 36,694,000	7,652,688,000
1927 28 ..	842 824,000	838 585,000	+ 4 239 000	7,630,973,000
1928 29	836,435,000	818,141,000	+ 18,394 000	7 620 854,000
1929–30§	734,189,000	748 713,000	— 14,583,000	7,596,211,000
1930–31	775,894,975	799 170,946	— 23,276 000	7,582,900 000
1931–32 (Two Budgets)	770,963,000	770 599,000	+ 364,000	7,647,950,000
1932 33*	766 800 000	766,004,000	+ 796 000	

§ 'Self Balancing Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1929 30
* Budget Estimate (*a*) April 19 1932

THE BUDGET, 1932–1933

The Budget for 1932 1933 was introduced on April 19, 1932, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Neville Chamberlain) The financial year 1931 1932 ended with a realised *surplus* of £364 000 (*see* pp 258 9) *Customs and Excise* yielded £3,000,000 *more* than the Budget figure, but there was a large fall in the yield of Death Duties and Stamps Income Tax yielded £15,400,000 *more* and Sur Tax nearly £4 000 000 *more* than was anticipated Mr Chamberlain estimated the necessary *Expenditure* for 1932–1933 at £766,000,000 and the *Revenue* at £764,300,000 To meet the deficiency of £1 700,000 the Chancellor of the Exchequer reimposed the duty on tea (which was remitted in 1929) at 4*d* per lb (with 2*d* preferential rate for British Dominions and Colonies) and altered certain of the duties on sugar, molasses, glucose, saccharin and silk Certain other changes were also proposed in motor vehicle duties On the revised basis a deficit of £2,800,000 was met by the prospective yield from tea (£3 600 000) and on adjustment there was a prospective surplus of £796 000 for contingencies

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1930 31 AND 1931 32

Receipts.	1930 31	1931 32
From Taxes —		
Income Tax	£256 047,000	£287,367,000
Surtax	67,830,000	76 700,000
Estate Duties	82,610,000	65 000,000
Stamps	20,650,000	17 070,000
E P D and Corporation Profits	3,000,000	2 500,000
Land Tax	830,000	850,000
Customs .	121,401,000	136,152,000
Excise	124 000,000	119,900,000
Motor Vehicle Duties (*Exchequer share*)	4,926,000	4,961,000
Total from Taxes	£681,924,000	£710,500,000
Post Office (*Net*)	10,100,000	11,500,000
Crown Lands (*Net*).	1,280,000	1,250,000
Sundry Loans .	32,890,000	13,810,000
Miscellaneous ...	34,331,000	29,913,000
Rating Relief Suspense	16,000,000	3,990,000
Total Ordinary Revenue .. .	£775,895,000	£770,963,000
Deficit 1930–31 .	£23,276,000	

Expenditure		
Consolidated Fund Services —	1930–31	1931–32.
Debt, Interest, &c	£293,169,569	£289,492 214
Do , Sinking Fund	66,830,431	32,507,786
Total Debt	£360,000,000	£322,000,000
Northern Ireland	6,425,000	6,347,000
Other	2,896,000	3,052,000
Total C F Services	£369 321,000	£331,399,000
Navy	52,574,000	51,060,000
Army	40,150,000	38,520,000
Air Force	17,806,000	17,700,000
Civil Services .	307 445,000	320,105,000
Customs and Excise	4,929,000	4,800,000
Inland Revenue	6,952,000	7,015,000
Total Expenditure	£799,171,000	£770,599,000
Surplus 1931–32		£364,000

I.—IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932.

This Act provides that on and after 1st March, 1932, a duty equal to 10 per cent of their value is imposed **on all goods** *imported into the United Kingdom.* **The following goods are exempt:—**

(*a*) Goods for the time being chargeable with any customs duty under any enactment other than this Act (*see* below) except that where composite goods are so chargeable the existing duty is still to be charged and the general ad valorem duty is only chargeable in respect of the amount if any by which it exceeds the existing duty

(*b*) Goods of any class or description specified in the First Schedule to the Act or added to that Schedule by a Treasury order made in consequence of a recommendation by the Import Duties Advisory Committee The exemptions specified in the Schedule to the Act are —

Gold and silver bullion and coin, platinum
Wheat in grain.
Maize in grain
Meat
Live quadruped animals
Fish of British taking
Whale oil and whale products produced or manufactured in floating factories which are British concerns
Tea.
Cotton (raw)
Flax and true hemp (cannabis sativa) tow of flax and true hemp (cannabis sativa)
Cotton seed rape seed and linseed
Wool and animal hair (raw) rags of wool not pulled wool noils and wool waste not pulled or garnetted
Hides and skins (including fur skins but not including goat skins)
Newspapers periodicals printed books and printed music
Newsprint (that is to say paper in rolls containing not less than 70 per cent of mechanical wood pulp and of a weight of not less than 20 lbs or more than 25 lbs to the ream of 480 sheets of double crown, measuring 30 inches by 20 inches)
Wood pulp and esparto
Rubber (raw) including crepe rubber latex gutta percha (raw)
Metallic ores concentrates and residues scrap metals and wastes fit only for the recovery of metal
Iron pyrites (including cupreous pyrites)
Copper unwrought whether refined or not, in ingots bars blocks slabs cakes and rod)
Wooden pit props
Sulphur
Mineral phosphates of lime
Potassium carbonate chloride and sulphate kainite and other mineral potassium fertiliser salts
Cinchona bark
Coal coke and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent
Unset precious and semi precious stones and pearls
Radium compounds and ores
Scientific films (that is to say, cinematograph films exempted under the provisions of section eight of the Finance Act 1926 from the customs duty imposed by section three of the Finance Act 1925)
Flint unground
Soya beans
Cork raw and granulated cork shavings and waste
Ramie not dressed

Additional exemptions have since been ordered as follows —
Crude Emery unground
Mercury
Argol and other crude tartrates (gallnuts
Kelp
All articles consigned to any gallery or museum
Paintings in oil or water colours, pencil and charcoal drawings and pastels on canvas or paper (including board)
Roundwood logs of pine spruce and aspen in the natural state or free from bark or bast not hewn or sawn except cross cut at the ends, in lengths not exceeding 50 inches the top diameter not being more than 12 inches
Common reeds (phragmites communis) crushed and baled
Glycol ethers and glycol ether esters
Bromine
Crude boron minerals and concentrates of boracite and rasorite
Rags partly of wool not pulled
Natural but not terpeneless essential oils Aniseed Bois de rose Brown Camphor Bergamot Geranium Lavender Lemon Peppermint
(*c*) Goods consigned direct to registered shipbuilding yards
(*d*) Goods shown to have been consigned from and grown produced or manufactured in any part of the British Empire
(*e*) Goods imported solely with a view to re exportation either—
(*i*) after undergoing a process in the United Kingdom which will not change the form or character of the goods or
(*ii*) after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transhipment

The Act empowers the Import Duties Advisory Committee to recommend additional duties to the Treasury, who may by Order charge the same. Orders have been made covering additional duties on a considerable number of articles.

II.—UNDER PREVIOUS ACTS.

Goods chargeable with Customs Duty under enactments other than the Import Duties Act, 1932

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
Import Duties.	
†Amorphous Carbon Electrodes ..	33⅓ per cent
†Arc Lamp Carbons	lb 0 1 0
Artificial Silk *See* Silk	
Beer of a specific gravity—	
Not exceeding 1215°	36 gals 20 14 0
Exceeding 1215°	36 gals 24 5 0
Beer of a specific gravity of 1055	36 gals 6 15 4
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity	
†Buttons	33⅓ per cent
Cards, Playing	doz packs 0 3 9
†Chicory Raw or kiln dried	cwt 0 13 3
Roasted or ground	lb 0 0 2
Chloral Hydrate	lb 0 1 9
Chloroform	lb 0 4 4
†Cinematograph Films per lin ft × 1⅜ in—	
Blank film .. .	0 0 0½
Positives . ..	0 0 1
Negatives	0 0 5
†Clocks, Watches and parts	33⅓ per cent
†Cocoa ..	cwt 0 14 0
Husks and Shells	cwt 0 2 0
Cocoa Butter	lb 0 0 1½
†Coffee	cwt 0 14 0
Kiln dried roasted or ground	lb 0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory roasted and ground, mixed	lb 0 0 2
Collodion	gal 1 14 11
†Enamelled Hollow Ware	25 per cent
Ether Acetic..	lb 0 2 7
,, Butyric	gal 1 1 10
,, Sulphuric	gal 1 16 6
Ethyl Bromide	lb 0 1 5
,, Chloride	gal 1 1 10
,, Iodide .	gal 0 19 0
†Fruit Dried or otherwise Preserved without sugar	
Currants	cwt. 0 8 0
Figs and Fig Cake French Plums &c., Prunes and Raisins	cwt 0 7 0
See also Sugar'	
Hollow Ware — *see* Enamelled Hollow Ware	
†Hop Oil	oz 1 0 0
†Hops	cwt 4 0 0
†Hosiery Latch Needles	33⅓ per cent
Hydrocarbon Oils per gal	0 0 8
Rebate of 8*d* gallon on delivery for home consumption of any goods other than light oils	
†Ignition Magnetos and permanent magnets .	33⅓ per cent.
Matches —	
Containers—	
(20 matches) per 1,000	0 6 8
(10-20) . . 1 000	0 12 4
(50-50) . . gross	0 4 4
Containers Additional— per 25 matches over 50 per gross	0 2 8

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
MECHANICAL LIGHTER or component part except a flint	0 0 6
†METALLIC TUNGSTEN ferro tungsten &c	33⅓ per cent
†MOLYBDENUM &c	33⅓ per cent
†MOTOR CARS BICYCLES TRICYCLES and Accessories and parts	33⅓ per cent
†MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS including gramophones pianolas and other similar instruments	33⅓ per cent
Accessories and component parts of musical instruments and records and other means of reproducing music	33⅓ per cent
OILS—*see* Hydrocarbon Oils	
†OPTICAL GLASS optical instruments and component parts thereof	50 per cent
PETROLEUM OILS—*see* Hydrocarbon Oils	
†SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use) oz	0 3 9
†SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and component parts thereof	33⅓ per cent
†SILK	
Cocoons and waste of all kinds—	
Undischarged lb	0 1 0
Wholly or in part discharged other than noils	0 3 0
Noils . ..	0 1 0
Raw—	
Undischarged	0 3 0
Wholly or in part discharged	0 4 4
Yarn—	
Undischarged	0 4 8
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Not being noil yarn ,	0 6 8
Noil yarn	0 1 5
Tissues—	
Undischarged ,,	0 5 3
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Noil tissue' ,	0 1 7
Habutai	0 6 6
Other tissues . ,	0 7 9
†ARTIFICIAL SILK	
Waste . . . . ,	0 1 0
Singles yarn and straw	0 2 0
Doubled or twisted thread . .. ,	0 3 0
Tissues	0 3 6
Any other articles which the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 20 per cent of the aggregate of the values	33⅓ per cent
Exceeds 5 per cent but does not exceed 20 per cent	10 per cent
Not exceeding 5 per cent	2 per cent

In addition to the above duties 10 per cent is chargeable on Yarns Tissues and other articles except articles of apparel The latter are subject in lieu of the above duties to the higher of the following

(1) Above duties plus 10 per cent of value of the article

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
ARTIFICIAL SILK—*continued*	
(2) Duty as follows —	

—	Containing silk alone or both silk and artificial silk	Containing artificial silk alone
	s d	s d
Made wholly of silk or artificial silk or where the value of the component exceeds 20 per cent of the aggregate lb	12 0	5 0
Exceeds 5 per cent but does not exceed 20 per cent lb	4 0	1 8
Not exceeding 5 per cent lb	0 9	0 4

†SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits) including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable and mixtures and preparations containing spirits —	
Enumerated Spirits —	
Brandy Rum proof gal	*3 15 4
Imitation Rum Geneva proof gal	*3 15 5
Unenumerated Spirits —	
Sweetened (including Liqueurs Cordials mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits if tested) proof gal	*3 15 11
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs Cordials mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits) proof gal	3 15 5
NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL purified so as to be potable proof gal	*3 15 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years proof gal	0 1 0
Liqueurs Cordials Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested liquid gal	5 2 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 2 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal	*6 0 0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 2 5

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS—	
NAPHTHA—*continued*	
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 7
*1s per gallon extra if imported in bottles	
SUGAR &c	
†SUGAR Not exceeding 76 deg of polarization wt	0 4 6
Exceeding 76 & not exceeding 77 cwt	0 4 7 5
, 77 ,, 78 ,	0 4 9 3
,, 78 ,, 79 ,	0 4 11 1
,, 79 ,, 80 ,,	0 5 0 9
, 80 ,, 81 ,	0 5 2 7
,, 81 , 82 ,,	0 5 4 5
, 82 , 83 ,,	0 5 6 3
,, 83 84 ,	0 5 8 3
, 84 ,, 85 ,	0 5 10 3
,, 85 86	0 6 0 3
,, 86 87	0 6 2 3
, 87 , 88	0 6 4 6
,, 88 89	0 6 6 8
,, 89 90	0 6 9 5
90 ,, 91	0 7 0 2
,, 91 ,, 92	0 7 2 9
,, 92 ,, 93	0 7 5 6
,, 93 94	0 7 8 2
, 94 ,, 95	0 7 10 9
,, 95 96	0 8 1 6
, 96 , 97	0 8 4 3
97 , 98	0 8 7 0
98	0 11 8 0
†MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope and on which Duty is not otherwise charged	
If containing 70 per cent or more of sweetening matter cwt	0 7 5
Less than 70 per cent and more than 50 per cent cwt	0 5 4
Not more than 50 per cent cwt	0 2 7
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock	
†GLUCOSE Solid cwt	0 7 5
Liquid cwt	0 5 4
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER (If Spirit has been used in the manufacture an additional duty is charged at the rate of ¼d per lb or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary	
†CANDI OR DRAINED PEEL cwt	0 8 5
†CARAMEL Solid cwt	0 11 8
Liquid cwt	0 8 5
†CHUTNEY cwt	0 5 4
†COCOANUT Sugared cwt	0 5 4
†CONFECTIONERY —	
Confectionery Fig cwt	0 8 5
Liquorice on which the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation does not exceed 38 9d per cwt cwt	0 3 9
A B Gums imported in Bulk in Barrels or Casks for which duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture does not exceed 58 4d per cwt cwt	0 5 4

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
SUGAR—*continued*	
Other A B Gums Caramels Chewing Gums Jelly Beans Turkish Delight Sugared Almonds &c on which the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 8s 5d per cwt cwt	0 8 5
Other Sugared Almonds Chewing Gums Jelly Beans &c Carraway Seeds and Confectionery made from Sugar and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt	0 11 8
†FLOWERS in Crystallized Sugar as Crystallized Fruit cwt	0 11 8
†FRUIT *preserved in Sugar* — (1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such* —	
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* Syrup if the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 1s 6½d per cwt cwt	0 1 6½
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt	0 2 7
Tinned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup cwt	0 6 10½
Crystallized Glacé, or Metz cwt	0 11 8
Drained .. . cwt	0 7 0
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup cwt	0 2 7
In *thick* Syrup cwt	0 8 5
(2) *Fruit liable to duty as such* —	
Crystallized Glacé or Metz or in pulp including Jam and Fruit Jellies cwt	0 11 8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup cwt	0 11 8
FRUITS IMITATION Crystallized or not if the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 9s 7d per cwt cwt	0 9 7
In all other cases cwt	0 11 8
†GINGER preserved in Sugar cwt	0 9 0
Preserved in Syrup cwt	0 7 10
†MARMALADE JAMS and FRUIT JELLIES if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such cwt	0 8 5
†MARZIPAN ... . cwt	0 6 10½
†MILK — Condensed sweetened cwt	0 5 4
Condensed slightly sweetened if the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 2s 1d per cwt cwt	0 2 1
†MILK POWDER —If not containing any added Sugar	Free
If the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 1s 3d per cwt cwt	0 4 3
In all other cases including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt	0 9 7
TABLE WATERS prepared with Sugar .. gal	0 0 4
†TAMARINDS in Syrup cwt	0 2 7
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin) Charged under Sec 7 Finance Act 1901	33⅓ per cent
†SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS &c	33⅓ per cent
TABLE WATERS other than those prepared with Sugar gal	0 0 8

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
†TEA .... lb	0 0 4
†TOBACCO —	
Upon tobacco unmanufactured viz —	
Containing 10 lb or more of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof—	
Unstripped lb	0 9 6
Stripped lb	0 9 6½
Less than 10 lb	
Unstripped lb	0 10 6½
Stripped lb	0 10 6
Upon tobacco manufactured viz —	
Cigars lb	0 18 1
Cigarettes lb	0 14 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb	0 13 9
Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond ll	0 12 0
Other Manufactured Tobacco lb	0 12 0
Snuff containing more than 13 lb of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof lb	0 11 4
Not more than 13 lb lb	0 13 9
WATCHES *see* Clocks	
†WINE —	
Not exceeding 25° proof spirit gal	0 3 0
25° to 42° gal	0 8 0
Every degree or fraction of a degree above 42° an additional duty gal	0 0 8
Sparkling (additional) gal	0 12 6
Still in bottle an additional duty gal	0 2 0
†WIRELESS VALVES and similar rectifiers and vacuum tubes	33⅓ per cent
BOUGHT ENAMELLED HOLLOW WARE—*see* Enamelled Hollow Ware	

III.—IRISH FREE STATE (SPECIAL DUTIES) ACT, 1932.

This Act provides for the imposition of Special Customs duties on goods imported from the Irish Free State Power is granted to the Treasury to make Orders. **The goods at present so charged are:—**

Live Animals for food, Animals not for food, Butter	Eggs, Cream Bacon,	Pork Poultry and Game Other Meat of all kinds	20 per cent ad valorem as from July 15 1932

CUSTOMS DRAWBACK.

The Treasury on receiving a recommendation from the Committee to the effect that a drawback of any duties chargeable under the Act ought to be allowed may make an order accordingly.

The drawback may be allowed on the exportation or shipment as stores of goods which are exported or so shipped, either by the importer or by some person who has taken delivery directly from the importer in the same state as that in which they were imported and which have not been used

The drawback shall be an amount equal to the duty paid.

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE)

	£	s	d
APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann U K	2	0	0
ARTIFICIAL SILK Singles Yarn or Straw (other than yarn produced by spinning from artificial silk waste on which duty has been paid) Per lb	0	1	0
ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE Per lb	0	0	6
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN OR WASTE Manufacturers of annual licence	1	0	0
AUCTIONEERS Annual Licence	10	0	0
BEER —For every 36 galls of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity	6	14	0
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act 1923 or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls is less than £2 4s a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4s and so in proportion for any difference in quantity			
BEER DEALERS AND BREWERS (annual)			
Beer Dealer Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale according to quantity brewed in preceding year viz not exceeding 100 barrels £1 exceeding 100 £1 for first 100, and 12s 0d for every further 50			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty then annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer house Licence) —			
*For consumption on the premises a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises subject to a minimum of from £3 10s 0d to £23 10s 0d, according to population of district There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual 'compensation value in certain cases of large beer houses and "seasonal hotels			
Not to be consumed on premises from £1 10s 0d where annual value does not exceed £10 up to £10 where it exceeds £500			
CARD (Playing) makers to sell	1	0	0
,, for every pack duty	0	0	3
CIDER RETAILER annual licence —			
*For consumption on the premises from £2 5s 0d where annual value is under £30 up to £6 where it is £100 or over			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
*For *Early closing and Six day Licences* proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q v*).			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes per ¼lb	0	0	0½
COMPENSATION FUND —Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal, or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 E 7,c 23)			

	£	s	d
DISTILLERS Annual Licence according to distillation in preceding year viz not exceeding 50 000 gallons £10, exceeding 50 000 £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25 000			
By a Beginner			
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY — Where the amount of payment for admission excluding the amount of the duty—			
Exceeds 2d but does not exceed 2½d			
,, 2½d ,, ,, 6d			
,, 6d ,, ,, 7½d			
,, 7½d ,, ,, 10d			
,, 10d ,, ,, 1s 0½d			
,, 1s 0½d ,, 1s 3d			
,, 1s 3d for the first 1s 3d 3d and 1d for every 5d or part of 5d over 1s 3d			
Certain exemptions allowed (Schools, Educational Institutions, &c)			
GLUCOSE, *Solid* the cwt		2	11
Do *Liquid* ,,		2	1½
GLUCOSE OR SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture	1	0	0
HAWKERS Annual Licence (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year (annual)	2		
MATCHES — Containers (10 matches) per 1 000	0	6	0
(10 20) per 1 000	0	12	0
(20 50) per gross	0	4	2
Additional per 25 matches over 50 per gross	0	2	1
and so in proportion for any less number of containers			
Manufacturers annual licence	1	0	0
MECHANICAL LIGHTER	0	0	6
MEDICINES (Patent) Great Britain only			
Not exc 1s 0 3 Not exc 20s		4	0
,, 2s 6d 0 6 ,, 30s		6	0
,, 4s 1 0 50s			
,, 10s 2 0 Exceed 50s			
MEDICINES (Patent) Dealers &c ,Annual (Great Britain) for each set of premises	0	5	0
MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged —			
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter Per cwt	0		
Less than 70% and more than 50% Per cwt	0		1½
Not more than 50% Per cwt	0	1	0½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock			

	£	s	d
MONEYLENDER'S LICENCE —Annual to July 31	15	0	0
OCCASIONAL LICENCES —			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
PASSENGER VESSELS on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are ld — Licence for a Year	10	0	0
PASSENGER VESSELS on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are ld — Licence for a 1 day			
PAWNBROKERS ANNUAL LICENCE	7	10	0
trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
PLATE Dealers in annual licence			
Above 2 dwt and under 2 oz gold or above 5 dwt and under 30 oz silver in one article	2	6	0
2 oz gold or 30 oz silver or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver annual licence	5	15	0

PUBLICANS Annual Licences for Spirits Beer and Wine, to be consumed on the premises a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35 according to population of district There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual 'compensation value in certain cases of large public houses and seasonal hotels

Hotels and Restaurants Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or optionally 25% of the 'annual licence value subject in either case to a minimum charge

Club an Excise Duty of 3*d* in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors but no Licence Duty

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week days pay only six sevenths of the above duty and keeping closed on Sunday and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week only five sevenths of the above duty

RAILWAY RESTAURANT CAR an licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES annual licence			
under £30 rent	0	10	6
£30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz	0	1	6
SPIRITS —			
Home made per proof gallon	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years proof gal	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0

Spirits—*continued*	£	s	d
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual *see* PUBLICANS			
Retailers consumed off premises —			
Annual value of licensed premises —			
Not exceeding £10			
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11	11	
,, 20 ,, ,, 30	14		
30 ,, ,, 50	15		
50 ,, ,, 75	16		
75 ,, ,, 100	17		
100 ,, ,, 250	19		
250 ,, ,, 500	30		
500	50		
Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 p m on Saturday and 8 a m on the following Monday (penalty £100).			
STILLS or RETORTS annual —			
Chemists and others keeping or using	0	10	0
SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS ann	1	0	0
SUGAR Not exceeding 76° polarisation the cwt	1	10	2
and graduated up to Exceeding 99 the cwt	0	4	7
SWEETS (including British Wine) —			
Sent out from the premises of a maker of sweets for sale gal	0	1	6
Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
Retailers of the same as for Cider			
TABLE WATER (unsweetened) Manufacturer ann	0	10	0
TABLE WATERS other than those prepared with sugar gal	0	0	8
TOBACCO grown in Great Britain —			
Manufactured in bond per lb	0	9	4½
Unmanufactured if containing 10% or more of moisture per lb	0	7	3½
Less than 10% moisture per lb	0	8	0½
Tobacco Growers Cultivators or Curers England and Scotland	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff annual Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lb	5	5	
Exc 20 000 lb and not exc 40,000	10	10	
40,000 ,, 60 000	15	15	
60 000 ,, 80,000	21	0	
80 000 ,, 100,000	26	5	
100,000	31	10	
Beginners to pay £5 5s and a surcharge on renewal			
VINEGAR MAKERS, annual	1	0	0
WINE annual licences —			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS) from £4 10s 0d (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over)			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off) from £2 10s 0d (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500)			
WINE BRITISH Manufacturers for sale of *see* SWEETS			
**For Early closing and Six day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q v*)			

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE)

	£	s	d
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage do	2	2	0
CARRIAGES DRAWN BY HORSES OR MULES —			
(i) With four or more wheels—			
(a) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(b) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
DOGS of any kind (annually) Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm or by shepherds or by blind persons for their guidance exempt from Duty			
GAME AND GUN LICENCES *see* p 627			
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE—			
Great Britain Every male servant	0	15	0
The definition in the Act (32 & 33 Vic c 14) is a wide one and embraces all classes of both outdoor and indoor servants but with some exemptions The employment must however be in a personal domestic, or menial capacity			
MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES —			
Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with mechan propelling attachment) not exceeding 8 cwt in weight unladen —			
Bicycles (from Jan 1 1932)—			
(*a*) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres	0	15	0
(*b*) exceeds 150 c c but does not exceed 250 c c	1	10	0
(*c*) exceeds 250 c c	3	0	0
Bicycles if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
Vehicles (including cycles with mech propelling attachment) not exceeding 5 cwt in weight unladen adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
Hackney Carriages —			
Tramcars	0	15	0

Other Vehicles having a seating capacity for—

	Pneumatic tyres. £	s	d	Other Vehicles £	s	d
Not more than 4 persons	10	0	0	10	0	0
More than 4 but not more than 8	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ 8 „ 14	24	0	0	30	0	0
„ 14 „ 20	36	0	0	45	0	0
„ 20 „ 26	48	0	0	60	0	0
„ 26 „ 32	57	12	0	72	0	0
„ 32 „ 40	67	4	0	84	0	0
„ 40 „ 48	76	16	0	96	0	0
„ 48 „ 56	86	8	0	108	0	0
„ 56 „ 64 persons.	96	0	0	120	0	0
With an additional duty for each person in excess of 64 persons	1	4	0	2	10	0

Number of persons excludes driver

	£	s	d
Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors &c, not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c			
Tractors agricultural tractors and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines in respect of which a duty of 5s is chargeable being vehicles registered under the Roads Act 1920 in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of or of articles required for the purposes of the agricultural land which he occupies and for no other purpose —			
Not exceeding 5 tons unladen			
Exceeding 5 tons			
Vehicles of the following description other than any such vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the two preceding paragraphs that is to say vehicles which are constructed for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment and which are not used for that purpose —			
Not exc 2 tons unladen			
Exc 2 tons but not exc 4 tons			
Exc 4 tons but not exc 6 tons			
Exc 6 tons but not exc 7½ tons			
Exc 7½ tons but not exc 8 tons			
Exc 8 tons but not exc 10 tons			
Exc 10 tons			

Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods —

	Pneumatic tyres £	s	d	Other Vehicles £	s	d
Electrically propelled and not exc 25 cwt in weight unladen	6	0	0	6	0	0
Exc 25 cwt but not exc 2 tons	13	0	0	13	0	0
Exc 2 tons but not exc 3 tons	16	0	0	20	0	0
Exc 3 tons but not exc 4 tons	19	4	0	24	0	0
Exc 4 tons but not exc 5 tons	21	12	0	27	0	0
Exc 5 tons	24	0	0	30	0	0
If used for drawing a trailer extra duty	6	0	0	6	0	0
Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person following the business of a travelling showman, which are permanently fitted with a living van or some other						

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—*continued*

	Pneumatic tyres £ s d	Other Vehicles £ s d
special type of body or superstructure, forming part of the equipment of his show, and used solely by him for the purpose of his business —		
Not exc 12 cwt in weight unladen	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc 12 cwt but not exc 1 ton unladen	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc 2 tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc 2 tons but not exc 3 tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	25 0 0
Exc 3 tons but not exc 4 tons in weight unladen	22 8 0	28 0 0
Exc 4 tons unladen	24 0 0	30 0 0
Additional in any case if used for drawing a trailer	6 0 0	6 0 0
Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the purpose of, the conveyance of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies —		
Not exc 12 cwt in weight unladen	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc 12 cwt but not exc 1 ton in weight unladen	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc 1 ton but not exc 2 tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc 2 tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	25 0 0
Being vehicles other than vehicles chargeable with duty under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph —		
Not exc 12 cwt in weight unladen	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc 12 cwt but not exc 1 ton in weight unladen	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc 1 ton but not exc 1½ tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc 1½ tons but not exc 2 tons in weight unladen	25 0 0	25 0 0
Exc 2 tons but not exc 2½ tons in weight unladen	28 0 0	35 0 0
Exc 2½ tons but not exc 3 tons in weight unladen	32 0 0	40 0 0
Exc 3 tons but not exc 4 tons in weight unladen	38 8 0	48 0 0
Exc 4 tons but not exc 5 tons in weight unladen	43 4 0	54 0 0
Exc 5 tons in weight unladen	48 0 0	60 0 0
With an additional duty in any case, if used for drawing a trailer, of	6 0 0	6 0 0
Any vehicles other than those charged above —		
Not exceeding 6 h p or electrically propelled		6 0 0
Exceeding 6 h p, for each unit or part of a unit of h p		1 0 0
Fire engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted		
Vehicles used for no purpose other than the haulage of lifeboats and the conveyance of the necessary gear of the lifeboats which are being hauled are exempt		
Motor Car (Private)		
Not exceeding 6 h p		6 0 0
Exceeding 6 h p for each unit		1 0 0
*Motor Driver's Licence		0 5 0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with and licences to drive obtained from the respective Clerks of the County Councils

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC

(Administered by the Board of Inland Revenue)

Note.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is permitted under the Stamp Act 1891 are —

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d*—s 22 Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s 34 (1) Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births &c.—s 64 Charter parties—ss 49 50 Lease or tack—s 78 1 of a dwelling house or part of it for a definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum 11 of any furnished dwelling house or apartments for any definite term less than a year where the rent for such term does not exceed £10 Letter of renunciation—s 79 (2) and 62 & 63 Vic c 9 s 9 (3) Notarial Acts—s 90 Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s 99 Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s 90 Proxies liable [illegible] of shares in Cost book mines—s 110 Voting papers—s

	£ s d
Admission to the degree of a barrister	50
As solicitor or proctor or W S	25
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25
As Burgess by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland	1
As Burgess on any other ground	3
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30
Ditto Ireland or Scotland	
As a Burgess in Scotland	
Affidavit or statutory declaration	
Agreement, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0 0 6

	£	s	d
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house the rent exceeding £25			
Ditto for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s 59)			
ALKALI WORKS Cert of Registration		10	
ALLOTMENT *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property not being by a will also on retirement of trustee although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw VII c 7)			
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5			
Not exc £10	0	0	6
,, 20	0	1	0
,, 30	0	1	6
,, 40	0	2	0
Not exc £50	0	5	
,, 100	0	5	
,, 200	0	10	
,, 500	0	15	
Exceeding £500			
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES			
ARMS grant of stamp duty on			
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor in England or Ireland	80		
In Superior Courts in Scotland	60		
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand			
Not exceeding £1	5d		
,, £2	10d		
,, £5	1s 3d		
,, £10	1s 9d		
Not exceeding £20	2s		
,, £30	3s		
,, £50	5s		
,, £100	8s 6d		
BANKER'S Annual Licence	30	0	0
Bankers Cheques	0	0	1
BILLS OF EXCHANGE *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand or within 3 days after date or sight 62 & 63 Vict c 9, s 10 (2) for any amount	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days also PROMISSORY NOTES Not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (i e drawn and expressed to be payable out of U K) not payable on demand or within 3 days —When paid or endorsed, or negotiated in U K Not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 100	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val* duties]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE, by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c			
For securing an annuity —			
1 Where the total amount is ascertainable Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2 Where the payments are for the term of life or other indefinite period —			
For every £5 and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c , but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds) same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c , but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share) —Companies and Corporations with limited liability on every £100 of the nominal capital	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw 7, c 46 s 5)			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities Companies and Corporations &c on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict c 9 s 8)	0	2	6
2s in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (8 10 Edw Act, 1907)			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor law agent or writer to the signet notary public conveyancer special pleader and draftsman in equity practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office London, or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh or in the city of Dublin or within 3 miles thereof	9		
If practising elsewhere	6		
(During first three years one half only)			
CERTIFICATE of birth baptism marriage death or burial			
CHARTER PARTY			
CHEQUES or drafts payable on demand or to order			
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100 Maximum duty			
COMMISSION of Lunacy			
CONTRACT *see* AGREEMENT			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100 ,, 500	0	1	0
,, 500 ,, 1 000	0	2	0
,, 1 000 ,, 1 500	0	3	0
,, 1 500 ,, 2 500	0	4	0
,, 2 500 ,, 5 000	0	6	0
,, 5 000 ,, 7 500	0	8	0
,, 7 500 ,, 10 000	0	10	0
,, 10,000 ,, 12 500	0	12	0
,, 12,500 ,, 15,000	0	14	0
,, 15 000 ,, 17 500	0	16	0
,, 17,500 ,, 20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000	1	0	0
(Special adhesive stamps)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one			

	£ s. d.
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.	
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0 0 6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock.....	0 15 6
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0 5 0
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.	
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5.....	
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10...	
,, 10 ,, 15..	
,, 15 ,, 20 ,, 25...	
For every additional £25 up to £300...	
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17.	
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed	
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	
,, 10 ,, 15	0 3
,, 15 ,, 20	0 4
,, 20 ,, 25	0 5
For every additional £25 up to £300	0 5
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	
Of any kind not otherwise charged ...	
Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.	
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), *except probates*, the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 1
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:— If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court.....	0 10
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	5 0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)	

	£ s. d.
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.	
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.	
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.	
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0 10 0
DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.	
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.	
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0 10 0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0 10 0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.	
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0 10 0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 5 0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:— To hold the office of lecturer, &c.....	0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged	2 0 0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof	0 1 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 1 August, 1930, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	75,000	£18
500	2	85,000	19
1,000	3	100,000	20
5,000	4	120,000	22
10,000	5	150,000	24
12,500	6	200,000	26
15,000	7	250,000	28
18,000	8	300,000	30
21,000	9	400,000	32
25,000	10	500,000	34
30,000	11	600,000	36
35,000	12	800,000	38
40,000	13	1,000,000	40
45,000	14	1,250,000	42
50,000	15	1,500,000	45
55,000	16	2,000,000	50
65,000	17		

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as of deceased's reasonable

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 75, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

expenditure excepted Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may by agreement with the Commissioners be made wholly or in part in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged at the option of the accounting parties either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s and 50s and are exempt from all other death duties

Interest at 4 per cent per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid if desired by eight yearly or sixteen half yearly instalments and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments and 4 per cent interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION	£	s	
In England in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland in some cases £20 in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue

GAMEKEEPER Deputation or Appointment of		0	10	0
HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS				
Under hand		0	0	6
Under seal		0	10	0
(Finance Act 1907 s 7)				

INCOME TAX	In the £		
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules A B C D and F and the standard rate for the year 1932 33 is	0	5	0

Schedule A Lands Tenements &c

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant

Relief in respect of the cost of repairs is given under Sch A to the extent of ⅛ part of the assessment in the case of lands and in the case of houses where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed £40 ¼
Exceeds £40, but not £100 ½
Exceeds £100 £20 plus ⅙ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses for average cost of maintenance repairs insurance and management in excess of above relief may be claimed Five years average taken

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one eighth of the rent, or annual value

Schedule B In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only or mainly for those purposes on an amount equal to the Annual Value or by special request if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income tax year on *profits* of husbandry as in case of Trades under Schedule D In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one third of the annual value

Schedule C Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks &c)

Schedule D Trades Professions Remittances from Abroad Interest &c

Schedule E Salaries pensions and other emoluments of Officers of Army Navy Civil Service Ecclesiastical Bodies Corporations Public Companies &c

LIFE INSURANCE —Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom if not exceeding one sixth of the net personal income but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent of the actual sum assured nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits more than £100 in all

RESIDENTS ABROAD —No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom *Exceptions* British subjects present or former servants of the Crown widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown missionaries servants of native States under British protection residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and persons previously resident in the United Kingdom residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family

DOMINION INCOME TAX —Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid or is liable to pay United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income

SCHOLARSHIPS —Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full time instruction at a university college school or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super Tax)

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX —The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5 The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned —

	£	s	d
1907 8 and 1908–9			
1909 10 to 1913 14			
1914 15			
1915 1916			
1916 17 and 1917 18			
1918 19 to 1921–22			
1922 1923			
1923–24 and 1924 25			
1925 26 to 1929–30			
1930–31			
1931–32			

SUR TAX.—The Sur Tax replaced the *Super Tax*, which was levied up to and including the Super Tax Year 1928 9 (payable January 1, 1929), based on the statutory income of the year 1927-8) The Sur Tax is in effect a deferred instalment of Income Tax payable on January 1 after the end of the Income Tax year Thus the first payment of Sur Tax was due January 1, 1930, and was the deferred instalment of Income Tax for the year 1928-9

Sur Tax for the year 1931 32 (payable January 1, 1933) is at the following rates *plus* 10% *of each rate* on persons whose total incomes exceed £2 000 —

	£	s	d
In respect of the first £2,000 .	*Nil*		
In respect of the excess over £2 000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	0
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	1	3
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £2 000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £2 000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £5 000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the next £5 000 of the excess	0	6	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	6	6
For every £ of the next £20 000 of the excess	0	7	0
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	7	6

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities The previously existing exemptions abatements and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below In introducing the new system the Act employed two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax *viz*, 'assessable income and 'taxable income

"*Assessable Income* means, in the case of "earned income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned income allowance mentioned below and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes

"*Taxable Income*" means that part of the "assessable income' upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income less the various deductions referred to below

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned income is made by deducting one fifth of the "earned income in order to arrive at the assessable income The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income but must not exceed £300 for any one individual The "assessable income of a tax payer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned income

An allowance is made of one fifth of the total income (from whatever source) of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500 This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where *either* the husband *or* his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the *joint total income* must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £100, or in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £150 Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £125 and £187 10s respectively *See* above

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the 'taxable income *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £100, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £150

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £150 is increased by a sum equal to four fifths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House keeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* p 625) is given or in the capacity of a housekeeper or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c, taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* p. 625) is given.

Deduction for Children —A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step child or adopted child under the age of 16 years or who if over that age, is receiving full time instruction at any university college, school, or other educational establishment The deduction allowable is £50 in respect of one child and £40 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due No deduction is however allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship bursary, or other similar educational endowment exceeds £50 a year

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense and who is a relative of his or of his wife and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother whether incapacitated or not or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer and upon whose services he is compelled to depend by reason of old age or infirmity The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional however upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer with the substitution of husband for wife above

Rates of Tax chargeable on the 'Taxable Income —The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i e* that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply *whatever the total amount of the income* For the year ending April 5 1932 the first £175 of the taxable income is chargeable at 2*s* 6*d* in the £ The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax *i e* at 5*s* in the £

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums —Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph and calculated at following rates —one half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916 irrespective of the claimant's total income and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one half the standard rate in the £ is allowed in the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000 and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000

	£	*s*	*d*
INEBRIATES RETREATS Licences (10*s* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number)	5	0	0

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE

For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc £10, and not exc £25	0	0	3
Exc £25, and not exc £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc £500, and not exc £1,000 for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0

POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers Liability Act 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897	£	*s*	*d*
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTIAL DEATH or Personal Injury or on periodical payments during sickness or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	6

Provisions for Exemption from Insurance Duty see 52 & 53 Vict c 42 s 20 and 59 & 60 Vict c 28 s 13 and 7 Edw 7 c 13 s 8 (2)

INSURANCE POLICIES SEA

Where the premium does not exceed 2*s* 6*d* per cent	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s* 6*d* per cent			
For any Voyage			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
" £500 £750	0	0	9
" £750 £1 000	0	1	0
£1 000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	0	6
For Time —			
Where the insurance is made for any time			
(1) Not exceeding 6 months three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage			
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage			
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of	0	0	6
(1 Edw 7 c 7 s 11)			
Penalty for fraud or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100	0	0

INVENTORY DUTY *see* ESTATE DUTY

LAND TAX —The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed) is raised by an equal pound rate the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s* in the £ Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one half of the tax is remitted but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax

*LEASES —Lease or tack of any dwelling house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum 1*d* , for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling house or apartments

where the rent for such term exceeds £25 5*s*, of any lands, tenements, &c, at a yearly rent —

Exceeding	Not Exceeding	Not exceeding 35 years	Between 35 years and 100	Exceeding 100 years
	£5	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12
£5	10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4
10	15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16
15	20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8
20	25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0
25	50	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0
50	75	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0
75	100		6 0 0	12 0
100 for £50 or fractional part of £50		0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years same as actual lease

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act 1911 provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money stock or security (other than rent) the amount or value of which does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500 duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section however does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES —*Also see "Estate Duty"*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881 every pecuniary legacy or Residue, or share of Residue although not of the amount or value of £20 is chargeable —Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act 1894, is payable

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent

Exceptions —Estates not exceeding £15,000 — Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2 000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants
To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased
} £10 per cent

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty, and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged

Penalties —Persons paying or receiving without taking or signing a proper Receipt or not giving notice of a succession or not delivering an account are subject to certain Penalties

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION Less than £5, 1*d*, £5 and upwards, 6*d*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz Duke, £350 Marquess, £300, Earl £250, Viscount, £200, Baron, £150, Precedence, £100 Baronet, £100 *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop £30 any other honour, dignity or franchise, £30 Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50 upon voluntary application, £10

	£	*s*	*d*
LUNACY ACT, Licence for House	0	10	0
LUNATIC —Grant of custody of person or estate	2	0	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery —			
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug, 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond &c (q v)*			
(4) Of any other description for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
Do *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c (q v)*			
MARRIAGE LICENCE special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland	5	0	0
Not special (*see* pages 349-350)	0	10	0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or in any other case by the immediate lessor of the working lessee] 1*s* 0*d* annually for each £1 of rental value

Exemptions, &c —Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged

	£	*s*	*d*
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c, not exceeding £10			
Not exc £25			
50			
100			
150	0	3	
Not exc £200			
250			
300			
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100			
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100			
Reconveyance, Release, &c, per £100			
Collateral or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped, for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d*, up to a maximum of			
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)			
PASSPORT	0	0	6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions —			
On application for provisional protection			
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
On notice to have patent sealed			
Application for certificate of payment of renewal —Before the expiration			

	£	s	d
of the 4th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 5th year £5 and £1 addit each year to £16 in respect of the 16th year			
Other small fees are also payable of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed			
POWER OF ATTORNEY &c., receiving prize money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money or bill of note not exceeding £20 or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
PROCURATION Deed etc of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX *see* INCOME TAX			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s the same duty as the Bill or Note In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS £2 or upwards	0	0	2
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES Wages, and Superannuation and other like allowances exempted by Sec 36 Finance Act 1924			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property not being a Will	£ 0	s 10	d 0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS —Any deed whereby any definite sum or stock or security is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE FOREIGN, to Bearer on first negotiation in U K for every £25 or fraction of £25	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer —			
1 Of any Company Corporation or body of persons in the U K *on issue*, per cent on nominal value	3	0	0
2 Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U K for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIF *see* SHARE WARRANT			
SUCCESSION DUTIES *see* LEGACY DUTIES			
SUR TAX *see* INCOME TAX			
TRANSFER OF STOCK *see* CONVEYANCE			
Transfer of Share in Cost Book Mines	0	0	6
VALUATION *see* APPRAISEMENT			
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds etc to be **stamped after execution**

WITHOUT PENALTY ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY

Agreements under hand only liable to the duty of 6*d* Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year or Appraisements Attested copies within 14 days of *first* execution

Foreign sea policies within 10 days of arrival in U K

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted within 30 days of *first* execution

NOTE —Where wholly executed *abroad* the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING IN ADDITION TO DUTY —	£	d
Agreements under hand only At tested copies or extracts after 14 days from their first execution	10	
Charter parties within 7 days from their first execution	0	4 6
Charter parties after the expiration of 7 days but within one month	10	0
Receipts within 14 days after they have been given	5	0
Receipts after 14 days but within one month	10	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0

Hours at Somerset House

Inland Revenue Office 10 to 4 (Saturdays 1)

GAME AND GUN LICENCES

GAME AND GUN LICENCES —A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots or takes game except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes proprietors or tenants on enclosed land killing rabbits persons hunting deer, or hares with hounds owners or occupiers or their servants killing deer on their own enclosed land beaters and others not holding guns attending holders of game licences Occupiers of enclosed land or owners having the right to kill game may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game a "gun licence is necessary A game licence, however, covers a gun licence Sailors, soldiers airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables *on duty or at practice*, need not take out a gun licence nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence Unless however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun Scaring birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds and 'vermin does not include rabbits The rates of duty are as follows —

	£	s	d
GAME LICENCE if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain) to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game Dealers Licence to expire 1st July annually	2	0	0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
GUN LICENCE (any gun or pistol)	0	10	0

A *Firearm Certificate* (5/ for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm

A person under 14 may not purchase or have in his possession any firearm other than a smooth bore shot gun or air gun or air rifle

NET RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1928–1932

Year ended March 31	Beer	Spirits	Licences		Patent Medicines	Table Waters	Entertainments	Matches
			Spirit Retailers	*Other Licences				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	77 800 471	40 568,523	3 398,436	1 679,521	1,249,445	352,848	6 119,978	1,744 489
1929	70 846,978	38,997 751	3,332,444	1,435 532	1,333 512	354,907	6 003 587	1 880 623
1930	71 254,674	36,651,064	3 357 631	1,498,295	1 234 199	358 617	6 695,847	2,006 166
1931	69,269,299	35 137,338	3 343,912	1,457,832	1,097,602	339 398	6,952,088	2,026 221
1932	68,710 020	30,236 256	3 388,820	1,450,760	974,955	310 650	7,868,908	2,115,960

* *Other Licences* issued in 1930 31 included Auctioneers 7 455 Bookmakers Personal Certificates (to date of abolition Nov 1 1930) 1 246 do Entry Certificates 330 Hawkers 7 861 Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors 110 459 Motor Vehicle Manufacturers 3 638 Pawnbrokers 3 498 Plate Dealers 17 486 Tobacco Dealers 486 881 Male Servants 186 212 Armorial Bearings 34 379, Dogs 2 924 332 Gun 219 246 Game Licensing (Gamekeepers) 61 431, and Game Dealers 4 416

NET RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1928–1932

Year ended March 31	Tea	Cocoa and Coffee	Sugar	Tobacco and Snuff	Wine	Spirits	Matches	Clocks and Watches
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	5 791,485	902 189	17 039,115	58 206,703	4 156,194	6,799,169	2 216,363	559,279
1929	5,750,718	907,741	13,911,816	59,194 861	4 256,243	6,669,652	2 071,859	614,465
1930	43 336	922,254	11,753,395	62 909 202	4 889,710	5,947,899	2,115,893	585,078
1931	*Nil*	1,076,496	12,363,749	64 187 910	4 103 124	5,560,765	2,074,865	790,462
1932	*Nil*	987 941	14,493 667	63 400 048	3 808 291	4 747 981	1 958 322	643 018

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1929 the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was *Tea*, 10 15lb *Coffee* 0 76lb *Cocoa* 2 82lb, a total of 13 73lb per head In 1840, the figures were *Tea*, 1 22lb, *Coffee*, 1 08lb, *Cocoa* 0 08lb, a total of 2 38lb

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March 1931 6 768 seizures of smuggled goods were made Of these, 4 436 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits The quantities seized were 5,112 lb of tobacco and cigars, and 239 gallons of spirits 3 034 persons were convicted of smuggling and penalties to the amount of £13 243 recovered

NET RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c, 1928–1932

Year ended Mar 31	Estate & Duties		Income Tax	Super Tax Sur Tax	Stamps	Post Office Revenue		
	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty				Postal	Telegraph	Telephone
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	68,621,348	8,363,066	250,583,000	60 600 000	27,030,000	38,250,000	6,100,000	18,650,000
1929	72,231,490	8,703,153	237 620,000	56 150,000	30,060,000	39,000,000	6,200,000	20 100,000
1930	69 548 208	9,557,719	237 426 000	56 390 000	25,670,000	40,200,000	6,300,000	21,600 000
1931	73,704,452	9,301,051	256,047,000	67,830,000	20,650,000	40,250,000	6,250,000	22,600 000
1932	56 079,351	8,460,312	287,367 000	76,700,000	17,070,000	40 050,000	6,200,000	23,250 000

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX

	1930–31	1931 32
Total Tax	£512 512	£257,551
Repayments, &c	84,881	71,355
Net Receipts	£427,631	£186 196

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES

	Gross Receipts	
	1930 31	1931 32
England and Wales	£26 212,111	£25,866,080
Scotland	2,344 393	2,364,092
Total	£28,556,504	£28,230,172

Details of Receipts from *Motor Vehicle Duties* will be found on p 653

BETTING DUTY

Duties imposed as from Nov 1, 1926 Duty on *Bets* repealed as from April 16, 1929, on *Certificates* as from Nov 1, 1930

Year	On Bets	On Certificates	Total
1926–27	£628,362	£206,860	£835,222
1927 28	2,446,342	222,900	2,669 242
1928–29	2,028,037	217 080	2,245,117
1929 30	88,803	197,145	285,948
1930–31	351	15,950	16,301
1931 32	*Nil*	10	10

CONSCIENCE MONEY

"Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Sundry Persons for Conscience Sake &c, varies in amount from year to year —

Year	Received	Year	Received
1915 16	£1,905 7 11	1928 29	£14,985 16 7
1925 26	1,427 1 0	1929–30	7 594 13 6
1926 27	2,931 18 4	1930 31	2,116 7 6
1927 28	10 475 5 8	1931–32	1 195 0 0

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

NET RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX

Year	England	Scotland	Ireland	Total	(Built) Estimate	Standard Rate		Produce of 1d
						s	d	
1913 14	£38 974 376	£3 765 769	£1 161 618	£43 901 763	£42 700 000	1	2	£3 108,810
			N Ireland					
1923 24	246 445 048	22,220 947	2 767 132	271 433 127	260 760 000	4	6	4,868,097
1924 25	251 766 736	21 315 836	2,373 692	275 456 264	265 000 000	4	6	5 055 157
1925 26	237 204 982	19 001 817	1 858 156	258 064 955	262 000 000	4	0	4 917 497
1926–27	210 954 229	17 184 844	1 996 795	230 135 868	254 800 000	4	0	4 868 504
1927 28	233,790 790	17 744 595	1 959 983	253 495 368	247 000 000	4	0	4 729 627
1928 29	220 086 381	15 610,432	1 577 553	237 274 366	232 900 000	4	0	4 908 874
1929 30	218 851,564	17,282 382	1 739 106	237 873 052	239 500 000	4	0	4 875 297
1930 31	235 553 636	18 041 937	1 743 731	255 339 304	259 750 000	4	6	

INCOME TAX.—In 1930 31 there were 4 950 000 individuals with total incomes above the exemption limit but of this number 2 750 000 were entirely relieved by abatements and allowances leaving only 2 200 000 chargeable with tax. The number of persons assessed for sur tax in 1928 29 was 103 027 with total incomes assessed at £570 127 339. The number of persons assessed for income tax and sur tax in the year 1928 29 with annual incomes exceeding £5 000 was as follows:—Exceeding £5 000 but not exceeding £10 000 per annum 18 559 exceeding £10 000 but not exceeding £25 000 per annum 7 312 and exceeding £25 000 per annum 1 851.

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes) 1929 30

Schedule	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Gt. B. & N. Ireland	Year	Yield
	£	£	£	£		£
A (From Ownership)	237 901 223	18 275 338	2 539 821	258 716 382	1921 22	30 477 813
B (From Occupation)	23 925 963	3 612 012	282 834	27 820 809	1926 27	4 583 561
C (From Securities)				154 952 203	1927 28	
D (From Businesses &c.)	966 583 938	100 275 171	10 815 202	1 077 674 311	1928 29	850,000
E (From Salaries)	916 048 012	83 108 056	12 437 556	1 011 593 624	1929 30	1 694 129
					1930 31	2 377 621

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D) 1929 30

Profits from Businesses Professions Certain Employments and Certain Interest	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Gross Income from —	£	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c., Industries	429 334 484	44 790 622	4 035 209	478 160 315
Distribution &c. —				
Railways (U.K.)	37 258 566		37 431	37 295 997
Other	443 235 963	44 702 326	6 242 532	494 180 821
Finance Professions &c.	191 112 406	19 358 004	1 896 111	212 366,521
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	90 691 720	15 128 484	1 446 987	107 267 191
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	89 617 490	4 939 964	551 826	95 109 280
Total Gross Income	£1 281 250 629	£128 919 400	£14 210 095	£1 424 380 125
Exemptions and Reductions	314 666 691	28 644 229	3 394 894	346 705 814
Total Actual Income	£966 583 938	£100 275 171	£10 815 202	£1 077 674 311

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE E) 1929 30

Salaries (Government Corporation and Public Company Officials)	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Gross Income —	£	£	£	£
Government Officials	90 101 013	814 862	1 519 184	92 435 059
Other Public Officials	8,267,365			8 267 365
Other Employments Assessed Annually	624 803 479	55 586 809	9 142 094	689 532 382
Manual Wage Earners Assessed Half Yearly	290 855 588	32 086 198	2 765 745	325 707 531
Total Gross Income	£1 014 027 445	£88 487 869	£13 427 023	£1 115 942 337
Exemptions and Reductions	97 979 433	5 379 813	989 407	104 348 713
Actual Income —				
Wages of Manual Earners	257 858 445	29 311 212	2 525 991	289 695 648
Other Assessments	658 189 567	53 796 844	9 911 [illegible] 5	721 897 976
Total Actual Income	£916 048,012	£83 108,056	£12 437 556	£1 011 593 624

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1931 32 1932 33

The expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources (1) supply grants (2) receipts appropriated in aid Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES

Civil Estimates and Estimates for the Revenue Departments for 1932 3 show a reduction of £7 586 660 on the sum voted 1931 32 (including Supplementary Estimates)

Service	1931 32	1932 33
Civil Services	£339 451 485	£330 210,320
Revenue Depts	70 163 280	71 817 785
	£409 614 765	£402 028,105

The Civil Estimates are divided into 9 Classes as shown below —

CLASS I CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

Principal Items —	1931 32	1932 33
House of Lords Offices	£52 799	£52 695
House of Commons (incl payment of Members)	364 864	336 724
Registration of Voters &c	240 000	230 000
Treasury Depts &c	319 543	310 717
Exchequer and Audit	140 750	139 250
Royal Commissions	44 000	72 000
Government Hospitality	12 000	10 000
Mint incl Coinage	200 000	150 000
Secret Service	180 000	180 000
Scotland		
Scottish Office	75 842	77 760

CLASS II FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL

Foreign Office	£188 943	£184 927
Diplomatic and Consular Service	1 204 344	1 293 456
League of Nations	117 500	182 000
Empire Marketing	659 000	320 000
Overseas Settlement	264 750	91 400
Colonial Office	149 180	146 875
Colonial and Middle East Services	1 750 466	1 318 456
Imperial War Graves Commission	602 000	336,037

CLASS III HOME DEPARTMENT LAW AND JUSTICE

Home Office	£457 434	£456 123
Broadmoor	68 466	63 585
Police (E & W)	10 854 129	10 133 025
Prisons (E & W)	952 089	944 110
Reformatories & (E & W)	213 153	197 684
Law Charges	150 638	118 064
Scotland		
Police	1 109 958	1 062,452
Prisons	129 528	124 127
Reformatories &	53 968	48,643
Land Court	8 370	8 368
Law Charges and Courts of Law	60 387	43 185
Northern Ireland		
Services	11 976	11 677
Supreme Court	17 510	18 111
Land Purchase Commission	2 218,818	2,229,175

CLASS IV EDUCATION

	1931 32	1932 33
Board of Education	£48 359 377	£42,892 676
British Museum	181 721	162 982
Do Nat History	103,521	98 530
Imperial War Museum	11 959	11 415
London Museum	5 757	5 524
National Gallery	32 680	23,052
National Portrait Gallery	8 088	7 144
Wallace Collection	10 585	10 711
Scientific Investigation	240 684	197 541
Universities & Colleges	1 830 000	1 745,000
Scotland		
Public Education	7 582 026	6 842,771
National Galleries	9 999	8 660
National Library	1 201	455

CLASS V HEALTH LABOUR AND INSURANCE

Ministry of Health	£19 616 212	£19 336,320
Employment Schemes		125 000
Board of Control	147 620	142 715
Registrar General's Office	*328 948	142 060
Insurance Audit	162,650	162 610
Ministry of Labour	58,566 000	64 458,000
Unemployment Grants	3 000 000	3 500 000
Old Age Pensions	38 234 400	39 778 000
Widows Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions	10 000 000	11 000 000
Scotland		
Dept of Health	£2,727 203	£2,692 002
Board of Control	16 929	16 920
Registrar General's Office	*67 874	19 838

CLASS VI TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Board of Trade	£204 615	£179 690
Mercantile Marine Offices	395 209	379 450
Dept of Overseas Trade	424 507	375 773
Export Credits	100	100
Mines Department	320 521	218 595
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	2 310,152	2 005 918
Beet Sugar Subsidy	2 375 000	2 400 000
Surveys of Gt Britain	163 870	134 340
Forestry Commission	665 000	447 000
Ministry of Transport	163 522	105 964
Development Fund	500 000	375 000
Road Fund	7 000 000	2 750 000
Scientific and Industrial Research Dept	456 004	475,399
Scotland		
Dept of Agriculture	572 313	476 647
Fishery Board	81 507	75,394

CLASS VII COMMON SERVICES

CLASS VIII PENSIONS

Ministry of Pensions	£50 039 000	£47 243 800
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions	357 488	335 523
R I C Pensions	670,680	664 804
Superannuation	1 612 983	1 611 733

CLASS IX MISCELLANEOUS

To Local Revenues (E & W)	£39 760,000	£39,360 000
Scotland		
To Local Revenues	5 686 287	5 686,459

* Census Year

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

A. CUSTOMS, EXCISE & INLAND REVENUE.

(1931-32, £11,933,580; 1932-33, £12,629,785.)
Increase £1,061,205.

B. POST OFFICE.

(1931-32, £58,229,700; 1932-33, £59,188,000.)
Increase £958,300.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Decrease of £1,128,700 for the year. The number of officers and men is 92,275, a *reduction* of 1,725 for the year.

Services.	1931-32.	1932 33.
Pay and Wages	£13,686,000	£12,627,000
Victualling and clothing	3,401,200	3,074,000
Medical establishments	400,500	380,700
Fleet Air Arm	1,126,000	1,025,000
Educational	232,000	218,400
Scientific	482,500	473,800
Reserves	389,700	350,000
Shipbuilding, &c. :—		
Personnel	6,427,000	6,324,700
Material	4,683,870	4,464,750
Contract work	4,456,200	5,193,200
Naval armaments	3,433,500	3,488,200
Works, buildings, &c.	2,288,500	2,245,700
Miscellaneous	661,230	641,250
Admiralty	1,141,200	1,104,300
Pensions, &c. : Officers	3,127,500	3,093,500
Men	4,650,400	4,727,800
Do., Civil, &c.	1,017,700	1,043,700
	£51,605,000	£50,476,300

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The net total of the Army Estimates is £36,488,000, a *decrease* for the year of £3,442,000. The number of men on the establishment of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India, is 148,700, a *decrease* of 100.

	1931 32.	1932 33.
Pay, &c., of the Army	£9,343,000	£9,039,000
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces	5,543,000	4,001,000
Medical services	972,000	895,000
Educational establishments	850,000	769,000
Quartering and movements	1,394,000	1,287,000
Supplies, road transport, and remounts	4,388,000	3,896,000
Clothing	1,111,000	1,019,000
General stores	1,355,000	1,166,000
Warlike stores	2,211,000	2,000,000
Works, buildings and lands	2,676,000	2,421,000
Miscellaneous effective services	558,000	879,000
War Office	829,000	810,000
Half-pay, retired pay, and other non-effective charges for officers	3,987,000	3,528,000
Pensions and other non-effective charges for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and others	4,517,000	4,518,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and gratuities	246,000	260,000
	£39,930,000	£36,488,000

THE AIR ESTIMATES.

The net total of Air Estimates is £17,400,000, a *decrease* of £700,000 for the year. The numbers remain unchanged at 32,000.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Pay, &c., of the Royal Air Force	£3,907,000	£3,930,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transport	1,721,000	1,590,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	7,672,000	7,350,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	1,790,000	1,650,000
Medical Services	302,000	295,000
Technical Training and Educational Services	484,000	423,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	599,000	516,000
Civil Aviation	470,000	473,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	245,000	242,000
Air Ministry	656,000	645,000
Half-pay, Pensions, and other Non-effective Services	254,000	286,000
Total	£18,100,000	£17,400,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain. The estimated total collected from ratepayers and expended by Local Authorities being :—

Service	England & Wales (1929 30)	Scotland. (1928 29)
Poor Relief	£31,800,000	£4,858,000
Education	36,900,000	5,307,000
Police	10,300,000	1,073,000
Other	89,500,000	10,680,000
Total	£168,500,000	£21,918,000

The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1927-28 was £378,284,347 the rateable value being £278,382,818, and the assessable value under the Agriculture Rates Act 1923, £258,879,292.

Payments to Local Taxation Accounts.

In the financial year 1930-31 *England and Wales* received £295,838, and *Scotland* received a total of £30,898.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the *National* Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities*. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1929, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £1,174,984,992; against the total the sum of £67,625,546 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1928) was £129,975,721, and in Northern Ireland (on March 31, 1928) £16,958,588.

LOCAL RECEIPTS

Sources of Receipts	England and Wales (1928 29	Scotland 1927 28) *
Public Rates	£166,466 401	£21,714 800
Govt Contributions	92,283,039	13,425,076
Market Tolls &c	2,192,427	2,217,782
Harbour & Docks do	14,458 779	
Water Undertakings		2,222 813
Gas do	17,279,756	5,371 160
Electric Light do	27,105,659	3,012 261
Tramways	25,848 817	4 019 872
Repayments for Improvements	3 059 921	29,658
Housing	23 518 447	1 656,838
Small Holdings, &c	1 304 659	2,295 882
Cemeteries	1,227 923	
Other Services		
Miscellaneous	28,853 325	
Sales of Property		718,142
From Loans	92 929,171	14 324,697
Total Receipts	£516,514,259	£71,018 981

* Latest return available the receipts from Rates in 1928 29 were £21 918 000

† In addition to the above mentioned sum there was an expenditure from loans on Housing of the Working classes of £38 087 741 in England and Wales in 1928 29 and of £8 058 316 in Scotland (in 1927 28

LOCAL EXPENDITURE

Services	England and Wales (1928–29)	Scotland (1927–28) *
Baths	£1 895,994	
Cemeteries	1 580 552	
Elementary Education	63,017,146	£11,931,601
Higher Education	18,690,465	
Electricity Supply	25,498 835	2,846,705
Fire Brigades	2,232,702	
Gasworks	16,839,259	4,558,946
Harbours, Docks &c	14,480,412	2,043,460
Highways	51,415,702	6,072,071
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	7,302,491	1,210,612
†Housing	36,614,952	3.535,774
Justice	1,433,179	
Public Libraries	1,909,607	208,100
Public Lighting	4,173,521	769,927
Lunatics and Asylums	9 945 441	825,255
Markets	1,710 411	109,537
Maternity and Welfare	2,238,962	
Parks, &c	4,972,641	690,378
Police and Stations	21 355 034	2,351,039
Poor Relief	33,376 293	4,887,750
Private Improvements	3,120,114	43,686
Sewerage	9,806 910	757,800
Cleansing	6,921,064	1,176,216
Small Holdings	2,205 737	
Tramways	26 125,183	4,035,453
Waterworks	18,190,676	2,240 642
Overhead Charges, &c	14,109 864	
From Loans	90,460,426	13,530,339
Total Expenditure	£505 184,163	£67 524 618

POOR RELIEF

Year	England and Wales			Scotland *		
	Persons Relieved	Expenditure on Relief		Persons Relieved	Expenditure on Relief	
		Total	From Rates		Total	From Rates
1913	794 227	£14 935 605	£11 590 719	108 292	£1 576 116	£1,282 418
1925	1 205,267	36 841 768	31,215 028	211,024	3 964,683	3,583,142
1926	1 439 810	40 083 372	34,538,790	247,139	4,374,034	3 967,550
1927	1 548,911	49 774 916	43 903 195	250,829	5 621,424	4,925,017
1928	1 364,691	40 918,528	34,727 289	240,580	4,888 750	4,508,849
1929	1,240 666	39,670 895	33 370 377	222 443	4 703,187	4,217,894
1930	1,205 417	40,630,903	33 971 901	215 985	4,672,791	4,301 739
1931	1,123,850	—	—	206 328	—	—

* Scottish figures from 1924 onwards include *destitute able bodied unemployed*, 1924—128 119 1925—80 691 1926—113 979 1927—118 957 1928—105 290, 1929—84 247 1930 73 956 1931—51 480

National Taxation Compared

The taxation per head in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for 1932 33 was £15 18s 0d This compares (approximately) with the following figures —

Country	Per head
Great Britain (1932 33)	£15 18 0
France (1931 32)	*Francs* 1176
Germany (1931–32)	*Reichmarks* 143 45
U S A (1932–33)	*Dollars* 24 50
Italy (1931–32)	*Lire* 414

Taxation per head, U K

	1929 30	1930–31
Direct Taxes	£434 166,000	£462,781,000
Indirect do	242,615,000	240,907,000
Per head	£14 15s 10d	£16 7s 1d

Wage Levels Compared.

The level of real wages i e, money wages expressed in terms of food purchasing power, is approximately as follows (*Ministry of Labour Gazette* 1930 30) —

Great Britain	100
Germany	74
France	59
Belgium	50
Italy	45

Social Services Compared.

The cost per head of the population for the five social services of unemployment, health workmens compensation old age pensions, and Poor Law relief, was in 1924 approximately as follows (Report of Royal Commission on Health Insurance, 1926) —

Great Britain	100
Germany	48
France	17
Belgium	7
Italy	4

COST OF THE CIVIL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The cost of the Civil Service forms only a small part of the expenditure of £330 000 000 under the Civil Estimates and extends to the Army Navy Air and Revenue Department votes Adding these services the estimates for 1932 account for 344 000 civil servants in receipt of salaries wages and allowances of £71 000,000 The corresponding figures for 1909 were 215 000 and £24 000 000 The number employed has thus increased by 60 per cent while the average remuneration (making some allowance for employees not enumerated) has risen from about 40*s* to 75*s* weekly It should be understood that these averages cover the whole range of employees from office cleaners to heads of departments with Cabinet rank

The following table gives a detailed comparison for the several services —

Class	Expenditure (Net)		Number Employed		Salaries Wages and Allowances	
	1909	1932	1909	1932	1909	1932
	£ 000	£ 000			£ 000	£ 000
Civil—						
Great Britain	35 035	327 022	17 566	70 657	4 870	20 852
Ireland	5 035	3 188	15 036	331	1 643	126
Revenue—						
†Post Office	18 978	59 188	166 948	236 438	13 524	35 572
Inland Revenue	1 243	7 300	3 377	18 540	1 050	6 979
Customs and Excise	2 130	5 330	8 157	11 857	1 643	4 624
‡*Defence—*						
War Office	593	810	2 638	1 892	591	855
Admiralty	378	1 104	1 504	2 774	375	1 095
Air Ministry		645		1 535		653
	63 392	404 587	215 286	344 004	23 696	70 756

* Including amounts mainly in Civil and Inland Revenue Offices for which employees are not enumerated—1909 £1 254 000 1932 £3 384 000

† Not borne by taxation but covered in charges to public

‡ Civil Administrative Departments only

Of the increase of £340 000 000 in expenditure less than £50 000 000 represents salaries and wages The period reviewed covers the introduction of many costly social and post war services Following are some of the principal items of increased expenditure —

Grants to Local Revenues—	
' Derating	£51 520 000
Education and Teachers Pensions	35 287 000
Police	11 083 000
Housing Grants	15 329 000
Unemployment—Insurance payments and grants	62 976 000
Health Insurance—Payments to Fund	6 443 000
Old Age Pensions	31 028 000
Widows Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions	11 000 000
War Pensions	45 240 000
Sugar Beet Subsidy	2 400 000
New Administrative Departments (Labour Health Pensions Transport Mines, &c) *less* expenditure of old departments superseded)	8 527,000
	£280,833,000

INCREASE IN LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES UPON CHIEF SERVICES IN THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913–14 AND IN THE POST-WAR YEARS 1926–1928.

Services	1913–14	1926–27	1927–28
Elementary education	£26,350,000	£59,895,000	£59,832,000
Higher education	5,527,000	16,115,000	17,163,000
Highways	17,047,000	49,544,000	52,127,000
Poor relief	12,295,000	43,707,000	34,721,000
Public health	13,764,000	35,569,000	36,295,000
Police	7,676,000	20,996,000	21,132,000
Asylums	4,397,000	9,636,000	9,706,000
Housing	960,000	26,166,000	31,499,000
Trading and other services	60,344,000	140,590,000	140,158,000
Totals	£148,360,000	£402,218,000	£402,633,000

RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE YEARS, 1913–14 AND 1927–28 COMPARED.

Sources of Receipt.	1913–14.	1927–28.
	£	£
Public rates	71,276,158	166,678,842
Trading services	43,198,118	107,142,500
Government grants	22,617,246	90,084,348
Housing, town planning, and rents	560,576	19,977,279
Small Holdings, etc.	405,769	1,310,260
Miscellaneous receipts	10,733,515	30,836,175
Totals	149,347,999	416,029,404
Loans for capital work	19,977,119	128,000,487
Total receipts	169,325,118	544,029,819

TAXATION PER HEAD.

Country.	1913 or 1913–1914	1925 or 1925–1926.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Australia	3 8 1	12 19 9
Canada	3 8 3	6 19 4
France	7 0	8 5 10
Germany	10 8	5 6 5
Italy	2 2	3 8 9
New Zealand	6 3	12 7 11
South Africa	6 15	11 17
United Kingdom	3 11	15 2 8
U.S.A.	7 11	6 1

The figures for the Union of South Africa are calculated on the basis of the population of European origin only.

Telephones per head.

The number of telephones per 100 of population at December 31, 1929, in all countries containing 100,000 telephones and upwards where it exceeded 2 is as follows:—

U.S.A.	16·4	Great Britain and N. Ireland	4·2
Canada	14·2	Netherlands	3·7
New Zealand	10·8	Finland	3·4
Denmark	9·4	Austria	3·2
Sweden	8·3	Belgium	3·2
Australia	8·2	Argentina	2·6
Norway	6·6	France	2·5
Switzerland	6·5		
Germany	5·0		

HIGH AND LOW RATES.

The figures given below are extracted from the 46th Annual Statement issued by the Borough Treasurer of Preston, Lancashire. It includes charges for gas, water, and certain electricity supplies, together with figures showing profits and losses on municipal undertakings by which rates have been reduced or increased.

19*s.* IN THE POUND AND OVER.

	Total Rates. 1928–29	1927–28
		s. *d.*
Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.	25 8	27 0
Norwich, City	19 8	19 10
Aberdare, U.D.	22 0	26 0
Caerphilly, U.D.	23 6	26 0
Ebbw Vale, U.D.	19 0	20 8
Felling-on-Tyne	19 0	21 2
Hebburn, U.D.	19 0	20 6
Pontypridd, U.D.	24 0	26 6
Rhondda, U.D.	23 0	25 0
Tredegar, U.D.	20 0	21 6
Poplar, M.B.	19 0	17 8

9*s.* IN THE POUND AND BELOW.

	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Bournemouth, C.B.	7 0	7 0
Blackpool, C.B.	7 6	7 6
Brighton, C.B.	9 0	8 7½
Eastbourne, C.B.	7 4	7 7
Oxford, City	7 8	7 4½
Southport, C.B.	8 0	8 0
Maidstone, M.B.	9 0	9 0
Wimbledon, M.B.	9 0	
Epsom, U.D.	8 10	
Finchley, U.D.	8 6	9 2
Harrow-on-the-Hill, U.D.	8 4	8 6
Woking, U.D.	8 11	9 2

FIRE LOSSES.

The cost of losses from fire in Great Britain and Ireland in 1928 was estimated at £8,671,000, in 1929 at £11,784,000, in 1930 at £9,016,000, and in 1931 at £7,945,000. The lives lost through fires in 1929 was 798. The cost in London (1930) was estimated at £696,778, and the lives lost in London fires (1930) numbered 69.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

AGGREGATE GROSS LIABILITIES 1931 AND 1932

Description	March 31 1931 £	March 31 1932 £	Increase + Decrease −
Funded Debt	1 425 024 316	1 467 075 541	+£42 051 225
Terminal Annuities	11 999 650	11 719 020	− 280 630
Unfunded Debt	6 092 648 500	6 078,611 270	− 14 037 230
	7 529 672 466	7 557 405 831	+£27 733 365
Deduct			
Bonds for Death Duties	116 363 841	123 462 951	+ 7 099 110
	7 413 308 625	7 433 942 880	+£20 634 255
Add			
Other Liabilities	169 591 036	214 007 146	+ 44 416 110
*Total Gross Liabilities	£7 582 899 661	£7 647 950 026	+£65 050 365
§Estimated Assets	201 907 336	248 615 390	+ 46 708 054
Exchequer Balances	5 991 542	5 805 140	− 186 402

* Exclusive of Sundry Contingent Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge.

§ *Excl ave* of Debts due from British Dominions and Foreign Countries £2 252 814 000 (1930) £2 282 843 723 (1931) and £2 330 994 281 (1932

Gross Total of the National Debt

(1931 and 1932)

On March 31 1931 and 1932 the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals —

	1931	1932
External Debt	£1,066 662 363	£1 090 836 656
Internal Debt	6 463 010 103	6 466 569 175
Other Liabilities	169 591 036	214 007 146
	£7,699 263,502	£7 771 412,977
Deduct	116 363 841	123 462 951
	£7 582 899 661	£7 647 950 026

Cost of the Debt

(Financial Year 1931 32)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£48 116 858
On Terminable Annuities	429 703
On Unfunded Debt	239 042 415
Total Interest	£287 588 976
Management and Expenses	1 903 238
New Sinking Fund	32 507 786
Total Cost	£322 000 000

The Internal Debt

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* (The Funds) of the Capital liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities* and of the *Unfunded Debt* On March 31 1932 the Internal Debt amounted to —

Funded Debt—	
2½% Consols	£276 198,797
2¾% Annuities	2 399,679
2½% Annuities	21 120,357
3½% Conversion Loan	750,318,719
4% Consols	403,398,119
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,869
Total Funded Debt	£1,467,075,541

Terminable Annuities—

Estimated Capital Value	£11 719,020

Unfunded Debt—

Treasury Bills	£604 455 000
Ways and Means Credit	7,500 000
4½% War Loan (1925 45)	12 804,341
5% ,, (1929 47)§	2 084 994 086
4% Funding (1960 90)	370 952 309
4½% Conversion Loan (1940 44)	372,975 208
5% Conversion Loan (1944 64)	323 047 502
4% Victory Bonds	332 522 445
Treasury Bonds	494 246 566
National Savings Certificates	378,874 880
4% National Savings Bonds	3 649 226
Other Debt	1,753 050
Total Internal Unfunded Debt	£4 987 774 614
Total Internal Debt	£6 466 569 175

The External Debt

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31 1932 —

Foreign Credits —	
France (Fr 2 500 000 000)	£20 127 204
U S A ($20 000 000)	4 109 589
U S A Government Loan	903 698 630
U S A 5½% 20 Year Bonds (1937) ($136 333 500)	28 013 733
Loans from Allied Governments —	
France	*53 500,000
Russia	*60,000,000
Italy (repayable by instalments commencing Sept 15 1928†)	*†21 387 500
Total External Debt	£1,090 836 656
Total Debt	7 557 405 831

* These sums, on which no interest is payable may be regarded as available to be set off against debts owed by the same Governments to this country

† Repayable without interest by instalments commencing Sept 15 1928 but under the Moratorium proposed by President Hoover these payments were suspended as from July 1 1931

§ Converted July 1932 into 3½ per cent. Converted Loan

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge They consist of various loans contracted for telegraph and telephone extension for the purchase of land for Government offices &c On March 31, 1932, these liabilities stood at £214,007 146 an increase of £44,416,110 upon the total for the previous year

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates

Loans Guaranteed by British Government — The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31 1932, to be as follows — Turkish Loan, £1,459,570 Egyptian Loan, £3,760,400 Greek Loan, £2,436,800 Mauritius Loan, £600 000, Transvaal Loan, £16,826,100, Sudan Loan, £11,456,400, Welsh Church Loan £1,965,942, Local Loans, £429,196,622, Irish Land Purchase Stock, £151,063 794, Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,376,481, 2½ per cent of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly, Palestine Loan, £4,397,673, Tanganyika Loan, £2,045,078, and Nyasaland, £2,000,000

Unpaid Advances —Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31 1932, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments, viz —Crete, £40,000, Kenya and Uganda £5,502 592, Uganda £760,872, Nyasaland £1,038,983, Persia £245,000 Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,708,147, Tanganyika, £3 003 576 Somaliland, £209,000 Northern Rhodesia, £103,000, Transjordan £14,987, Swaziland £107,500, St Lucia £5 000, Dominica, £71 845 Nigeria, £865,568 British Guiana, £270,000 Antigua, £21 500 St Kitts Nevis £10,000

The Sinking Fund.

Reductions in the Debt by means of a sinking fund were first made in 1875 by Sir Stafford Northcote, who set up the *New Sinking Fund*, consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management That term was afterwards applied to the fund set up by Mr Baldwin in 1923, but has again been transferred to the 1928 Fund The *Old Sinking Fund*, was the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament Debt reduction is also made by means of *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable, and by means of the following Funds —

1 *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept 1 of each year are discharged, £4,221,623

2 *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £3,451,407 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1931–32.

3 *3½ per cent Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £15,302,181 applied in purchase and cancellation of £19,560,872 in 1931–32

4 *4 per cent Consols Sinking Fund*, under which £10,077,474 was applied in cancellation of £11,402,948 in 1931–32

5 *Other Sinking Funds Issues from the Consolidated Fund*, £90,765 applied in Debt reduction in 1931–32

6. *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and are applicable to the purchase for cancellation of 5 per cent War Loan 1929 47 at a price below 95, and of 4 per cent War Loan 1929 42 at a price below par (£158,208,741 of 5% Stock and £21,936,500 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1932)

7 *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1932, to £8,322,205 cash and £124,467,266 securities

National Debt Redemption Fund.

This National Fund (of which Messrs Baring Brothers and Company, Ltd, 8, Bishopsgate, E C 2, are the Trustees) has no connexion with the Government—it is a purely voluntary movement to lighten the debt burden of posterity, but not that of the present generation unless there is an undreamed of accession of funds It was the expressed hope of the original donor that his contribution should serve as the nucleus of a very large fund The Fund was constituted on November 10, 1927, with a gift of £499,878 4s 11d and forty seven persons added £12 705 8s 11d in the following year There is also a further sum of £5,000 that will pass to the Fund at the conclusion of certain life interests The audited balance sheet, as at December 31, 1930, shows the following net additions during the year —Donations £205 7s 7d, profit on investments realised £3,660 0s 5d, and income £41,838 8s 11d The amount of the Fund on the 31st December, 1930, was £620 465 5s 6d Under the provisions of Clause 30 of the Finance Act, 1928, the Fund is exempt from Income Tax

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,090,836,656 owing on March 31, 1932, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt, and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,635,418,811

The amounts remaining unpaid, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1932) —

§ *Dominions and Colonies*

(*a*) Australia		£79,724,220
New Zealand		26,191,109
South Africa	.	7,500,000
(*b*) Trinidad	.	426,492
Newfoundland		400,000
Jamaica		52,950
		£114,294,771

In addition, there is a liability, not yet determined, on the part of the East African Colonies and Protectorates, in connexion with the cost of military operations in East Africa

(*a*) Australia has been granted an option for a period of two years from April 1 1931 to postpone sinking fund payments

(*b*) Now being repaid by means of Annuities

§ In conformity with the principle of the *Moratorium* proposed by President Hoover payments due from July 1 1931 to June 30 1932 have been suspended in the case of Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and Jamaica

Other Countries.

1. FUNDED.§

Aggregate of agreed Annuity Payments due under Funding Agreements and outstanding on March 31, 1932 :—

Allied War Debts.

France .....*	£755,875,000
Italy	252,937,500
Yugoslavia	31,750,000
Rumania	30,375,000
Portugal	22,425,000
Greece	22,375,000
	£1,115,737,500

Capital Sums outstanding on March 31, 1932, repayable by instalments of principal and interest :

Relief, &c., Loans.

Austria	£8,825,176
Belgium	9,000,000
Belgian Congo	3,600,000
Poland	4,006,800
Rumania	2,101,000
Yugoslavia	1,944,713
Estonia	218,157
	£29,695,846

Other Debts.

Latvia	£1,243,800
Estonia	917,[illegible]
Poland (Upper Silesia Plebiscite)	513,939
Poland (Other Debt)	71 038
Czechoslovakia	403,390
Lithuania	30,000
Greece	43,395
Rumania	17,730
	£3,340,492

2. NOT FUNDED.§

Capital Sums owing on March 31, 1932.

Russia	...£1,066,480,331
Armenia	£1,445,342

Total from Dominions and other countries	£2,330,994,281

Other Assets

Miscellaneous	£248,615,390
Exchequer Balance ...	5,805,140
	£304,420,530
Grand Total	£2,635,414,811

The *Miscellaneous Assets* include :—

Description	1931	1932
Suez Canal Shares...	£42,690,310	£52,947,640
Advances Unrepaid :		
Bullion	300,000	300,000
Unemployment Fund	75,390,000	115,000,000
Road Fund		6,000,000
West India Cable ...	30,166	23,291
Anglo-Persian Oil Shares	5,200,000	5,200,000
Rumanian (Corn) Bonds.	1,780,000	940,000
India (for War Loan)	16,721,033	16,721,003
Isle of Man (do.) ...	524,462	500,007
Depreciation Fund..	10,000,000	10,000,000
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund	£1,384,555	£1,440,352
Funding Loan do. do.	312,306	263,172
4 per cent do. do....	153,837	76,363
Land Settlement Loans	14,345,215	14,203,475
Death Duties Account	482	87
Exchange Account..	33,075,000	25,000,000
Total	£201,907,336	£248,615,390

§ Under the *Moratorium* proposed by President Hoover, payments due from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1932, were suspended

* Excluding the non-interest bearing debt of £53,500,000 which may be regarded as a set-off against the equivalent liability of His Majesty's Government to the French Government in respect of gold deposited during the War.

REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

The following payments were fixed as due from Germany :—

(1) *By the Reparations Commission*, 1921 :— £6,600,000,000 within 30 years, equal to 30 annual payments of £220,000,000.

(2) *Under the Dawes Plan*, 1924 :— Average annual payments of £125,000,000

(3) *Under the Young Plan*, 1929 — Average annual payments of £100,000,000

£625,000,000 had been paid by Germany up to the date of the *Moratorium* proposed by President Hoover in 1931

From 1921-1929 the payments were shared in 92 parts, as under :—

France	52
Great Britain	22
Italy	10
Belgium .	8

From 1929-1932 a further allocation was made in 230 parts, as under —

France . .	130
Great Britain	55
Italy	25
Belgium .	20

From 1932-1963 the allocation was to have been in 276 parts :—

France .	156
Great Britain	66
Italy .	30
Belgium	24

As from July 1, 1931, President Hoover suggested to all creditor nations a *moratorium* of 12 months in War Debt payments (capital and interest).

At the *Lausanne Conference* representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany reached agreement on July 8, 1932. Under the agreement (*a*) Reparations are cancelled, (*b*) Germany makes an eventual payment of £150,000,000 by means of bonds as from the year 1935. The bonds are deposited with the *Bank for International Settlements*, and may be marketed from 1935-1947, under certain safeguards for German credit, at a price not below 90. They bear interest at 5 per cent. with 1 per cent. amortisation, which will extinguish them in 37 years. This agreement became known as *The Gentlemen's Agreement*.

Payments due to Great Britain.

On July 14, 1931, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Snowden) circulated a written reply to a question asked in the House of Commons :—

I am circulating with the Official Report a detailed statement of the inter-Governmental payments due to his Majesty's Government in the year July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932. It is not possible at this stage to give a statement of the

debts which will actually be suspended as this will depend on the acceptance of President Hoover's proposal by the other Governments concerned and the arrangements finally made to give effect to that proposal

Inter Governmental Debts due to the United Kingdom in the year July 1 1931 to June 30, 1932 —

Germany (Reparation)	£14 442 000
France (War Debt and Hague Annuity)	13 314 000
Italy (War Debt and Hague Annuity)	4 471 000
Belgium (Hague Annuity and Reconstruction Loans)	1 042,000
Rumania (War Debt Relief Debt and Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	469 000
Portugal (War Debt)	350 000
Yugoslavia (War Debt and Relief Debt)	459 000
Greece (War Debt and Loan for Stores)	361 000
Poland (Relief Debt Repatriation of Prisoners of War and cost of occupation of Upper Silesia Plebiscite area)	600 000
Estonia (Relief Debt and Loan for stores)	70 000
Austria (Relief Debt)	107 000
Latvia (Loan for Stores and Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	75 000
Lithuania (Loan for Stores and cost of occupation of Plebiscite area)	33 000
Czechoslovakia (Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	106 000
Australia (War Debt)	*3 920 000
New Zealand (War Debt)	1 746 000

* Not including £1 628 000 previously postponed in respect of the principal of the Australian Debt

South Africa (War Debt)	£†337 000
Newfoundland (War Debt)	21 000
Trinidad (War Debt)	28 000
Jamaica (War Debt)	3 000
India (War Contribution)	836 000
	£42,790 000

Payments due from Great Britain

The Debt to U S A

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at $4 604 128 085 of which $4 128 085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent for 10 years and 3½ per cent thereafter until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent in 62 years Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent for the first 10 years and 4 per cent thereafter to include the sinking fund A Table of Total Indebtedness of Foreign Governments to the U S Treasury, July 1 1930 (*see* below) shows a Funded Indebtedness from Great Britain of $4,398 000 000 at that date a decrease during the twelve months since July 1, 1929 of $28 000 000

In proposing the revised Budget (Sept 10 1931) Mr Snowden stated that the *Hoover Plan* reduced the Debt interest paid to the United States by £13 500 000 for this year and also the provision required for redemption of the Debt to the United States by £5 750 000

† South Africa has expressed the wish to make this payment as usual

EXTERNAL DEBTORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON July 1, 1932 **

Country	Total Indebtedness	Principal payable under Funding Agreements	Amounts postponed and payable under Moratorium Agreements	Unfunded Debts — Principal Due	Unfunded Debts — Accrued and Unpaid Interest
	$	$	$	$	$
Armenia	19 617 103			11 959,918	7 657 186
Austria	23 752 217	23 464 661	287 556		
Belgium	404 430,000	396 480,000	7 950 000		
Czechoslovakia	167 071 023	164 071 023	3,000 000		
Estonia	16,958 373	16 358 000	600 373		
Finland	8 861 295	8 549 000	312 295		
France	3 902 286,500	3 852,286 500	50 000 000		
Great Britain	4 529 520 000	4 370,000,000	159 520 000		
Greece	31 965,080	30,856 000	1 109 080		
Hungary	1 965 633	1 896,290	69 343		
Italy	2 007 406 125	1,992 700,000	14 706 125		
Latvia	7 094 654	6 844 000	250 654		
Lithuania	6 383,623	6,159,067	224 545		
Nicaragua	355,128			290 628	64,500
Poland	212 218 835	204 732,000	7 486 835		
Rumania	63,860,560	63 060 561	800,000		
Russia	322 889 828			192 601,297	130 288 530
Yugoslavia*	61 625 000	61 625 000			
Total	$11 788 260,967	$11 199 082 108	$246,316,806	$204 851,843	$138,010,216

* This Government has not accepted the provisions of the moratorium

** Does not include indebtedness of German Government on account of costs of American Army of Occupation and awards of the Mixed Claims Commission in favour of American Nationals and the United States Government, aggregating 1 622 500 000 *Reichsmarks*

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE (Contributory) PENSIONS

Insurance on a contributory basis of Old Age Pensions at 65 to the insured and wife and of Widows Pensions was incorporated with the system of National Health Insurance in 1925 Pensions were fixed at 10s a week and the Widows Pension was supplemented by allowances of 5s weekly for the first child and 3s for each additional child Orphans were allowed 7s 6d each a week The contribution was incorporated with the contribution for National Health Insurance (*q.v.*) The Act of 1929 which came into operation early in 1930 extended the right to pensions by conferring benefit on widows of 55 years of age and over whose husbands had died or reached age 70 before the 1925 Act came into operation A heavy increase in the number of beneficiaries and expenditure resulted as will be seen from the following summary

GREAT BRITAIN

		1929	1930
Number of Beneficiaries at end of—			
Widows'	Contributory	212 424	264 217
	Non Contributory	67 738	267 552
Children (including Orphans)	Contributory	152 179	191 241
	Non Contributory	133 266	115 730
Old Age (65 70) Pensions	Men	272 401	389 600
	Women	197 551	238 724
	Totals	1 135 559	1 467 464
Income and Expenditure during Financial Year—		£	£
Contributions		24 076 518	23 469 000
Interest &c		1 999 461	2 208 000
Parliamentary Vote		4 000 000	9 000 000
	Total Income	£30 075 979	£34 677 000
Widows and Orphans Pensions	Contributory	7 050 600	9 032 000
	Non Contributory	3 553 267	7 859 000
Old Age (65 70) Pensions		14 731 035	16 364 000
Administration, &c		1 059 713	1,352 000
		£26 444 615	£34 607 000
Funds at end of Year			£46 400 000

* For Northern Ireland the relative figures for 1930 were —Beneficiaries 37 188 Contributions £419 172 Pensions £682 055

† Figures (subject to adjustment) showing total expenditure on pensions for year of £34 251 000 for England and Wales and of £3 147 000 for nine months of the financial year for Scotland The figures given for 1930 are in some instances subject to adjustment

OLD AGE (Non Contributory) PENSIONS PAYABLE FROM AGE 70

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1908, as amended in 1911 1919 and 1924 to persons who have attained the age of 70 years

(*a*) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife (*with a deduction not exceeding £78 from the combined means other than earnings*) do not exceed—	Weekly Pension
£52 10s a year	10s
£52 10s to £63	8s
£63 to £73 10s	6s
£73 10s to £84	4s
£84 to £94 10s	2s
£94 10s to £99 15s	1s
Exceed £99 15s	No pension

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension

(*b*) In other cases—

Where the yearly means (*with a deduction not exceeding £39 from means not derived from earnings*) do not exceed	Weekly Pension
£26 5s	10s
£26 5s to £31 10s	8s
£31 10s to £36 15	6s
£36 15s to £42	4s
£42 to £47 5s	
£47 5s to £49 17s 6d	
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17s 6d	No pension

Year ended March 31 1931

Number of Pensioners at end of year	Great Britain	N Ireland
Men	588 152	22 406
Women	844 001	31 176
Amount paid	£36 676 000	£1 757 181

GREAT WAR PENSIONS

IRISH applications for compensation in respect of disablement claimed to be due to service in the Great War can no longer be entertained since the period of seven years from the date on which the claimant's active service terminated, or the date fixed (August 31 1921) as the end of the Great War, whichever is the earlier has now expired in all cases

While this is the statutory position it has been made known by announcement in the House of Commons and elsewhere that exceptional cases in which clear evidence is produced that an ex-service officer or man is suffering substantial incapacity caused by his war service in respect of which for good reason no claim was made within time will be investigated with a view to the grant of appropriate compensation

DISABLEMENT PENSION

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury or disease attributable to or aggravated by war service Such temporary award usually runs for a period of 12 months and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder Under that authority a system of final awards was brought into operation the effect of which was to stabilise pensions gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded A man on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him, has a right of appeal subject to certain conditions to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant

At March 31, 1932 out of some 479 000 pensions in payment to disabled officers and men about 423 000 were final awards

Disablement for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent, and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced For instance a private 50 per cent disabled would receive 50 per cent of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent of the full rate of allowances for wife and children (if eligible)

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks

The Great War Pensions expenditure during the year ended March 31 1932 amounted to about £50 061 000 and for the current year ending March 31 1933 is estimated to amount to about £47 265 300 This will bring the aggregate expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions since 1917 and of the Service Departments from 1914 to 1917 together, to £1,063,000 000

RATES OF PENSION

The following are some of the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent disabled and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier —

Private—40s wife's allowance 10s child ren's allowances—7s 6d for first child and 6s for each other child (if there is no wife, 10s for the first 7s 6d for the second and 6s for each other child)

Widow—over 40 or with children 26s 8d under 40 and without children 20s allowances for children 10s 7s 6d 6s

Parents—need pensions not exceeding 20s Provision is also made for other dependants

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20s a week

Treatment

Where a special course of treatment is necessary for a condition of disablement certified to be due to war service the Ministry of Pensions have power to provide it, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances

By March 31 1933 the Ministry of Pensions will have spent on medical treatment and its accessories about £61 330 000 and another £36 520 000 in special allowances to the patients and their families during the treatment in addition to their ordinary pensions

NUMBER OF FIRST AWARDS

Officers and Nurses—From the beginning of the War to March 31 1932 the following awards of retired pay or pension were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses —

Officers	60 764
Widows	12 254
Children	13,442
Other Dependants	8,467
Nurses	2,470

Men's Awards—The following awards of pensions were made to N C O s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1932 —

Navy—Seamen and Marines	34,446
Children's Allowances	20,900
Army and Air Force—N C O s and Men	1,243 487
Children's Allowances	994,898
Widows (Navy, Army and R A F)	260,330
Children of Widows	411 038
Motherless Children	16 465
Other Dependants	418,369

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31 1932)

The following were the approximate numbers of pensions in payment as at March 31, 1932 —

Officers	23,600
Nurses	990
Officers Widows	8 375
,, Children	4,925
,, and Nurses Dependants	5 000
Men	454 250
Men's Widows	128,000
,, Motherless Children	4,000
,, Dependants	275,100

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1932 —

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	2,000
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children	223,500
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows, &c	51 260

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

All persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are employed within the meaning of the National Health Insurance Acts and do not hold certificates of exemption from health insurance are required to be insured for both health insurance and contributory pensions Certain classes of persons are entitled to be insured as voluntary contributors

Contributions—Men 1*s* 6*d* women 1*s* 1*d* a week (Northern Ireland 1*s* 4*d* and 11*d*) payable by employer, who may recover by deduction from wages—men 9*d*, women 6*d* (Northern Ireland, 8*d* and 5*d*)

Benefits—Medical benefit and treatment Sickness benefit, men 15*s*, women 12*s* weekly Disablement benefit 7*s* 6*d* weekly, men and women Maternity benefit 40*s* Ordinarily insurance is effected through an approved society, which may use a valuation surplus to provide additional benefits such as dental or ophthalmic treatment

A useful summary of the provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1928 is obtainable from H M Stationery Office for 1*d*

Following is a summary of National Health Insurance for 1931 —

—	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland
Persons entitled to benefits —				
Men	No 10,230 600	No 1,205,400	No 11,436,000	No 212,600
Women	5 174,200	621 500	5 795 700	144 000
Total	15,404,800	1,826,900	17 231,700	356 600
Receipts —	£	£	£	£
Contributions	23,207,200	2,562,000	25,769,200	464 000
Interest on Funds	5,454 500	747,000	6,201 500	70 000
Votes and Grants	7 361 500	785,000	8,146,500	178 000
Total	36,023 200	4 094,000	40 117,200	712,000
Expenditure on benefits —				
Sickness	10,023,800	1,063,000	11,086,800	247,000
Disablement	5 466 200	606,000	6,072,200	229 000
Maternity	1,541 700	220 000	1,761,700	51 000
Medical	9,614,500	1,069 000	10 683 500	210,000
Other	2,966 800	343,000	3,309,800	49 000
Total	29,613 000	3 301,000	32 914,000	786,000
Cost of Administration —				
Approved Societies and Committees	4,163,800	482,000	4,645,800	83,000
Central Departments	940,000	107,000	1,047,000	50,000
Total	5,103 800	589,000	5,692 800	133,000

National Health Insurance Funds (England, Wales and Scotland) at the end of 1931

Invested with the National Debt Commissioners	£69 998,800
Invested by or on behalf of Approved Societies	55 404,800
Cash at Bank of England	148,000
Cash in hands of Approved Societies and Insurance Committees	2 384,600
Total	£127 788,200

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

With certain exceptions all persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are employed under contract of service must contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund Among the chief exceptions are persons earning more than £250 a year who are not manual workers agricultural labourers domestic servants established civil servants teachers in contributory employment, members of the police and permanent employees of local authorities railways and public utility companies

Contributions—Increased by the National Economy Order of October 1931 to 1*s* 8*d* and 1*s* 6*d* respectively weekly for men and women between the ages of 21 and 65 The contribution is payable by the employer in the form of a stamp which he must affix to the contributor's unemployment book, but one half the contribution represents the employee's share and may be deducted from wages

Benefits—The present maximum weekly rates of benefit are 15*s* 3*d* for men and 13*s* 6*d* for women with an additional 8*s* for an adult dependent and 2*s* for a dependent child

The receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund for the two years ended March 31 1930 and 1931, were as follows —

	Great Britain	
	Year ended March 31 1930	Year ended March 31 1931
Receipts	£	£
Contributions from —		
Employers and Employed Persons	30 564 614	29,336,569
Service Depts (Admiralty War Office Air Ministry)	371 363	394,640
Exchequer—		
Ordinary Contribution	15 426 386	14,831,851
Additional Contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (Sect 16 (2) U I Act 1930)	3 985 000	20 316,485
Other Receipts	20,032	22 480
Total	50 367 395	64 902 025
Payments		
Benefit —		
Direct	43 965 847	87 480,287
Association	1 956 689	4 824,097
Cost of Administration		
Ordinary	5 167 413	5 249,747
"Transitional	295,000	1,069,546
Grants instructional	24,853	119,589
Interest on Advances	1,808 227	2,529,392
Other Payments	179 367	118,811
Total	53,397,396	101,331 569
Adverse Balance of Fund at end of year 1931	£75,471,692	

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

	Population	Total Workers		Unemployed (wholly or partially)
		Males	Females	
England and Wales	37 887 000	12,113 000	5 065 000	2,660,000
Scotland	4 882,000	1 543 200	636 100	
Irish Free State	2 972 000	959 300	342 300	31,372
Canada	8 788 000	2 683 000	490 200	20 6 per cent
Australia	5 436,000	1 851 600	459 200	423 000
New Zealand	1 344,000	438 700	113 300	44,900
Union of South Africa (Whites)	2 231,000	502 100	94 900	
India	315 350 000	96,620 000	44 027 100	
United States	122 775 000	38,053 800	10 778 800	23 per cent
Germany	62 411 000	20,531,300	11,478 000	6 034 000
France	40 228 000	13 556 300	7 837 800	650 000
Italy	38 711,030	13,035 500	5,247,800	1,084,000

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

(*Great Britain*)

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment in 1930 1931 and 1932 as follows —

	Dec 29 1930	Sept 28 1931	Aug 22 1932
Men	1,895,585	2 070,639	2 289 045
Boys	67,141	75,909	83,737
Women	623,209	617,600	430 271
Girls	57,192	60,624	56 775
Total ..	2,643 127	2,824,772	2,859 828

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Return of Accidents where Compensation was paid 1913 *and* 1925 30

Year	Cases		Compensation	
	Fatal	Non Fatal	Fatal	Non Fatal
			£	£
1913	3 721	468 687	590,865	2 636,387
1925	3 019	458 869	866,567	5 172,404
1926	2 332	356,240	672,352	4 778,297
1927	2 581	441 503	770,210	5 044,554
1928	2 705	447,270	767,967	5,163,458
1929	2 799	463 189	804,488	5,240,827
1930	2 607	442 273	748,187	5,127,161

Analysis by Industry, 1930

Employment	Number Employed	Cases	
		Fatal	Non Fatal
Factories —			
Cotton	459,524	22	8 157
Wool &c	198 446	21	3,469
Other Textiles	240,659	7	2 866
Wood	140,687	16	6 147
Metals	328,667	97	28,448
Engineering &c	423,314	142	27,823
Other Metal	761 750	137	43,477
Paper and Printing	343 024	20	6,146
China and Earthenware	68 095	7	1,505
Miscellaneous	2 214 752	312	66,854
Total	5 178 918	781	194,892
Docks	81,469	80	12,958
Mines	933 897	1,123	190 747
Quarries	75,759	73	6,778
Constructional	127,833	58	9 194
Railways —			
Clerical ..	80,602	9	191
Other	405,298	219	18,990
Total Railways	485 900	228	19 181
Shipping —			
Steam	187,090	253	8 217
Sailing	3 749	11	306
Total Shipping	190 839	264	8,523
Grand Total	7,074,615	2,607	442,273

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Banks—On Dec 31, 1931, there were approximately 10,000,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £289,440,745 due to depositors On Dec 31, 1930 Government Stock to the amount of £191 561 907 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the Post Office Savings Banks Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited, and interest is allowed at 2½ per centum per annum There is no limit to the amount which may stand to a depositor's credit, but not more than £500 may be deposited in the course of one year

Trustee Savings Banks—On Nov 20, 1931, there were 2,448 642 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks The total assets of the Banks amounted to £190,088,100, which included £142 936,478 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments £40 736 104 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £6 388,518 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 504 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1931, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Banks Association*, 10 Gray's Inn Square, W C 1 (*Chairman*, Sir Spencer J Portal *Secretary*, Oliver H Horne, M A)

Industrial and Provident Societies.

It is not generally known that associations for carrying on any industry business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts and when so registered enjoy among other advantages the privileges of limited liability In his report the Registrar of Friendly Societies who administers these Acts says —

'A society, established to carry on any industry business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts and obtain the privileges of incorporation with limited liability, provided that it restricts the holding which any member may have or claim in its shares to £200, and if it carries on the business of banking that its share capital is not withdrawable

At the end of 1930, 5,821 societies were registered they had a total membership of 7 511 408 and their balance sheets showed total assets (omitting inter society investments) valued at £236 764 000 The societies registered at the end of 1930 were classified by the Registrar as follows —

Class of Society	Number of societies	Share Capital	Balance of Funds (Undistributed Surplus and Reserves)
		£	£
Distributive Trading (Retail)	1,279	112 594 549	17,733,766
Distributive Trading (Wholesale)	11	10,212 623	8 045 919
Productive Trading	144	1,837,441	1 013 394
Clubs	2 373	230 745	1 363 288
Other businesses	304	4 706 309	†13 675 572
Land and Housing	331	2,273 367	916 902
Agriculture and Fishing	1,379	1,782,286	515 529
Totals	5,821	*133 637,320	43,264,370

Most of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts are co operative in character

Co operation

Following are some additional particulars relating to 1,371 societies on a co operative basis engaged in distributive and productive trading for 1931 With a membership of 6,612 000 their retail sales were £207 457 000 on which there was a surplus for distribution of £26,432,000 Of this, £5,057,000 was disbursed as share interest and £19,600,000 as dividends on purchases by retail customers The sales of wholesale societies amounted to £99,840 000 and of productive societies to £7,132 000 (the sales in these instances were almost wholly to retail societies) The value of goods produced by co operative societies after deducting cost of materials used was £24,926,000

The sales of co operative societies connected with agriculture and fishing for 1930 amounted to £12,606,000

* A considerable part of the capital of Co-operative Societies is in the form of Deposits and Loans

† Mainly Insurance Societies reserve funds

Industrial Assurance, 1930

Great Britain

Number of Assurances —	
At end of Year	80,157,000
Issued during Year	10,647,000
	£
Premium Income	54,219,000
Claims and Surrenders	26,612,000
Commission	10 677,000
Other Expenses of Management	7,719,000
Funds at end of Year	264,507,000

Clubs, 1930

Great Britain

	Numbers	Members	Sales
			£
Friendly Societies Acts	2 135	702 493	5,296,000
Industrial and Provident Societies Acts	2 373	632 733	5,052,000
	4 508	1 335 226	10,348,000

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The Certificates were originally put on sale in 1916 and by Aug 31, 1932, the total number sold was 1,106 718 015, representing a cash investment of £870 984 162 while the amount remaining to the credit of investors (accrued interest included) was approximately £480 000,000

In January, 1931 the National Savings Movement celebrated the issue of 1 000,000 000 Certificates and His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to accept the special Thousand Millionth Certificate produced in honour of the event

First Issue (cost price 15s 6*d* and ten year maturity value 20s) Feb , 1916, to March 31, 1932

Second Issue (cost price 16s and ten year maturity value 20s), April 1, 1922, to Sept 30 1923

Third Issue (cost price 16s and ten year maturity value 24s), Oct 1, 1923 to June 30, 1932

Conversion Issue (cost price 16s and ten year maturity value 24s) in exchange for First Issue, January 18 to April 30 1932

Fourth Issue (cost price 16s and eleven year maturity value 23s) on sale from August 2, 1932

First Issue Certificates not converted may be retained until March 31, 1940 with interest after the tenth year at 1*d* per month per Certificate

Second Issue Certificates may be held until March 31 1941, on similar terms

Statistics

Year	Subscribed	Repaid (excluding Interest)	Remaining (excluding Interest)
1915–6			
1916 7	£75,607 798	£1,120,731	£74,487,067
1917 8	66 514,526	3,251 766	137 749,827
1918–9	97 921,218	8,700 001	226,971,044
1919–20	71 519,471	24 949 700	273,540,815
1920–21	41,195,948	29,741 245	284,995,518
1921–22	93,338,798	36,193 731	342,140,585
1922 23	39,675,050	27,966 804	353,848,831
1923–24	45,208,520	32,915,500	366,141,851
1924–25	32,225,544	29,529,291	368,836,104
1925–26	35,115,630	28,378,074	375,575,660
1926–27	31,924,514	35,676,845	371,823,329
1927–28	37,408,766	46,784,315	362,447,780
1928–29	41,873,775	43,083,243	361,238,312
1929–30	42,099,160	45,296,665	358,040,807
1930 31	50,473,418	36,911,967	372,602,258
1931–32	85,500,418	78,227,796	378,874,880

(including Conversion Issue)

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1921, the occupations of the people of Great Britain (aged 12 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables :—

England and Wales.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,200,106	83,218	1,283,324
Clerks & Typists	568,034	429,695	997,729
Commerce and Transport	2,483,713	559,636	3,043,349
Domestic Service	339,094	1,676,425	2,016,369
Government and Defence	442,325	71,881	514,206
Mines & Quarries	1,061,749	3,364	1,065,113
Professional	306,830	359 982	666,812
Others	5,710,017	1,881,131	7,591,148
Total of Classes	12,112,718	5,065,332	17,178,050
Unoccupied	1,788,390	10,634,473	12,422,863
Total (over 12)	13,901,108	15,699,805	29,600,913

Scotland.

	Men.	Women	Total
Agriculture and Fishing	192,501	24,364	216,865
Clerks & Typists	59,487	67,966	127,453
Commerce and Transport	286,372	94,158	380,530
Domestic Service	31,738	168,149	199,887
Government and Defence	40,085	6,067	46,152
Mines & Quarries	151,884	3,368	155,252
Professional	42,378	44,970	87,348
Others	738,732	227,050	965,782
Total of Classes	1,543,177	636,092	2,179,269
Unoccupied	228,051	1,331,041	1,559,092
Total (over 12)	1,771,228	1,967.133	3,738,361

Great Britain.

Classes.	Men	Women	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,392,607	107,582	1,500,189
Clerks & Typists	627,521	497,661	1,125,182
Commerce and Transport	2,770,085	653,794	3,423,879
Domestic Service	371,682	1,844,574	2,216,256
Government and Defence	482,410	77,948	560,358
Mines & Quarries	1,213,633	6,732	1,220,365
Professional	349,208	404,952	754,160
Others	6,448,749	2,108,181	8,556,930
Total of Classes	13,655,895	5,701,424	19,357,319
Unoccupied	2,016,441	11,965,514	13,977,955
Total (over 12)	15,672,436	17,666,938	33,339,274

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland in 1931 is stated at 76,448,988 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918, was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1931.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture	Rough Grazings
England (*b*)	8,954,000	13,574,000	3,595,000
Wales (*c*)	628,000	2,127,000	1,721,000
Scotland	3,052,000	1,580,000	9,497,000
Ireland	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Isle of Man	60,000	19,000	31,000
Channel Isles.	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)

(*a*) Figures not available
(*b*) Excluding Monmouth
(*c*) Including Monmouth

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1929 *	1930 *	1931 *
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.	6,954,567	6,765,989	6,359,134
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, &c.	3,870,273	3,798,885	3,598,318
Hops	23,986	19,997	19,528
Small Fruit†	89,184	91,251	86,153
Fallow (*a*)	330,878	299,610	363,666
Clover and grasses	3,869,214*a*	3,922,734*a*	4,115,644*a*

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Figures for Ireland include orchards.
a Great Britain only

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1929 *	1930 *	1931 *
Horses	1,646,920‡	1,617,058‡	1,592,749‡
Cattle	12,027,375	11,796,895	11,983,402
Sheep	27,690,999	28,184,641	29,948,658
Pigs	3,646,000	3,722,042	4,407,783

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands
‡ Figures for Great Britain are the total numbers of horses on agricultural holdings; for Ireland, those used for agriculture and unbroken horses only

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.
Wheat	1,365,000	1,161,000	1,034,000
Barley	1,229,000	952,000	954,000
Oats	3,253,000	2,897,000	2,608,000
Potatoes	8,874,000	6,797,000	5,784,000
Turnips	19,433,000	17,682,000	16,262,000
Mangolds	7,493,000	7,061,000	6,101,000
Hay	12,185,000	14,436,000	14,938,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS

With the average price of British Wheat per Quarter of 480 lb in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts of Wheat and of Wheat Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland* to supply Deficiencies The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000 and in 1924 (Great Britain only) £18,000,000

Year	England and Wales: Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 30 years 1892 1921	Average Price of Wheat per Qr s	d	Great Britain and Ireland: * Imports of Wheat cwt	* Imports of Wheat Flour cwt	Marriage Rate
1902	Good ..	28	1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15 1
1903	Deficient	26	9	88 131,030	20,601,448	15 0
1904	Extremely bad	28	4	97,782,500	14,722 893	14 7
1905	Good	29	8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14 7
1906	Very good	28	3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30	7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15 2
1908	Decidedly above average	32	0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14 5
1909	Very good	36	11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14 1
1910	Deficient	31	8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14 3
1911	Good	31	8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14 6
1912	Bad	34	9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14 9
1913	Slightly above average	31	8	105,878 102	11,978,153	15 0
1914	Good	34	11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15 3
1915	Slightly above average	52	10	88,667 900	10,482,170	18 3
1916	Bad	58	5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75	9	91,435,006	14 339,782	14 2
1918	Good	72	10	57,947,610	26 359,600	14 4
1919	Bad	72	11	71,443,000	17,711 070	16 1
1920	Bad	80	10	109 328,326	11,969 740	19 3
1921	Extremely good	71	6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16 2
1922	Slightly above average	47	10	96 379,634	13,474,721	15 0
1923	Slightly above average	42	2	100,466,923	11,718,465	15 1
1924	Decidedly above average	49	3	117 420,522	11,045,853	15 0
1925	Good	52	2	96,854,178	9 112,614	14 9
1926	Deficient	53	3	96,256,030	10 661 076	14 1
1927	Decidedly above average	49	3	110,435,815	10,960,907	15 3
1928	Good	42	10	103,577,471	8 926,841	...
1929	Very Good	42	2	111,767,398	9,703,446	.
1930	Bad	34	3	104 774,738	11 728,234	...
1931	Deficient	24	8	119,374,471	10 751,669	.

NOTE —When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892 1921 by less than one tenth of a bushel the year has been noted as 'Average When the difference was between 0 1 and 0 5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above or below) Average", when between 0 5 and 1 5 bushels as "Decidedly above Average or "Deficient", when between 1 5 and 2 5 bushels as 'Good or Bad when between 2 5 and 3 5 bushels, as "Very good or "Very bad and when above 3 5 bushels as "Extremely good or "Extremely bad * From April 1, 1923, the figures of Imports *include* imports (if any) into Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the Irish Free State, but *exclude* the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State

Production per Acre

The production per acre of cereal crops roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1931, is shown in the following table —

Crop		England and Wales 1914	England and Wales 1931	Scotland 1914	Scotland 1931	Ireland 1914	Ireland 1931
Wheat	*Cwts*	18 1	16 1	23 6	19 2	20 5	19 9
Barley	,,	15 7	15 0	18 9	16 8	20 1	18 2
Oats	,,	13 9	15 0	15 1	14 9	17 6	16 4
Beans	,,	17 6	16 6	20 6	15 9	24 1	*
Peas	,,	12 8	14 0	13 0	9 6	16 8	*
Potatoes	*Tons*	6 4	5 5	7 1	5 5	5 9	5·5
Turnips and Swedes	,,	12 9	11 3	14 7	15 1	16 0	17 6
Mangolds	,,	28 4	26 8	21 8	26 2	19 2	18 3
Hay ...	,,	1 15	1 2	1 54	1 7	1 72	2 2

* Figures not available

Number of Farms

Size of Farm or Holding (*a*)	England and Wales 1931	Scotland 1930	Ireland 1917
Not above 1 acre	(*b*)	(*b*)	112,787
1 to 5 acres	71,204	16,824	47,619
5 to 50 acres	179,713	33,484	321,335
50 to 100 acres	61,951	10,207	57,476
100 to 200 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	—	—
100 to 300 acres	66,927	12,765	—
200 to 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	8,232
Above 300 acres	12,146	2,398	—
Above 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,967
Total	391,941	75,678	572,574

(*a*) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Acts* 1908 to 1922, or provided privately of which there were estimated to be 500 000 (1914 and 965 000 (1930) in England and Wales
(*b*) Classification for Ireland only

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1931 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 103,000 tons less than in 1930 (the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 202,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1926-31 were respectively 81, 86, 85, 89, 92 and 83. The total value in 1931 was £2,503,000 less than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1930.

Kind of Fish.	England and Wales		Scotland.		Ireland.*		Total.	
	Tons	Value (£).	Tons	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£)	Tons.	Value (£)
Cod	229,442	2,918,410	29,472	509,242	1,013	26,828	259,927	3,454,480
Haddock	96,270	1,850,340	57,897	918,012	142	3,623	154,309	2,771,975
Hake	35,035	1,425,410	1,487	47,963	139	5,311	36,661	1,478,684
Plaice	29,732	1,394,128	3,120	134,814	726	24,770	33,578	1,553,712
Skates and Rays	21,703	614,387	5,857	86,941	531	8,359	28,091	709,687
Whiting	16,825	228,193	14,018	175,716	900	15,943	31,743	419,852
Herring	161,033	884,639	115,241	1,114,203	5,595	58,223	281,869	2,057,065
Mackerel	7,042	102,879	3,125	12,738	3,605	21,006	13,772	136,623
Other	133,724	2,787,654	28,451	662,353	881	26,613	163,056	3,476,620
Total	730,806	12,206,040	258,668	3,661,982	13,532	190,676	1,003,006	16,058,698
Shell Fish	...	349,979	...	91,920	...	45,384	...	487,283
Grand Total	...	12,556,019	...	3,753,902	...	236,060	...	16,545,981

* The figures for Ireland are not confirmed.

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1930.	Tons.	Value (£).
Coal	243,882,000	165,733,000
Metalliferous Ores :—		
Iron	11,627,000	3,091,000
Tin	4,000	318,000
Lead	25,000	258,000
Zinc	1,000	2,000
For Chemical Industries, &c. :—		
Salt	2,059,000	1,133,000
Barytes and Witherite	59,000	102,000
Gypsum	838,000	473,000
China Clay, &c.	981,000	1,362,000
Oil Shale	2,021,000	607,000
For Smelting :—		
Fluorspar	30,000	27,000
Ganister and Silica	444,000	171,000
Fireclay	2,034,000	744,000
For Building and Road-making :—		
Limestone	14,919,000	3,370,000
Sandstone	3,427,000	1,722,000
Slate	261,000	1,751,000
Clay and Shale	15,594,000	1,480,000
Gravel and Sand	8,626,000	1,485,000
Igneous Rocks	10,055,000	3,508,000

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1930 was £188,104,000. The total number of persons employed in 1930 at the 2,638 mines in work was 956,859, and 756,361 (males) were employed underground, and 196,438 males and 4,060 females above ground.

In the 5,179 quarries, 76,665 persons were permanently employed; of these, 47,928 worked inside the quarries and 28,737 outside the quarries.

Coal Production of Great Britain.

	Persons employed	Output. Tons.	Output. Value. £
1913	1,104,406	287,411,869	145,535,669
1923	1,203,290	276,000,588	259,734,307
1924	1,213,724	267,118,000	251,665,000
1925	1,102,442	243,176,000	198,978,000
1926	1,115,640	162,279,000	123,384,000
1927	1,011,610	252,252,000	183,544,000
1928	967,283	237,472,000	152,516,000
1929	985,422	257,907,000	173,233,000
1930	956,859	243,882,000	165,733,000

Strikes.—In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement on June 28, 1921. In 1926 there was a stoppage of production for 213 days, from May 1 until Nov. 30.

Home Consumption of Coal.

In a normal year about 200,000,000 tons of coal are available for home consumption. Railway locomotives require about 13,000,000 tons; gas works 17,000,000 tons; coke production 17,000,000 tons, of which about half (with 1,500,000 tons of coal) is consumed by blast furnaces; colliery engines require about 14,000,000 tons, and coal miners receive about 6,000,000 tons; electrical generating stations require about 10,000,000 tons, and coasting ships require over 1,300,000 tons; in addition, about 40,000,000 tons are used for domestic heating and cooking, and over 70,000,000 tons for manufactures. In the six months (Jan.-June), 1931, steamers and motor vessels used 7,055,000 tons of coal and 200,752,000 gallons of oil fuel.

Coal Production of World

Country	Tons of 2 240 lb	
	1930	1931
Belgium	27,406 000	26 601 000
Canada	10 268 000	9 172 000
Czechoslovakia	14 572 000	13 256 000
France	55 027 000	49 219 000
Germany†	142 698 000	116 715 000
Great Britain	247 671 000	220 156 000
Indian Empire	22 948 000	20,750 000
Japan	28 877 000	27 000 000
Netherlands	12 211,000	13 000 000
Poland	37 520 000	37 658 000
Russia	47 220 000	48 873,000
Saar	13 236 000	11 167 000
South Africa	11 800 000	11 000 000
United States	482 110 000	390 751 000
Other Countries	40,145 000	40 000 000
Total	1 193 700,000	1 035,318 000

† Excluding lignite

Iron Ore

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below Values are not shown as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1930 is stated at £3 100,000, that of the imported ore at £4 280 000

Year	Tons Produced	Tons Imported
1913	15 997 000	7 441,000
1927	11 206,871	5 163 793
1928	11 261 873	4 439,885
1929	13 214 976	5 688 934
1930	11 626 831	4,136 928

Production of Pig Iron and Crude Steel

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of pig iron was 19 255 555 tons in 1927 the quantity was 1 100 000 tons of coal and 8 400 000 tons of coke In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1929 they numbered 162

Country	Pig Iron Thousands of Tons (2 240 lb)		Crude Steel § Thousands of Tons (2 240 lb)	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Belgium	3 394	3 179	3 375	3 073
Czechoslovakia	1 437	1,184	1 836	1 567
France	10,098	8 085	9 403	7,684
Germany	9 695	5 966	11 539	8,158
Gt Britain	6,296	3 758	7 416	5,179
Italy	588	543	1,867	1,539
Japan	1,682	1 439	2 240	1,800
Luxemburg	2,474	2,020	2 270	2 002
Russia	5,005	5,009	5,683	5,400
Saar	1 912	1 491	1 935	1,514
United States	31 903	18,275	40,289	24 900
Other Countries	6 500	5,000	10 000	8,000
Total	80,984	55,949	97,853	70,816

§ Figures for Crude Steel include ingots only and exclude steel castings (1 357 560 tons in 1926)

Joint Stock Companies

On Dec 31 1930 there were registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 113 327 Joint Stock Companies with a total paid up capital of £5 534 197 040 the number for 1929 was 110,139 Companies paid up capital £5,250 114 151

Trade Unions

Great Britain	1929	1930
No of registered Unions	557	560
Membership —	3 826 838	3 512 166
Income —	£	£
From Members	7 209 454	7 212 036
Unemployment Insurance	1 876 405	3 598 083
Other Sources	739 618	710 280
Total	9 825 477	11 520,399
Expenditure —		
Benefits—		
Unemployment &c	2 852 568	5 350 362
Dispute	398 283	318 729
Sickness and Accident	799 329	706 806
Funeral	372 238	338 481
Other	1 184 848	1 244 250
Political Fund	179 675	95 084
To Federations &c	298 968	270 178
Management &c	2 948 431	2 968 006
Total	9 034 340	11 291,896
Funds —		
Beginning of Year	10 799 309	11 674 694
End of Year	11 590 446	11 903 197

N B—The above particulars relate to registered trade unions in Great Britain only and in Irish unions of employers of which there were 86 in 1930 with funds of £252 038 The total number of Trade Unions registered and unregistered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (employees only at end of 1930 was 1 098 and their membership was 4 825 000

Trade Unions and Politic

Amounts subscribed to Political Funds of Trade Unions and amount of such funds at end of year—

Year	Subscribed	Funds
1927	£170 000	£413 000
1928	159 000	369 000
1929	168 000	412 000

Bankruptcy Statistics

England and Wales (1930)

The number of debtors adjudicated bankrupts was 4 133 with liabilities £9 063 934 and assets £1 720 515 of compositions 34 with liabilities £223 211, and assets £13 770 of administration orders for deceased debtors estates 36 with liabilities £231,903 and assets £78 297 In addition there were 2 154 assignments compositions &c under deeds of arrangement, with liabilities £5 574,535 and assets £2 555 432

Scotland (1930)

The number of sequestrations in Scotland was 209 with liabilities £500,670, and assets £136,701

Northern Ireland (1930)

The bankruptcies numbered 53, with liabilities £69,446, and assets £10,696 deeds of arrangement 51, with liabilities £49,581, and assets £23,507, arrangements under the control of the Court 42, with liabilities £73,491, and assets £16,234

EXTERNAL TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND).

IN statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. Imports are taken at their C I F value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*) whereas Exports are taken at their F O B (free on board) value which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F O B value and arrive with an acquired C I F value.

General Trade (Merchandise)

	General Imports	General Exports	Total General Trade
	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634 820,326	1,403,555,065
1927	1,218 341,150	832,034,102	2,050,375 252
1928	1,195,598,413	843 862 333	2 039 460 746
1929	1,220,765 300	839,051 150	2,059 816 450
1930	1 043 975 261	657 590 825	1,701,566,086
1931	862,174,709	453,199,164	1,315,373,873

Special Trade (Merchandise)

	Special Imports	Special Exports	Total Special Trade
	£	£	£
1913	659 168 008	525,253 595	1 184,421 603
1927	1,095 388,311	709,081,263	1,804,469 574
1928	1,075 315 169	723,579 089	1 798,894,258
1929	1,111 063,472	729 349,322	1 840,412,794
1930	957 139,858	570,755,416	1,527,895,268
1931	798 139,362	389,163,817	1 187 303,179

Imports and Exports 1930 and 1931

Movement and Classes		
Imports —		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£475 551,761	£416,999,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	250 808,124	173,367,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	307,499,025	261,972 000
Animals not for food	3 678 723	3,330,000
Parcel Post, non dutiable Articles	7,302,561	6 507,000
Total Imports	£1 044,840 194	£862,175,000
Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures —		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£48,252,296	£35,529,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	63 815,024	47,092,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	439,751,039	290 573,000
Animals not for food	1,502 029	1 093,000
Parcel Post	17,232,558	14,877,000
Total Exports of U K Produce and Manufactures	£570,552 946	£389,164,000
Exports of Imported Merchandise —		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£23,807,749	£20,163,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ..	38,375,668	25,767,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	24 161,770	17,497,000
Animals not for food	635,092	608,000
Total Exports of Imported Merchandise	£86 980,279	£64,035,000
Imports of Bullion and Specie	£95,200,000	£106,798,000
Exports of Bullion and Specie	90,200,000	139,575,000
Excess of Imports of Merchandise, Bullion and Specie	£386,000,000	£411,000,000

The Balance of Trade, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

Particulars	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£
Excess of Imports (*see* above) .	365,800,000	386,000,000	411,000,000
*Excess of Government receipts from Overseas	24,000,000	19,000,000	16,000,000
*Net National Shipping Income	130,000,000	105,000,000	80,000,000
*Net Income from Overseas Investments	270,000 000	220,000,000	165,000,000
*Net receipts from short interest and commissions	65 000,000	55,000,000	30 000,000
*Net receipts from other sources . .	15,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
*Total .	504 000,000	414,000,000	301,000,000
Estimated Credit balance	+138,000,000	+28,000,000	−110,000,000

* Estimated.

DETAILED TRADE OF 1930 AND 1931.

Class and Group	Imports (C I F)		Special Exports (F O B)	
	1930	1931.	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink and Tobacco—				
Grain and Flour	72,803,831	55,816,753	4,256,047	3,316,335
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	5 745,034	5,365,066	2,171,957	2,087,564
Meat	111,526 075	93,937,910	1,487,813	1,230,511
Animals Living, for Food	18,317,811	16,014,663	221,633	171,989
Other Food and Drink, Non Dutiable	193,106,958	182 131,274	31,598,429	23,506,551
Other Food and Drink, Dutiable	57 896 552	52,349,446		
Tobacco	15,719 822	11,383,993	8,482,673	5 216,380
Total	475,116 083	416,999 105	48,218,552	35,529,330
Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured—				
Coal	29,120	34 381	45,661,280	34,653,774
Other Non Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like	5,268,317	3 929,244	1,649,781	1,111,279
Iron Ore and Scrap	5,161,302	2,340,868	568,200	422,750
Non Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	12,231,998	7,241,255	751,402	456,672
Wood and Timber	42,774 541	29,144,442	281,015	235,964
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	44,989,749	27 153 009	600,209	331,547
Wool Raw and Waste and Woollen Rags	45,102,389	34,817,977	4,810,931	3,268,921
Silk, Raw, Knubs, and Noils	1,515,363	1,238 562	14,195	11,963
Other Textile Materials	9,584,083	7,045,525	267,770	201,335
Oil Seeds and Nuts Oils Fats, Resins and Gums	33,658,484	25,004,142	3 618,620	2,428,216
Hides and Skins Undressed	16,126,020	11,710,119	1,438 042	742,176
Paper making Materials	12,073 971	9 980,452	1,048,109	687,239
Rubber	10,722,498	4,496,503	174,600	104,920
Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	11,220,980	9,230,247	2,876,344	2,428,881
Total	250,458,815	173,366,726	63,760 498	47,092,637
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—				
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	10,000	18,187	3,547 800	2,965,449
Pottery, Glass Abrasives etc	10,900,454	9,600,819	11 900,652	8,380,560
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	23,898,894	19,637,751	51,261,119	30,410,285
Non Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	29,362,996	21,413,416	12,037,798	6,934,865
Cutlery, Hardware Implements and Instruments	7,702,204	7,328,160	7,336,254	5,333,526
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	7,026,676	6 252 174	11 927,934	7,437,944
Machinery	17,920,478	15,345,457	46,974 006	32,839,207
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	8,738,641	7,537,387	2,215,409	1,426,965
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	9,735,503	8,940,939	87 586,591	56,593,019
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	14,266 774	13,452,412	36,962,726	25,150,313
Silk and Silk Manufactures	11,220,901	8,395,193	1,555,564	1,037,560
Manufactures of Other Textile Materials	15,334,860	14,951,000	19,557,521	12,888,769
Apparel	19,290 632	19,907,570	19,768,021	14 015,331
Chemicals, Drugs Dyes and Colours	13,571,388	13,870,056	21,958 476	17,043,322
Oils Fats and Resins, Manufactured	46 241,999	29,445,099	7,459,809	5,306,051
Leathers and Manufactures thereof	15,255,874	13 242,937	5,261,906	3,314,118
Paper and Cardboard	17,975,372	16,439,669	8,468,315	6,322,981
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft)	6,827,794	4,239,167	50,992,306	28,417,828
Rubber Manufactures	3 927,290	3,428,328	2,829 532	2,137,182
Miscellaneous Articles, Wholly or Mainly Manufactured	28,809,145	28,526,677	30,440,040	22,617,904
Total	307,417,875	261,972,398	440,041,779	290,573,079
Animals, not for Food	3,679,927	3,330,070	1 502,029	1 092,774
Parcel Post (non-dutiable articles)	7,302,561	6,506,410	17,232,558	14,876,997
Total	1,043,975,261	862,174,709	570,755,416	389,163,817

WORLD TRADE IN 1930 AND 1931.
Statement showing Decline in Values from 1930 to 1931.
(Conversions to sterling at par.)

Country.	Special Imports — Declared Value. 1930	Special Imports — Declared Value. 1931	Special Imports — Decrease	Special Exports — Declared Value 1930	Special Exports — Declared Value 1931	Special Exports — Decrease.
	Million £	Million £.	Per Cent	Million £	Million £.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	957·9	798·1	16·6	570·8	389·2	31·8
Australia (*b*) (*c*)	94·4	43·5	53·9	85·7	70·9	17·3
Canada (*a*)	207·2	129·1	37·7	182·0	124·4	31·6
India (*b*)	145·0	105·9	27·0	189·5	123·9	34·6
Malaya	83·3	52·8	36·6	77·1	46·6	39·6
Belgium-Luxemburg	176·7	135·7	23·2	148·9	132·2	11·3
Czechoslovakia	95·5	71·4	25·3	106·3	79·7	25·0
Denmark (*b*)	95·2	80·7	15·3	83·9	69·2	17·5
France	422·8	339·8	19·6	344·9	244·9	29·0
Germany	508·7	329·3	35·3	589·1	469·8	20·2
Italy (*a*)..... ...	187·6	125·7	33·0	131·1	108·6	17·2
Japan (*b*) (*d*)	158·0	126·2	20·1	146·9	114·9	21·8
Netherlands	199·7	156·3	21·7	141·9	108·3	23·7
Sweden	91·5	79·3	13·4	83·4	62·1	27·3
Switzerland..... .	100·2	87·8	12·3	63·2	52·9	23·6
United States (*b*)	628·9	429·4	31·7	776·9	488·6	37·1
Other Countries.....	785·9	549·9	30·0	665·1	501·5	24·6
Total for countries for which particulars are available for 1931	4,937·7	3,640·9	26·3	4,394·7	3,187·7	27·5

(*a*) Including silver bullion (*b*) Total imports (*c*) Total exports (including re-exports). (*d*) Trade of Japan with foreign countries only.

Britain's Best Customers.

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise consigned to :—

	1930†.	1931‡.
Irish Free State ...	£44,200 000	£38,989,000
India.....	54,320,000	33,106,000
Germany	44,140.000	32.022,000
France	44,224,000	32,015,000
U.S.A.	39,964,000	25,112,000
Union of S. Africa	27,600,000	22,923,000
Canada	31,000,000	21,163,000
Netherlands	23,002,000	16,688,000
Argentina	25,714,000	15,860,000
Australia.....	33,500,000	15,080,000
Belgium	21,602,000	14,567,000
New Zealand.....	18,600,000	11,731,000
Italy.....	14,789,000	10,445,000
Russia (U.S.S.R.)..	...	9,044,000
Sweden	...	8,465,000
China	8,658,000	7,974,000

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise by Months, 1925, 1931 and 1932.

	1925.	1931 *	1932.†‡
January ...	£82,334,173	£43,601,026	£36,362,416
February...	83,209,364	37,655,084	35,463,602
March	83,079.815	39,427,954	36,620,376
April.....	73,287,548	39,071,112	39,423,098
May	78,703,466	39,642,284	34,595,524
June	69,493,391	35,475,990	33,898,473
July	76,202,599	39,187,670	32,598,445
August.....	74,537,667	32,986,969	32,043 245
September	71,260,698	33,607,132	29,130 417
October ...	80,459,406	38,109,010	
November..	74,515,622	36,830,264	
December..	80,413,128	37,613,869	

* 9 months (1931) Imports, £621,347,028 ; Total Exports, £340,646,021.
† 9 months (1932) Imports, £520,215,226 ; Total Exports, £310,135,596.
‡ Provisional figures.
§ Excluding South-West Africa Territory.

Postal Traffic.

Average Daily Receipts, 1929-1932.

The following table (*Board of Trade Journal*) gives the average receipts of the Post Office in Great Britain from postal traffic, per working day, for each month from January, 1929. Telegraph and Telephone receipts, Savings Bank, and Money and Postal Order business are excluded. The value of postage stamps used for receipt stamp and other revenue duties is included. The figures are an approximately correct index of the movement from month to month of the amount of postal traffic handled, expressed in terms of postage, and may be regarded as a reflection of the state of the country's trade.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED DAILY.

Period.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£	£	£	£
Jan.	124,898	130,634	128,857	128,696
Feb.	120,052	125,613	127,125	124,986
Mar.	127,934	130,718	133,159	127,650
April	129,558	131,554	129,947	129,719
May.....	128,075	130,859	128,796	127,506
June.....	128,149	130,125	130,918	125,964
July	131,266	132,387	130,543	129,302
Aug..	122,952	122,788	121,883	121,065
Sept.	129,187	131,522	128,554	131,289
Oct.	136,691	136,502	131,745	...
Nov.	135,521	135,045	136,995	...
Dec.	175,700	174,028	173,076	...
Year	132,498	134,315	133,469	...

BRITISH TRADE DISTRIBUTION.

Distribution by Continents

—	Europe	Asia	Africa	N and Cent America.	S America	Oceania
Imports from —	%	%	%	%	%	%
1924	36 01	12 23	7 46	26 58	9 31	8 41
1930	43 86	11 48	6 06	20 84	8 72	9 04
1931	47 28	10 30	5 05	18 39	8 91	10 07
British Exports to —						
1924	37 40	22 83	9 77	12 31	7 5	10 19
1930	39 23	18 63	12 14	12 38	8 82	8 8
1931	43 37	17 98	12 88	11 93	7 09	6 75
Re exports to —						
1924	69 95	1 8	2 7	19 94	1 18	4'43
1930	73 04	3 06	3 86	16 08	1 46	2 5
1931	74 37	2 77	3 72	15 9	1 37	1 87

Distribution of British Trade, 1924 and 1931

(In *Thousands* of £ sterling)

—	1924	%	1931	%
Imports from —	£1 000		£1 000	
British Countries	385 962	30 21	247 663	28 73
Foreign Countries	891 477	69 79	614 512	71 27
British Exports to —				
British Countries	333 769	41 67	170,607	43 84
Foreign Countries	467,198	58 33	218,557	56 16
Re exports to —				
British Countries	26 445	18 89	16,109	25 16
Foreign Countries	113,525	81 11	47 926	74 84

British Wheat Imports, 1929 and 1930

From	1929 Cwt	1930 Cwt
Canada	27 190,852	26,178 553
Australia	12,797,402	12,712,993
India	141 169	3,341,551
New Zealand	99,455	20,482
Other British	56,469	193,698
Total British	40 285 347	42 447,377
Argentina	45 378,474	15 188,752
U S A	22 265,950	21,035,743
Germany	1 676 404	326,483
Rumania	870,576	458,045
France	24 284	4 107,225
Chile	3 140	354,309
Austria	192	10,659
Other Foreign	1 263,031	2,128,985
Total Foreign	71,482 051	62,327,461
Total	111,767,398	104,774,738

British Exports per Head.

Value of Exports of British produce and manufacture to certain countries *per head of the population of those countries* —

Country	1924 £	s	d	1930 £	s	d	1931 £	s	d
British Empire									
Australia	10	9	3	4	18	4	2	4	9
Canada	3	1	2	2	18	8	1	19	9
Ceylon		18	0		15	1		10	2
India		5	8		3	0		1	10
Irish Free State	15	14	9	11	14	3	10	6	7
Malaya	2	16	9	2	9	0	1	9	1
New Zealand	15	0	7	11	19	6	7	9	0
Union of S Africa	4	3	0	3	6	0	2	14	6
West Africa		9	3		8	4		4	11
Foreign Countries									
Argentina	2	16	3	2	4	7	1	5	10
Belgium	2	18	6	1	17	2	1	4	6
Brazil		7	10		3	11		2	0
Chile	1	7	2	1	7	10		8	11
China			11			5			4
Cuba		19	7		7	2		3	8
Denmark	4	1	5	2	17	10	2	8	5
Egypt	1	1	11		13	5		9	0
France	1	0	8		14	4		10	11
Germany		13	7		8	3		5	8
Italy		8	11		6	8		4	10
Japan		8	4		2	4		1	9
Netherlands	3	9	5	2	7	10	1	14	4
Do East Indies		3	0		2	1		1	1
Norway	3	4	0	4	12	3	2	13	9
Russia[1](U S S R)			7			10			11
Russian States		6	1		3	11		2	4
Spain		9	8		8	2		4	7
Sweden	2	6	1	1	12	10	1	5	3
Switzerland	2	18	1	1	5	7	1	0	5
U S A		9	6		4	8		2	9

KEY INDUSTRY DUTY

Net Receipts 1921 2 1929-30

1921 22	£140 299
1922 23	335 728
1923 24	382,925
1924 25	450,601
1925 26	461,818
1926-27	505,990
1927-28	633,669
1928-29 ..	634,428
1929-30	772,677

FINANCES AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents	Revenue	Debt	Imports		Exports	
			Total	from U K	Total	to U K
Europe	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish Free State	26,000,000	30,000,000	57,000,000	40,000,000	46,000,000	37,000,000
Isle of Man ..	405,000	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey . ..	304,000	1,000,000	—	4,400,000	—	3,500,000
Guernsey	383 000	1,100,000				
Malta and Gozo .	940,000	—	4,000,000	1 000,000	500,000	44,000
Gibraltar ...	147,000	—	—	500,000	—	34,000
Asia						
Indian Empire .	100,000,000	870,000,000	150,000,000	33,000,000	173,000,000	37,000,000
Ceylon	7,500,000	16,000,000	22,000 000	3,000,000	21 000,000	12,000,000
Straits Settlements	4 000,000	10,000,000	83,000,000	5,000,000	80,000,000	5,500 000
Federated Malay States	7,000,000	8,000,000	20,000,000	1,500 000	25,000,000	1,100,000
Other Malay States	3,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000	60 000	10,000,000	30,000
Hong Kong	2 500,000	2,000,000	41,000,000	4,500,000	40,000,000	500,000
North Borneo	350,000	—	860,000	77,000	2,000,000	385 000
Brunei .	40,000	50,000	100,000	—	230,000	—
Sarawak .	600,000	*nil*	1,800,000	110,000	2,700,000	25,000
Cyprus	725,000	170,000	1,500 000	330,000	1,250,000	290,000
Palestine .	2,400,000	4,500,000	7,500,000	1,000,000	2,250,000	500,000
Africa						
Union of South Africa	31,000,000	250,000,000	65,000,000	23,000,000	73,000,000	14,000,000
Basutoland	330,000	—	500,000	—	320,000	—
Bechuanaland	150,000	—	—	11,000	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	2,500,000	6,350,000	7,600,000	1,500,000	7,500,000	1,100,000
Northern Rhodesia	800,000	—	5,000,000	1,050,000	1,000,000	280,000
Gambia	220,000	14,000	530,000	88 000	900,000	28,000
Gold Coast .	4,700,000	11,791,000	9,000,000	2,200,000	12,000,000	1,300,000
Sierra Leone	750,000	1,788 000	1,500,000	600,000	1,220,000	210,000
Nigeria and Cameroon	6,000,000	29,000,000	13,000,000	4,250,000	16,000,000	3,500,000
Somaliland	106,000	—	370,000	23,000	250,000	28,000
Kenya	3 250,000	17,000,000	7 000,000	2,400,000	6,000,000	2,500,000
Uganda .	1,500,000	1,000,000				
Tanganyika	1,800,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	700,000	3 000,000	500,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	500,000	100 000	1,500,000	100,000	1 500,000	180,000
Nyasaland	450,000	923,000	770,000	200,000	780,000	600,000
Sudan	7,000,000	—	6,200,000	2,210,000	5,000,000	3,300,000
Mauritius	1,300,000	2,797,000	3,000,000	460,000	3,500,000	1 700,000
Seychelles	52,000	*nil*	125,000	25,000	155,000	59,000
St Helena and Ascension	20,000	*nil*	45,000	43,000	20,000	13,000
America						
Canada .	71,000,000	450,000,000	190,000,000	22,000,000	170,000,000	29 000,000
Newfoundland	2,300,000	17,000,000	7,000,000	600,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
Jamaica	2,200,000	5,120,000	6,000,000	—	4,000,000	—
Bahamas	500,000	180,000	1,700,000	325,000	335,000	33,000
Leeward Islands	260,000	296,000	920,000	—	620,000	—
Windward Islands	300,000	440,000	400,000	—	420,000	—
Barbados	454,300	654,000	2,100,000	700,000	1,300,000	83,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,900,000	3,089,000	5,345,000	—	5,841,000	—
British Guiana	1,103,000	4,667,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,120,000	600,000
British Honduras	220,000	374,000	1,000,000	160,000	900,000	20,000
Bermuda	430,000	75,000	2,000,000	800,000	200,000	10,000
Falkland Islands	83,000	*nil*	117,000	114,000	214,000	15,000
South Georgia, &c	85 000	*nil*	500,000	400,000	2,730,000	2,000,000
Oceania						
Australia	70,000,000	389,000,000*	131,000,000	16,000,000	125,000,000	46,000,000
New Zealand	23,000 000	276,000,000	43,000,000	12,000,000	45 000,000	38,000 000
Fiji	639,000	937,000	1,220,000	260,000	1,485,000	250,000
Papua	136,000	—	240,000	—	274,000	—
Pacific Islands	250,000	—	1,000,000	50,000	1,000,000	38,000

* Commonwealth Debt £388 718 845 Debt of the Australian States £767 316 372—Total £1 156 034 917

ROADS AND ROAD VEHICLES.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 177,000 miles, of which 152 000 are in *England and Wales* and 25 000 in *Scotland* The cost of maintenance improvement (widening etc), and new construction in 1914 15 was £18,800 000, and in 1929 30 £65 469 691 The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport and out of the total mileage of 177 000 26 500 (approximately) have been included in Class I, and 26 500 (approximately) miles in Class II

The maintenance and improvement &c of public roads is within the jurisdiction of the "highway authorities Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales as from the appointed day (April 1, 1930), became the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts and all classified roads (*i e* Class I and Class II Roads) outside the county and metropolitan boroughs, together with the main roads, for which the county councils were already the highway authorities prior to the appointed day These roads are known as "county roads and are now a county charge, although district councils in many cases continue to carry out the actual work of maintenance and improvement The borough and urban councils are the highway authorities for roads other than county roads which lie within their areas In Scotland under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the county councils are the highway authorities in respect of all roads outside the burghs, and in respect of all classified roads in burghs with a population of less than 20,000 except the burgh of Arbroath All burghs remain highway authorities in respect of their unclassified roads The Act provides that the functions of the County Council in regard to highways may be partially exercised by Committees or by the Town Councils of small burghs in accordance with an administrative scheme submitted by the County Council to and approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance, improvement and construction of roads and bridges During the year 1931 32 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £20,339,371 The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of classified roads and bridges, and the construction of new roads and bridges of classification value Under the Local Government Act 1929, the grants hitherto made out of the Road Fund towards the maintenance of classified roads in London and the county boroughs and of unclassified roads in counties have been discontinued as from April 1, 1930, and a sum corresponding to these amounts, together with an additional contribution, is paid out of the Road Fund towards the block grants to local authorities for which the Act provides

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1930, and November 30, 1931, amounted to £27,378,028 The approximate number of motor vehicles licensed during this period was 2,196,100, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse drawn carriages numbered 41,907 The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £13 17*s* 6*d* for cars taxed on horse power, £2 15*s* 0*d* for motor bicycles, £25 13*s* 0*d* for internal combustion and steam driven goods vehicles, £20 0*s* 6*d* for electric goods vehicles and £48 10*s* 0*d* for motor hackneys

ROAD TAXES

	Approximate No of Vehicles	Tax Receipts
		£
Cars taxed on horse power	1,076,100	13 521,505
Motor cycles	603 700	1,414,720
Invalid carriages	1 300	328
Goods vehicles—		
(1) Internal combustion and steam driven—		
(*a*) Showmen's Special Vehicles	1,600	34,880
(*b*) Agricultural Vans and Lorries	2,000	43,138
(*c*) Other Goods Vehicles	348,400	8,970,652
(2) Electrically propelled	1,300	27,086
Agricultural engines (5 class)	14 500	3,625
Tractors—		
(*a*) Agricultural	100	797
(*b*) General haulage	2,800	83 149
Motor hackneys	86,200	3,090 121
Trimcars	13,000	9,775
Trade licences—		
(*a*) General	4 600	112,800
(*b*) Limited	14 000	65,452
Exempt vehicles	26 500	
Horse drawn vehicles		
(*a*) Private	35,271	27,331
(*b*) Hackneys	6,636	4,972
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences &c)	.	724,398

STREET ACCIDENTS.

Division	1930 Fatal	1930 Non fatal	1931 Fatal	1931 Non fatal
England & Wales	6 317	136,077	5,855	159 257
Scotland	757	13,642	644	15,321
Totals	7,074	149,719	6 499	174,578

The types of vehicle involved in 1931 are shown in the following lists —

—	Killed	Injured
Private cars	1,877	66,756
Motor cycles—		
With pillionriders	511	13,885
Without pillionriders	996	30,757
With sidecar	190	7,518
Motor omnibuses and coaches	757	12,105
Motor vans and lorries	1,421	25,476
Pedal cycles	634	34,025

London and Paris.

In 1931 there were 1,342 deaths from street accidents in London, a decrease of 73 on the total for 1930 In 1930 there were 303 deaths from street accidents in Paris

BRITISH RAILWAYS

The length of road (first track) of the railways owned, leased or worked by the Companies formed under Part I of the Railways Act, 1921, at Dec 31 1931, was as under —

Southern	miles 2 194
Great Western	,, 3 804
London, Midland & Scottish	,, 6,956
London & North Eastern	,, 6 382
Total	19,336

Railways in 1931

Capital authorised	£1 311 617 653
,, created	1,235,355 474
issued	1 209,053,431

The amount appropriated for the payment of interest and dividend on capital in 1931 was £38 350 533 representing 3 23 per cent upon the total capital On Ordinary Stock issued the average return was 1 21 per cent

The number of traffic locomotives were steam 22,325, electric 40 and petrol 8 Passenger carriages numbered 49 784 merchandise and mineral vehicles 682,759 and containers 6,290 The gross receipts from railway working amounted to £170 158,536 compared with £184,836,382 in 1930, a decrease of £14,677,846 On the other hand expenditure on railway working declined from £147 595 684 in 1930 to £136 858,604 in 1931 Ordinary and workmens journeys in 1931 numbered 1 156 353 189, a decrease of 5 per cent compared with 1930 while passenger receipts including season tickets, were reduced by £4 867,050 or 7 39 per cent the higher ratio of decrease being attributable to the extended use of cheap fares For the four group companies the receipts from passengers in 1931 were £52 385 031, a decrease of £4 614 763 every item showing a decrease except third class season tickets on the Southern Railway On all railways the tonnage of goods and minerals in 1931 was 268,380,148 tons, compared with 304,361 107 tons in 1930 the receipts being £83,856 230, a decrease of £8 746 493 The decision of the Southern Railway to provide third class passengers on the electrified London Brighton line with accommodation of a standard hitherto regarded as first class is a reaction to the growing importance of third class traffic In 1931 third class passengers on all the railways made 1,239,600,000 journeys while first class journeys numbered only 59 400 000 First class passengers added to the railways revenue only £6,000,000 as compared with the third-class passengers contribution of £50,000,000

LONDONERS MODE OF TRAVEL

Recorded figures show that in 1931 each Londoner, statistically speaking, made 496 journeys These were apportioned as follows —

	No of journeys
Omnibuses	236
Trams	130
Underground	78
Suburban trains	50
Coaches	2
Total	496

Londoners prefer buses to all other means of transport There are ten buses in London to every one that New York possesses The following figures for 1931 show that the New York Subway and the Paris Metro are patronised by a far larger proportion of the population than is London s Underground —

	All Passengers	Underground Passengers
London	4 066 112,000	641 917,202
New York	3,553 934,000	2,105 000,000
Paris	1,958,218,000	929,000,000

CANALS

There are 3,825 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain (England and Wales 3 641 miles Scotland 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years In 1930 the inland waterways carried tonnage (so far as returns are available) as under :—

	Mileage of Canals	Tonnage carried
Independent	1 234	11,419,861
Railway owned	1,048	1 693,905
Thames	126	22,897
Caledonian and Crinan	70	99,121
Total	2,478	13,235,784

A Royal Commission on Transport reported in 1930 that, in spite of their limitations, canals and inland navigations form a useful component of the national scheme of transport and that properly rationalised and developed they can be made to render much useful service to the community in the future The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894 has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool, In 1929 the tonnage carried through the canal was 6,588,559 tons, and in 1930 the tonnage of toll paying traffic was 6,290,625 tons, and the tolls, dues &c, £1,395,567

STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS PER DAY AT LONDON TERMINI (1930)

		Station	Number		Number
Liverpool Street	230,000	King s Cross	60,000	Fenchurch Street	50,000
London Bridge	135,000	Euston	60,000	Holborn and St Pauls	
Waterloo	121,000	Charing Cross	59,000	St Pancras	30,000
Broad Street	120,000	Cannon Street	57,000	Waterloo and City	28,000
Victoria	96,000	Paddington	55,000	Marylebone	20,500

ELECTRICALLY WORKED RAILWAYS.

Departmental, service or shunting electric locomotives stated after + sign.

Railways.	Electrification Inaugurated.	Electric Route Mileage.	Electric Locos	Motor Cars.	Trailer Cars.
Bessbrook and Newry (*a*)	1885	3	—	2	—
Central London	1900	6⅞	0+1	88	171
City and South London	1890	12½	—	46	68
East London (*b*)	1903	4½	—	—	—
Giants' Causeway (*a*)	1883	8	—	—	—
Great Western—					
Ealing and Shepherd's Bush (*c*)	1920	4¼	—	—	—
Hammersmith and City (*d*)	1906	1½	—	20(*e*)	40(*e*)
Great Northern (Ireland)	1900	5¼	—	10(*f*) + 1(*f*) (*g*)	—
Liverpool Overhead	1893	6½	0+1	42	15
London and North-Eastern	1902	58¼	13	87	55
London Midland and Scottish	1904	104½	—	293	397
London Electric	1906	31½	0+14	430	663
Manx Electric	1894	22½(*a*)	—	31	25
Mersey	1903	4¼	0+1	28	40
Metropolitan	1905	39½	20+1	211	392
Metropolitan District	1905	25	7+5	283	273
Southern	1909	302½	—	905	822
Whitechapel and Bow (*h*)	1905	2	—	—	—

(*a*) 3 ft. gauge. (*b*) Southern Railway. Metropolitan Railway electric trains operate passenger traffic (*c*) Worked by through Central London Railway trains. (*d*) Joint Great Western and Metropolitan. Worked by through Joint Stock trains. (*e*) Great Western Railway proportion. (*f*) Electric tramcars. (*g*) Goods traffic. (*h*) Joint London Midland and Scottish and Metropolitan District. Worked by through trains. Vehicles individually owned.

CENSUS, SALARIES AND WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

	1932.		1931.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Railway	546,061	16,533	561,563	16,879
Auxiliary	29,803	5,574	31,340	5,810
Total	575,864	22,107	592,903	22,689
Grand Total	597,971		615,592	

AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Week ended Mar. 12, 1932.	Week ended Mar. 7, 1931.
Staff entered at Salaried Rates	89 4	92 5

	Week ended Mar. 12, 1932.	Week ended Mar. 7 1931.
Staff entered at Wages Rates Conciliation	61 8	65 10
Shop and Artisan	65 4	68 5

MOTOR ROAD VEHICLES ON PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Passenger.	Goods and Parcels
Belfast and County Down	14	2
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	9
County Donegal Jt. Committee	4	—
Great Northern (Ireland)	124	49
Great Southern (Ireland)	7	2
Great Western	33	1,478
L.M.S. (Northern Counties Sec.)	110	19
London Midland and Scottish	118	1,895
London and North-Eastern	40	1,122
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	37	2
Metropolitan	—	33
Midland & Great Northern Jt.	—	7
Somerset & Dorset Joint	—	7
Southern	—	389

COMPARISON OF MILEAGE, LOCOMOTIVES, VEHICLES, ETC., OF GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IN 1929.

	Great Britain	United States.	Germany.
Mileage (length of road)	20,408	250,000	36,000
Locomotives	22,373	66,000	27,000
Passenger vehicles	49,784	56,000	64,000
Average of haul (miles)	54	311	80
Average train load (tns.)	131	770	285
Average waggon load ,,	5½	27½	—
Average receipts per ton mile	1½*d.*	⅓*d.*	1*d.*

FASTEST AND LONGEST RAILWAY RUNS

Company	Train	From	To	Distance Miles	Time Min	Speed m p h
Great Western	3.45 P M	Swindon	Paddington	77 3	65	71 3
Canadian Pacific	3 30 P M	Montreal	Smith's Falls	124 0	108	68 8
Northern of France	*B* 10 10 A M	Paris	Jeumont	147 7	134	66 1
London Midland & Scottish	5 25 P M Liverpool	Crewe	Willesden Jct	152 7	148	64 5
London & North Eastern	7 50 A M	Grantham	King's Cross	105 5	100	63 3
London Midland & Scottish	5 40 P M Manchester	Stafford	Euston	133 5	127	63 1
French State	8 20 A M	Paris St Lazare	Rouen	87 0	84	62 2
London Midland & Scottish	4 9 45 A M (Manchester	Wilmslow	Euston	1 6 9	172	61 7
London & North Eastern	9 1 P M	Darlington	York	44 1	43	61 5
London & North Eastern	4 30 A M	Leicester	Nottingham	22 6	22	61 5
Great Northern (Ireland	3 15 P M	Dublin	Drogheda	54 3	54	60 3
London Midland & Scottish	9 22 A M	Willesden	Birmingham	107 5	109	59 2
French State	8 20 A M	Paris St Lazare	Havre	141 7	144	59 1
London Midland & Scottish	9 4 A M	Luton	Kettering	41 8	43	58 3
London & North Eastern	11 57 A M	Wakefield	King's Cross	175 8	183	57 6
London Midland & Scottish	11 43 A M	Beattock	Carlisle	39 7	42	56 7
London Midland & Scottish	—	Leicester	St Pancras	99 1	105	56 6
London & North Eastern	12 30 A M	Bishop's Stortford	Cambridge	25 3	27	56 2
Southern	5 trains	Waterloo	Salisbury	83 8	90	55 9
German	7 12 P M	Hamburg	Berlin	1 0 0	194	55 6
London Midland & Scottish	10 53 P M	Thornhill	Dumfries	14 2	16	53 3
Cheshire Lines Committee	4 12 P M	Hunt's Cross	Manchester	26 6	30	53 2
Southern	9 54 P M	East Croydon	Tonbridge	40 4	46	52 7
Southern	4 trains	Charing Cross	Folkestone Junct	69 9	80	52 4
London & North Eastern	10 40 A M	Piimont	Edinburgh W	22 3	26	51 5
Belgian	11 41 A M	Antwerp	Brussels	27 5	32	51 5
Great Southern (Ireland)	6 40 P M	Mullingar	Dublin	50 9	60	50 9
London & North Eastern	9 47 P M	Louth	Kirkby Brewster	50 9	62	49 3
London Midland & Scottish	5 40 P M	Wigan	St Lukes	16 4	20	49 2
Dutch	9 32 A M	Amsterdam	Rotterdam	51 0	67	48 0
London Midland & Scottish	7 50 A M	Londonderry	Limavady Jun	15 6	20	46 8
Great Southern (Ireland	4 42 P M	Woodlawn	Ballinasloe	9 8	13	45 2
Midland & Great Northern Jt	2 23 P M	Wisbech	Peterborough	20 1	27	44 7
Belfast & County Down (I)	12 noon	Belfast	Newcastle	37 1	50	44 5

4 The fastest actual start to stop running in England over a great distance

B Start to pass average This train passes Jeumont the first station before crossing the Franco Belgian frontier 147 7 miles from Paris in 134 minutes at an average of 66 1 miles per hour the highest schedule speed in Europe over a great distance The run marked † however is of a lower speed but the distance is greater

The highest authentic speed ever recorded was in a journey from Plymouth to Paddington on May 9 1904—102 3 miles per hour

In June 1840 the first trial by a new engine with only two pairs attached made by Messrs Laird Kitson & Co on the North Midland Railway ran between Belper and Clay Cross Tunnel a distance of 10 miles in eight minutes being at the rate of 75 miles per hour

Railway	Train	From	To	Distance Miles	Time Min	Speed m p h
London & North Eastern	10 A M	King's Cross	Edinburgh	*392 7	450	52 3
London Midland & Scottish	10 A M	Euston	Kingsmoor (Carlisle	301 1	347	52 1
London Midland & Scottish	12 22 P M	Carlisle (12 Box)	Euston	298 1	353	50 7
London Midland & Scottish	8 25 A M D	Euston	Holyhead	263 6	311	50 9
London Midland & Scottish	10 30 P M (U)	Glasgow	Crewe	243 3	320	45 6
Nord	10 10 A M	Paris	Liége	†226 7	230	59 2
Great Western	10 30 A M (D)	Paddington	Plymouth	225 7	240	56 4
London Midland & Scottish	10 32 I M (D)	Crewe	Custains	214 6	264	48 8
London Midland & Scottish	9 10 A M (D)	Euston	Prestatyn	205 5	233	52 9
Great Western	12 noon	Paddington	Torquay	199 7	210	57 1
Great Western	12.20 P M. (U)	Paddington	Newton Abbot	193 9	205	56 7
Nord	several	Paris	Brussels	293 1	205	56 5
London Midland & Scottish	5 55 I M	Euston	Mossley Hill	189 7	205	55 5
London & North Eastern	11 50 A M	King's Cross	York	188 2	210	53 8
London & North Eastern	4 14 P M (U)	King's Cross	Leeds	185 7	201	55 4
German		Hamburg	Berlin	180 0	194	55 5
London Midland & Scottish	9 45 A M	Wilmslow	Euston	176 9	172	61 7
London & North Eastern	11 57 A M (U)	King's Cross	Wakefield	175 8	183	57 6
Great Western	10 30 A M (D)	Paddington	Exeter	173 7	173	60 2
German (Berlin & Hamburg)	Both ways	Spandau	Leegedorf	161 1	153½	63 0
London Midland & Scottish	12 51 I M (U)	Prestatyn	Bletchley	158 8	188	50 7
London Midland & Scottish	11 I M	Euston	Crewe	158 1	169	56 0
Est	several	Bar le Duc	Paris	157 5	150	63 0
London Midland & Scottish	1 14 P M (U)	Stoke on Trent	Euston	145 9	161	54 4
London Midland & Scottish	10 43 P M (D)	Crewe	Kingsmoor Carlisle	143 0	175	49 0
Great Western	10 30 A M	Paddington	Taunton	142 9	142	60 4
Roumanian	several	Pucharest	Buzila	142 0	180	47 3
London Midland & Scottish	1 26 I M (D)	Crewe	Carlisle	141 0	164	51 6
Italy	2 10 P M	Milan ..	Bologna	134 5	150	53 7
Southern	{4 30 P M (D) / 8 40 A M (U)}	Waterloo	Bournemouth	108 0	120	54 0
Etat	4 each way	Paris	Rouen	86 6	84	61 9
Southern	{10 45 A M / 11 A M}	Victoria .	Dover Marine	78 0	95	49 3
Est	several	Nancy .	Bar le Duc	61 5	59	61 5

* World's longest non stop run

† See Note on this run in Speed Table above

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES AND NUMBERS OF LEVERS

Railway	Station	Signal Box	Number of Levers	Whether Manual or Power
London Midland & Scottish	Glasgow South Eng'ch	Station	542	Power *
London Midland & Scottish	Glasgow Central	Station	374	Power
London & North Eastern	York	Locoyard	295	Manual
London Midland & Scottish	Euston	Number 2	288	Manual
Southern	London Bridge	Station	311	Power
Southern	Victoria	South	269	Power *
London & North Eastern	Newcastle	Number 1	266	Power
London Midland & Scottish	Crewe	North Junction	266	Power
Southern	Waterloo	A	266	Manual
London & North Eastern	Edinburgh (Waverley)	East	260	Manual
London Midland & Scottish	Crewe	South Junction	247	Power
London & North Eastern	Liverpool Street	West	244	Manual
Southern	Cannon Street	Station	220	Power
Great Western	Birmingham (Snow Hill)	South	224	Power

* Controls new Berkeley-Cardiff-Severn Tunnel signalling system.

LENGTH OF LINE OF VARIOUS GAUGES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC (GREAT BRITAIN)

	Ft in	Ft in	Ft in and 2 0	Ft in	Ft in	Ft in	Ft in	Ft in	Ft in	Ft in	Ft in
Gauge	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 4	2 4½	2 6	3 0	3 7½	4 8½	
	M ch	M ch	M ch	M ch	M ch	M ch	M ch	M ch	M ch	M ch	
Length	13 39	6 46	70 49	20 73	3 31	8 63	17 26	Nil	1 40	20 253	02

LONGEST RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS

	Feet		Feet
Sonepur B & N W R India	2,415	York L N E R	1,701 ft (up main) and 1,575
Khargpur B N R India	2,350	(down main)	
Bulaway o (Rhodesia)	2,302	Waverley L N E R.	1,680
New Lucknow Stn E I R India	2,250	Aberdeen (Joint)	1,596
Manchester Victoria Exchange L M S P	2,194	Trichinopoly S I R India	1,546
Bezwada M & S M I India	2,100	Ranaghat E B R India	1,522
Thansi G I P R India	2,025	Crewe L M S R	1,509
Kotri N W R India	1,896	Victoria London S R	1,432
Mandalay Burma Rlys Burma	1,788	Dakor B B & C I R India	1,470
Tournemouth (Central) S R	1,748	Newcastle (Central) L N E R	1,368
Perth (Joint)	1,714	Nottingham (Victoria)	1,270
		Cambridge L N E R	1,254

WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS (5 Miles and over)

Tunnel	Length M	Yds	Railway	Country
Simplon	12	668	Swiss Federal and Italian State	Switzerland Italy
Apennine	11	5	Italian State	Italy
St Gothard	9	551	Swiss Federal	Switzerland
Lotschberg	9	132	Bern Lotschberg Simplon	Switzerland
Mont Cenis	8	832	Italian State	Italy
Cascade	7	8	Great Northern	United States
Arlberg	6	648	Austrian Federal	Austria
Moffat	6	1	Denver and Salt Lake	United States
Ricken	5	609	Swiss Federal	Switzerland
Grenchenberg	5	567	Swiss Federal	Switzerland
Tauern	5	555	Austrian Federal	Austria
Otira	5	3	New Zealand Government	New Zealand
Ronco	5	383	Italian State	Italy
Hauenstein (Lower)	5	117	Swiss Federal	Switzerland
Col di Tenda	5	59	Italian State	Italy
Connaught	5	0	Canadian Pacific	Canada.

Britain's longest Railway Tunnel is the Severn (G W) 4 miles 642 yards

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

The Air Port of London (Croydon Aerodrome Waddon—Tel, Croydon, 2046), extended under the Air Ministry's improvement scheme was opened on May 2 1928 The cost of the station was about £260 000, and the buildings include hangars offices and a hotel with 50 bedrooms

Fleet —The fleet of Imperial Airways with the addition of the 8 *Atalanta* type aeroplanes at present under construction by Sir W G Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd numbers in all 40 aeroplanes The new *Atalantas* are specially designed for service in the tropics and will be used on the Africa route they have a maximum speed of 150 m p h and a cruising speed of 120 m p h The *Heracles* and *Hannibal* classes represent the largest aircraft in the world employed in civil aerial transport they provide accommodation with lavatories and refreshment buffets for 38 and 22 passengers respectively and are capable of carrying about 1,200 lb of luggage

Services in Operation —Imperial Airways operate regular services between England and the most important cities of Western Europe to India and through Africa There is also in operation a Mediterranean Sea service in flying boats of the *Scipio* class to Castelrosso, Egypt and the Holy Land

Services Proposed —

England Australia —A weekly Air Mail Service between Calcutta and Australia to link with existing mail service between England and India journey between London and Port Darwin 11 or 12 days

Trans Atlantic —Service between Europe and America *viâ* Azores and Bermuda

GROWTH OF IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Year	Countries Served
1924 25	6
1927 28	8
1929 30	13
1931 32	

The figures below show the growth in mails, passenger traffic, and miles flown from the date of inauguration up to the year 1932 —

	1924 25	1925 26	1926 27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931-32
Letters carried	212 380	312 000	545,860	2,334,850	2,911,345	3,941,070	5,104 365	6 348 720
Passengers carried	11 395	11 703	17 083	26 469	34 502	29,338	30,993	34,162
Miles flown	853 042	851 553	791 443	867,675	1,032 842	1,345,217	1,295 848	1 721 962

Services Operated by Imperial Airways in 1932.

Service	Summer (May to Sept)	Winter (Oct to April)
London—Paris (225 miles in 2¼ hours)	Thrice times daily	Twice daily
London—Paris—Basle—Zurich (535 miles in 6*h* 15*m*)	Daily (exc Sundays)	(No Service)
London—Brussels Cologne (320 miles in 4*h* 10*m*)	Daily	Alternate days
London—Karachi (5,500 miles in 6 to 7 days)	Weekly	Weekly
London—Cairo—Kisumu (5 114 miles in 7 to 8 days)	Weekly	Weekly
London—Kenya—Rhodesia—Cape Town (8,000 miles in 10½ days)	Weekly	Weekly

PRIVATE FLYING

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS

Blackpool Aero Club
Bristol and Wessex Aeroplane Club
Cinque Ports Flying Club
Derby and District Aero Club
Eastern Counties Aero Club
Flying Club of Ulster
Hampshire Aeroplane Club
Hanworth Club London Airpark, Hanworth
Herts and Essex Aero Club
Household Brigade Flying Club
Hull Aero Club
Lancashire Aeroplane Club
Leicestershire Aero Club
Liverpool and District Aero Club
London Aero Club
Midland Aero Club
Newcastle upon Tyne Aero Club
Norfolk and Norwich Aero Club
Northamptonshire Aero Club
Nottingham Aero Club
Reading Aero Club
Scottish Flying Club.
* Southern Aero Club
Southport Aero Club
§ Staffordshire Aero Club
§ Stoke Aero Club
§ Yorkshire Aeroplane Club (Leeds)

National Flying Services, Ltd, operated in 1931 a fleet of 42 aircraft During 1931 the total amount of 'paid' flying was 8 522 hours (3 107 instructional, 3 874 private hire 765 taxi work and 785 short duration passenger flights) The total membership of the clubs averaged 1 584 in 1931, and 539 members held an "A" pilot's licence The largest clubs are Leicestershire, with 938 members and Hanworth (921)

Other Companies —During 1930 over 40 companies or individuals carried out commercial flying, 12 being engaged in air taxi work

* *Financially Assisted Clubs* with a total membership (Dec 31 1931) of 5 572 an increase of 764 since Dec 31 1930 Of the total number 1 634 held civil pilot's licences
§ Now grouped as 'National Flying Services Ltd'

CIVIL AVIATION.

British Empire

I.—*Expenditure*

	1930-31	1931-32
Great Britain	£525 500	£523 400
Canada	1,020 910	591 040
Australia	140 000	140 610
South Africa	47 070	106 000
India	253,263	172 918
New Zealand	11 500	2 180
Africa and Sudan	101 678	77 003
Total	£2,126 501	£1 613 153

II.—*Mileage Flown*
(*Regular Air Services*)

	1930	1931
Great Britain	5 570	7 760
Canada	7 170	5 817
Australia	8 110	6 885
South Africa	1 440	1 440
India	715	715
S.W. Africa		1 250
Kenya		175
Tanganyika		200
Nigeria		450
Gibraltar		30
Total	23 005	24 722

Note.—The Egypt-Central Africa-Cape Town route was opened January 20 1932 and with other routes projected or opened the total for 1932 should be approximately 40 000 miles

Foreign Countries (1931-32)

	Civil Aviation	Subsidy
Belgium	£316 607	£162 071
Czechoslovakia	305 859	137 094
Denmark	20 394	13 774
France	2 037 883	1 577 811
Germany	2 119 475	921 439
Italy	798 183	767 899
Netherlands	129 412	92 651
Norway (1930)	2 260	5 300
Poland	310,143	145 228
Spain	172 026	118 953
Sweden	61 383	35 813
Switzerland	22 641	18 477
U.S.A.	2 480 814	5 548 705
Yugoslavia	436 162	376 685

CIVIL AVIATION STATISTICS
(British Aircraft on Regular Air Routes)

Year	Mileage Flown	Passengers	Cargo Tons §
1919	104,000	870	30
1920	644 000	5 799	137
1921	225 000	5 256	19
1922	717 000	10 393	215
1923	943 000	15 552	328
1924	936,000	13 601	543
1925	862,000	11 193	550
1926	840 000	16 775	679
1927	769,000	18 874	593
1928	1 011 000	27 659	772
1929	1 388 000	29 327	840
1930	1 437 000	25 094	732
1931	1 604,000	25 211	654

* The totals for 1925 and subsequent years represent the actual numbers of individuals carried for years prior to 1925 they represent the number of passengers carried on each stage § Statistics as to cargo carried include excess baggage from 1925

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

On Dec 31 1931, Aerodromes had been established or were in course of erection by the following municipalities —

Basingstoke	Hull	Portsmouth
Blackpool	Ipswich	Sheffield
Bristol	Littlehampton	Skegness
Burton	Liverpool	Southampton
Cardiff	Manchester	Southend
Carlisle	Middlesbro	Stoke on Trent.
Dover	Morecambe	Worcester
Hastings	Nottingham	York
Hereford	Plymouth	

TRADE BY AIR

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN BY AIR

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1919	£59 839	£31,097	£90,936
1920	676 919	345 268	1 022 187
1921	375 374	195 817	571 191
1922	453 377	259 643	713 020
1923	567 303	211 948	786 251
1924	841,815	509 145	1 350,960
1925	1 183 175	403,761	1 586,936
1926	958 237	966 003	1,924,240
1927	1 251 921	1 439 346	2 691,267
1928	2 003 551	981 139	2 984 690
1929	1 990 350	1 003 219	2 993,569
1930	1 656 682	834 533	2 491,215
1931	2 022 522	773 958	2 796,480
Total	£14 041 065	£7 961 877	£22 002 942

FLIGHTS BETWEEN U.K. AND ABROAD
(International Civil Flying commenced on Aug 26 1919)

Year	British Aircraft		Foreign Aircraft	
	Flights	Passengers	Flights	Passengers
1919	467	870	64	52
1920	2 854	5 799	768	584
1921	993	5 256	2 404	5 475
1922	2 891	9 490	2 048	2,869
1923	2 559	11 947	2 016	3 189
1924	2 794	10 456	2,044	7 402
1925	2 891	10 602	2 399	10 119
1926	2,879	15,450	2 641	10,074
1927	2 489	16 533	3 325	12,231
1928	3 120	24 820	4 490	18 369
1929	3 244	26 182	5 992	22 071
1930	3 000	22,045	6 685	22,190
1931	2 878	21 925	7 324	23,827

AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS 1931

Country	Miles Flown	Passengers Carried	Goods Carried Tons
*Great Britain	1 354,000	23 480	649
Australia	1 286 420	14 225	210
Canada	1 412 444	3 720	67
S. Africa	208 981	1,056	
India	63 480	106	
Belgium	859 904	8 955	340
Czechoslovakia	293 216	9 466	310
Denmark	129 959	2,885	45
France	5 759 018	32 700	1,508
Germany	6 387 495	98,467	2,175
Italy	2 734 520	33,650	685
Netherlands	1 618,000	20,512	1,301
Poland	927 324	14,687	349
Russia (1930)	3,116,000	14 237	
Sweden	214 758	2,914	129
Switzerland	571 289	12,895	201
U.S.A.	47,385,987	522,345	884

* Imperial Airways operations only

TRANSIT TIMES BY AIR

Details	Baghdad	Karachi	Delhi	Calcutta	Singapore	Sydney
Miles from London	3 024	4 678	5 258	6 360	8 505	12 630
Days by normal means	9	16	17	17	23	35
Days by Air (day flying only)	3½	6½	7½	8¼	10½	15¼
Days by Air (day and night flying)	2¼	3¼	3¾	4¼	6	9¼

AIR MAILS

AIR MAIL SERVICES. Details of services time saved and fees payable are embodied in the official Air Mail Leaflet which can be obtained free of charge through any Post Office

AIRSHIPS

Comparative Table of various Airships

Ship	Cubic Capacity	Length	Lift	Engines
	cub ft	ft	tons	No & hp
(1) R 34 (Brit)	1 960 000	640	59 5	5×1250
(2) R 38 (U S)	2 724 000	694	82 75	6×2100
(3) R 100 (Brit)	5 000 000	709	152	6×4200
(4) R 101 (Brit)	5 500 000	800	152	5×2925
(5) Z RS 4 (U S)	6 500 000	785	180	8×4480
(6) Graf Zep (Germ)	3 708 000	776	129	5×2650
(7) LZ 129 (Germ)	5 500 000		167	8×5000
(8) Z RS 5 (U S				
(9) S S S R (Russian)				

NOTES.—1 First total loss Atlantic 2 Wrecked at Hull Yorkshire 3 Unfinished Mar 1930 completed for trials in Feb and by statute very Air Ministry from Airship Guarantee Company work discontinued after disastrous R101 sailing 1931 4 Limited Oct 7 1929 abandoned as being useless while trying to get to India Oct 5 1930 with loss of 46 lives only 7 escaping 5 Z RS 4 U S Navy also known here in June 1931 6 Graf Zeppelin Atlantic 1928 and round the world in 1929 and 1930 7 Under construction at Friedrichshaven (8 Under construction 9 First flight Aug 1932

AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION

Identification Letters are used by the Countries named as under —

Great Britain { G—AAA to G—*ZZZ*
M—AAA to M—*ZZZ*

Irish Free State EI—AAA to EI—*ZZZ*

Belgium	ON—&c	Norway	LA—&c
France	F—&c	Spain	EA—&c
Germany	D—&c	Sweden	SA—&c
Italy	I—&c	Switzerland	HB—&c
Netherlands	PH—&c	U S A	K—&c

AIRCRAFT ON BRITISH CIVIL REGISTER

Classification	1920	1930	1931
Regular Air Transport	56	35	35
Joy riding, taxi &c	166	148	166
Schools & R A F Reserve		98	104
Clubs		68	62
Demonstration &c		130	99
Private		333	385
For re sale		34	73
Registered	325	846	924
Certified Air worthy	149	615	707

BULLION BY AIR

Value of Bullion and Specie Imported into and Exported from Great Britain by Air

Year	Imports	Exports and Re exports	Total
1925	£205 842	£9 834 557	£10 040 399
1926	307 525	7 975 973	8 283 498
1927	697 726	7 043 236	7 740 962
1928	353 211	5 054 093	5 407 304
1929	372 994	30 545 051	30 918 045
1930	295 672	19 285 256	19 580 928
1931	1 116 319	37 291 506	38 407 825
Total (1925 31)	£3 349 289	£117 029 672	£120 378 961

FLYING ACCIDENTS

British Commercial Aviation

(Including all Imperial Airways Transport operations)

Details	I — *Air Transport*		II — *Other Flying for Hire*	
	Aug 1919 to Dec 31 1924	Jan 1 1927 to Dec 31 1931	May 1919 to Dec 31 1924	Jan 1 1927 to Dec 31 1931
Aircraft mileage flown	3 569 000	6 457 000	1,407 000	2,056,000
Fatal accidents	6	5	7	1
Non fatal	4	1	22	4
Miles per accident	357,000	1 076 000	49 000	411,000
Flights per accident	1 756	5 600	4 782	55 500
Passengers killed	13	19	8	2
Passengers injured	5	5	12	2
Flights per passenger killed	3 959	6 700	30 213	277,900
Do Do injured	10 294	25 500	20 142	277,900
Crew killed	9	8	7	1
Do injured	5	4	22	4

AVIATION RECORDS AND PERFORMANCES

LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS

1890 54 yards, Clement Ader (France) Machine first leave the ground
1897—328 yards Clement Ader (France) First Europe flight
1905 11 miles 222 yards Orville Wright (U S A) Long distance flight Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20½ miles) Dayton
1908 10 miles 922 yards L Delagrange (France) First European distance flight
1908 77 miles 856 yards Wilbur Wright (U S A) Beat two hours
1909 L Blériot (France) Cross the Channel
1910 186 miles L Paulhan (France) London to Manchester (one stop)
1911 G H Curtiss (U S A) Hydro plane First flight rising from the water
1911—1010 miles Lieut Conneau (France) First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs 29 mins)
1912 H P Raynham First British long distance record 7 hrs 30 mins Brooklands
1913 630 miles Capt C A H Longcroft Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough)
1919—Sir John Alcock and Sir A W Brown Newfoundland to Iceland June 14
1919 6 260 miles R 34 Airship Commander Major G H Scott Britain to New York and back July 2 6
1919 11 294 miles, Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith England to Australia Nov 12 Dec 10
1925—Sir Alan Cobham England to Cape Town and back
1926—Sir Alan Cobham England to Australia and back
1928—Hunefeld and Fitzmaurice First east to west flight Ireland to Labrador 36 hours April
1929—First British Air Mails London to Karachi April 14
1929—Squad Ldr A G Jones Wilkins and Flight Lieut N H Jenkins R A F) England to India without stop in 50 hours 38 minutes April 24 26
1930 Miss Amy Johnson First woman's solo flight England to Australia May 6 24
1930 Coster and Bellonte First flight France to New York 3 700 miles in 37 hours September
1931 Bossoutrot and Rossi France Ninety hours in the air over 6 500 miles) distress June 18 21
1931—(C W A Scott London to Port Darwin Australia (9 d 3 h 40 min) and back to London (10 d 16 h) April 1—June 5
1931—J A Mollison Australia to England 8 d 22 h 25 m) July 28—Aug 6
1931—A C Butler England to Australia (9 d 2 h 29 m)
1931—Squadron Leader Bert Hinkler Port Natal Brazil to Bathurst British Gambia (first west to east flight across South Atlantic)
1932—J A Mollison England to Cape Town (4 d 17 h. 30 m)
1932 C W A Scott, England to Australia (8 d 20 h 44 m)
1932—Miss Amelia Earhart Harbour Grace to Londonderry (solo 13 h 30 m
1932—Capt Bennett Griffin and Lieut James Mattern, Harbour Grace to Berlin (18 h 40 m crossing Atlantic in 10 h 50 s)
1932 J A Mollison Portmarnock near Dublin to Pennfield Ridge New Brunswick (30 h 15 m)

KING'S CUP WINNERS

1922—Capt F I Barnard Speed 124 m p h
1923—Capt F L Courtney Speed 150 m p h
1924—A J Cobham Speed 106 6 m p h
1925 Capt F I Barnard Speed 140 5 m p h
1926 H S Broad Speed 90 4 m p h
1927 W L Hope Speed 92 4 m p h
1928 W L Hope Speed 105 5 m p h
Fastest time Flying Officer S Summers 149 m p h
1929 Flying Officer D F W Atcherley Speed, 150 3 m p h
Fastest time D F W Atcherley
1930—Miss Winifred Brown Speed 102 7 m p h
Fastest time A S Butler Speed 129 7 m p h
1931—Flying Officer F C T Edwards Speed 117 8 m p h
Fastest time Lieut G Rodier N 127 5 m p h
1932—W L Hope Speed 124 5 m p h
Fastest time H A Brown 176 m p h

SCHNEIDER TROPHY WINNERS

1913—45 75 m p h Prevost (France) At Monaco
1914—86 8 m p h H Wood Pixton (Britain) Monaco
1920—107 m p h J Bab Belgica Italy Venice
1921—111 m p h (Giovanni Bugatti (Italy)) Venice
1922—145 7 m p h H C Biard (Britain) Naples
1923—177 88 m p h Lieut T Rittenhouse (U S N) Cowes
1925—232 57 m p h Lieut Doolittle U S A Baltimore
1926—246 496 m p h Major de Bernardi (Italy) Hampton Roads
1927—281 656 m p h Flight Lieut Webster (Britain) Venice
1929—328 63 m p h Flying Officer Waghorn (Britain) Southampton
1930 1931—No race

SCHNEIDER RECORDS

1929 357 7 m p h Squadron Leader A H Orlebar (Britain Sept 12 1929
1931—388 67 m p h Flight Lieut G H Stainforth Britain Sept 13 1931 Fastest circuit 408 288 m p h

AIR LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES (United Kingdom)

	New Licences or Certificates Issued					
	1927	1928	1929.	1930	1931	Current on 31st Dec 1931
Pilots, Class "A"	223	414	613	954	892	2 091
Pilots, Class "B"	21	69	107	110	104	315
Navigators	12	14	20	33	53	88
Airship Riggers			16	33		
Airship Engineers			13	33		
Ground Engineers	92	114	227	292	321	1,156
Aerodromes	175	206	320	288	463	157
Registrations —						
Heavier than air Craft	204	294	461	609	569	924
Lighter than air Craft	1	2	2			8
Airworthiness —						
Heavier than air Craft	193	463	609	527	460	951*
Lighter than air Craft . ..			1	2	.	

* This figure includes 244 Certificates of Airworthiness for aircraft known to have been sold abroad

SHIPPING.

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS COMPILED FROM LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK (June, 1932)

Countries where owned	Steamers		Motorships		Sailing Vessels and Barges		Total	
	No	Gross Tonnage	No	Gross Tonnage	No	Gross Tonnage	No	Gross Tonnage
British Empire	8 870	19,688,301	902	2,843 640	746	252,442	10,518	22,784,383
United States	2,987	12,082,965	364	737 185	595	726,470	3 946	13,546,620
Japan	1,614	3,684,637	350	570 377			1,964	4,255,014
Norway	1,582	2,415,986	419	1 747,850	7	3 003	2 008	4,166,839
Germany	1 642	3,502,469	493	640 451	16	21,922	2 151	4,164 842
France	1,408	3,304,202	110	203 323	126	49 481	1 644	3.557,006
Italy	883	2,733 515	208	597,789	232	59 268	1,323	3,390,572
Netherlands	921	2 225,864	503	731 331	21	6 645	1,445	2 963 840
Sweden	1,054	1,141,095	299	550 158	80	24,731	1,433	1,715 984
Greece	537	1,464 061	14	6 003			551	1,470,064
Spain	675	1,032,087	118	218,041	68	15,193	861	1,265 321
Denmark	498	727,524	204	443,751	28	9,345	730	1,180 620
Other countries and country not stated	2,841	4 327,058	436	748,478	396	197,669	3,673	5,273,205
TOTAL	25,512	58,329,764	4,420	10 038 377	2,315	1,366 169	32,247	69,734,310

SHIPBUILDING, 1931-32

THE total of new tonnage to which classes have been assigned by *Lloyd's Register* during the twelve months ended June 30, 1932 amounts to 463 vessels of 920,902 tons gross while the corresponding figures for the year ended June 30, 1931, were 557 vessels of 1,758,610 tons gross Plans for 139 vessels, of 258 110 tons were passed by the Society in the course of the year These figures are very much smaller than those for the previous twelve months (240 vessels of 564 280 tons) and are the lowest recorded since 1922 Of this projected tonnage, 60 per cent (153 890 tons) was intended to be built in Great Britain and Ireland and 40 per cent (104,220 tons) in other countries The countries *in which* the greater part of the new tonnage classed by *Lloyd's Register*, during the year has been constructed are shown in the following statement —

Country	No of Vessels	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Ireland	136	437,552
Netherlands	30	106 758
Denmark	15	78 579
Sweden	10	61,759
U S A	14	52,922
Japan	10	51,711
Germany	9	42,057
Spain	8	41,522
Italy	15	33,174
British Dominions	11	9,978

Large Vessels now under Construction.

On June 1, 1932 the following large vessels were under construction —steel quadruple screw *Conte di Savoia* (48 500 tons) at Trieste turbo-electric quadruple screw *Queen of Bermuda* (22,500 tons) at Barrow, quadruple screw motorships *Neptunia* and *Oceania* (20,000 tons) at Monfalcone.

The countries *for which* the majority of the vessels were built are —

Country	No of Vessels	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Ireland	113	324 025
Norway	20	164,177
Netherlands	24	105,545
U S A	22	70 158
Japan	10	51 711
British Dominions	21	45,723
Spain	8	41,522
Sweden	7	36,004
Denmark	6	35 711
U S S R	12	18,761
Italy	2	18,360

Mercantile Shipping, 1914, 1923, and 1932.

Country	Gross Tonnage (Steam and Motor Ships only)		
	1914	1923	1932
Great Britain and Ireland	18,892,000	19,115,000	19,562,000
Brit Dominions	1,632,000	2,580,000	2 970,000
Denmark	770,000	938,000	1,171,000
France	1,922,000	3,453 000	3,508,000
Germany	5,135,000	2,510,000	4,143,000
Greece	821,000	747,000	1,470,000
Netherlands	1,472,000	2 607 000	2,957,000
Italy	1,430,000	2,881,000	3 331,000
Japan	1,708,000	3,604,000	4,255,000
Norway	1,957,000	2 376 000	4,164,000
Spain	884,000	1,199,000	1,259,000
Sweden	1,015 000	1,136,000	1,691,000
U S A (Sea)	2,027,000	13,426,000	10,270,000
,, (Lakes)	2 260,000	2,197,000	2,445,000
Other Countries	3,479,000	3,566,000	5,181,000
Totals	45,404,000	62,335,000	68,368 000

THE FIFTY LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions			Speed (Knots)	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines
			Length	Breadth	Depth			
Adriatic **	Br	24,679	709 2	75 5	52 6	18	1906	White Star
Alcantara **	"	22 181	630 5	78 5	40 5	17½	1926	Royal Mail S P
Aquitania ****T	"	45 647	868 7	97 0	49 7	23	1914	Cunard
Asturias **	"	22 071	630 5	78 5	40 5	17½	1925	Royal Mail S P.
Augustus ****	Itl	32 650	710 9	82 8	46 5	19	1927	Italia
Baltic **	Br	23 884	709 2	75 6	52 6	17	1904	White Star
Belgenland ***T	"	27 132	670 4	76 4	44 7	17½	1917	E Leyland & Co
Berengaria ***T	"	52 226	883 6	98 3	57 1	23	1912	Cunard
Bremen ***T	Ger	51 656	898 7	101 9	48 2	26	1929	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Britannic **	Br	26 943	683 6	82 4	48 6	18	1930	White Star
Cap Arcona **T	Ger	27 561	643 6	84 6	41 9	20	1927	Hamburg Sud Amerika
Champlain **T	Fr	28 912	607 0	82 8	67 8	N R	1931	Cie Générale Transatl
Columbus **T	Ger	32 565	749 6	83 1	49 1	21	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Conte Biancamano **T	Itl	24 416	650 9	76 1	27 5	20	1925	Italia
Conte di Savoia ***T	"	46 000	790 0	96 0	48 6	N R	1932	Italia
Conte Grande **T	"	25 661	652 2	78 3	27 2	21	1928	Italia
Duilio ***T	"	24 281	622 4	76 3	46 3	21	1923	Italia
Empress of Australia **T	Br	21 833	589 9	75 2	41 5	18	1914	Canadian Pacific Rly
Empress of Britain ***T	"	42 348	733 3	97 8	56 0	24	1931	Canadian Pacific Rly
Empress of Japan **T	"	26 032	644 0	83 8	44 5	N R	1930	Canadian Pacific Rly
Europa ***T	Ger	49 746	890 2	102 1	48 0	26	1928	Norddeutscher Lloyd
France ***T	Fr	23 769	690 1	75 6	48 5	22	1912	Cie Générale Transatl
George Washington **	U S	23 788	699 1	78 2	50 1	18	1908	U S Shipping Board
Georgic **	Br	28 000	683 6	82 4	48 6	18	1932	White Star
Hamburg **T	Ger	21 691	602 5	72 4	42 1	18½	1926	Hamburg Amerika
Homeric **	Br	34 351	751 0	83 3	48 6	20	1922	White Star
Ile de France ***T	Fr	43 153	763 7	92 0	55 9	23	1926	Cie Générale Transatl
Lafayette ***	"	25 178	577 2	77 6	27 9	17	1929	Cie Générale Transatl
Latlantique ***T	"	42 512	723 6	92 0	57 6	24	1930	Cie de Nav Sud Atl.
Leviathan ***T	U S	48 943	907 6	100 3	58 2	25	1914	U S Lines Coy
Majestic ***T	Br	56 621	915 5	100 1	58 2	25	1921	White Star
Manhattan **T	U S	30,000	668 4	86 3	33 3	N R	1932	U S Lines Coy
Mauretania ***T	Br	30 696	762 2	88 0	57 1	25	1907	Cunard S S
Minnetonka **T	"	21 998	600 8	80 4	49 4	16½	1924	Atlantic Transport
Minnewaska **T	"	21 716	600 8	80 4	49 4	16½	1923	Atlantic Transport
Monarch of Bermuda ***T	"	22 424	553 2	76 7	39 0	21	1931	Furness Withy
New York **T	Ger	21 867	602 5	72 4	42 1	18½	1927	Hamburg Amerika
Olympic **T	Br	46 439	852 5	92 5	59 5	22	1911	White Star
Paris ***T	Fr	34 569	735 4	85 3	59 1	21	1921	Cie Générale Transatl
President Coolidge **T	U S	21 936	615 0	81 0	52 0	21	1931	Dollar S S Lines
President Hoover **T	"	21 936	615 0	81 0	52 0	21	1930	Dollar S S Lines
Queen of Bermuda **	Br	22 500	553 2	76 7	39 0	21	1932	Furness Withy
Rex ***T	Itl	50 100	833 8	97 1	47 3	25	1932	Italia
Roma ***T	"	32 583	705 6	82 8	38 9	21	1926	Italia
Rotterdam **	Hol	24 149	650 5	77 4	43 5	17	1908	Nederland Amerikaan
Saturnia **	Itl	23 940	631 4	79 8	29 5	19	1927	Cosulich Soc Trieste tina
Statendam ***T	Hol	29 511	674 2	81 3	49 4	18	1929	Nederland Amerikaan
Strathaird **T	Br	22 544	638 7	80 2	33 1	20	1932	P & O S N Coy
Strathnaver **T	"	22 547	638 7	80 2	33 1	20	1931	P & O S N Coy
Vulcania **	Itl	23 970	631 4	79 8	24 4	19	1928	Cosulich Soc Trieste tina

** = Twin Screw
*** = Triple Screw
**** = Quadruple Screw.
T = Turbine

Br = British
Itl = Italian
Ger = German.
Fr = French

U S = American
Hol = Netherlands.
N R = No record

FASTEST ATLANTIC PASSAGES

Year	Days	Ship	Tons
1865*a*	9	*Scotia*	3,871
1869*a*	8	*City of Brussels*	3,081
1888*a*	7	*Alaska*	6,400
1889*a*	6	*City of Paris*	10,669
1894*a*	5½	*Lucania*	12,950
1897*b*	6	*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*	14,349
1903*c*	5½	*Deutschland*	16,502
1909*a*	4*d* 10*h* 41*m*	*Mauretania*	30,696
1924*c*	5*d* 1*h* 49*m*	*Mauretania*	30,696
1929*c*	4*d* 18*h*. 17*m*	*Bremen*	49,864
1930*c*	4*d* 17*h*. 6*m*	*Europa*	49,746

a From Queenstown, *b* from Southampton, *c* from Cherbourg *e* to Cherbourg

LIGHTHOUSES.

In 1930–31 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £976,643, made up of £959,475 Light Dues collected £4,804 Rents of disused Lighthouses and Sundry Revenue, £7,333 Basses and Minicoy Light Dues, £5,032 Interest on Investments The total expenditure of the three General Lighthouse Authorities—*Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses and Commissioners of Irish Lights*—was £822,817, and for Lighthouses Abroad £34,943, the total Ordinary Expenditure being £857,760, leaving a balance of £118,883 to be carried to the Net Revenue Account.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1932, the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland had a total tonnage of 19,671,675 gross tons, of which 19,562,143 tons were steamers and motor ships, and 109,532 sailing vessels.

Census of Seamen (April 26, 1931).—Total number of seamen employed, 170,257, as under:

Sea trading Vessels.	British	Foreign	Lascars.
Steam .	95,454	9,984	45,615
Motor .	13,804	1,067	4,013
Sailing .	317	3	
Total..	109,575	11,054	49,628

The British Fishing Fleet.—On Dec. 31, 1930, the fishing boats belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands numbered 14,048 (283,387 net tons) of which 5,654 were sailing vessels (22,925 net tons) and 8,394 steam and motor vessels (260,462 net tons).

The estimated number of men and boys employed in sea fishing in 1930 was 59,361, of whom 52,958 were regular fishermen and 6,403 persons occasionally employed in sea fishing.

Wrecks (World).—The total losses of the World's Mercantile Marine in 1930 are stated to be 392 vessels with a gross tonnage of 425,413 as against 499 vessels (604,703 gross tons) in 1929; these losses (1930) include 246 steamers (339,405 gross tons), 14 motor vessels (38,199 gross tons), 37 auxiliary vessels (7,886 gross tons) and 95 sailing vessels (39,923 gross tons).

(*British*).—In 1930-31 sailing vessels (1,892 gross tons) and 102 steam and motor vessels (104,451 gross tons), a total of 133 vessels (106,343 gross tons), were totally lost at sea. In 1930 lives were lost through wrecks at sea—from sailing vessels, crew 4, passenger 1; from steam and motor vessels, crew 53, passengers 5—a total of 63. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared in the Foreign Trade (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Year	Entered	Cleared.	Total.
1913	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1929	96,605,000	97,199,000	193,804,000
1930	97,543,000	97,593,000	195,136,000
1931	89,220,000	89,958,000	179,178,000

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year	British.	Foreign.
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1929	58,849,000	37,756,000
1930	57,449,000	40,094,000
1931	52,018,000	37,202,000

Ocean Tonnage at British Ports (1930).

Port.	Arrived.	Departed.
England—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	197,498	153,385
Blyth	942,925	1,168,152
Bristol (1931)	2,520,000	2,073,000
Cowes	3,026,473	3,033,179
Dartmouth	746,362	821,751
Dover	2,292,425	2,283,868
Falmouth	1,206,625	1,249,262
Fleetwood	36,054	26,890
Folkestone	995,763	984,680
Goole	804,333	918,383
Grimsby (1931)	1,772,000	2,087,000
Hartlepool	894,818	983,095
Harwich	2,702,328	2,689,634
Hull (1931)	4,830,000	4,205,000
Liverpool (1931)	13,074,000	11,902,000
London (1931)	21,624,000	19,440,000
Manchester (1931)	3,132,000	2,704,000
Middlesbrough (1931)	1,717,000	1,955,000
Newcastle, &c.	7,072,837	8,324,027
Newhaven	716,657	711,587
Plymouth (1931)	6,705,000	6,679,000
Portsmouth	118,813	124,252
Southampton (1931)	10,454,000	10,389,000
Sunderland	1,277,038	1,507,960
Weymouth	862,470	863,248
Wales & Monmouth—		
Beaumaris	1,494,633	1,413,452
Cardiff (1931)	4,514,000	6,374,000
Cardigan	604,319	600,309
Newport (1931)	1,499,000	2,033,000
Port Talbot	955,938	1,058,400
Swansea (1931)	2,341,000	2,873,000
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	386,470	236,123
Ardrossan	217,073	179,321
Burntisland	173,941	343,077
Dundee	576,986	522,494
Glasgow (1931)	4,003,000	4,270,000
Grangemouth	1,129,970	763,739
Greenock (1931)	2,194,000	2,138,000
Leith	1,359,127	1,325,207
Methil	472,995	845,235
Northern Ireland—		
Belfast (1931)	3,167,000	2,933,000
Londonderry	698,607	660,688

Ocean Tonnage by Flags, 1931.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	52,018,000	52,314,000
Belgium	1,557,000	1,551,000
Denmark	2,592,000	2,607,000
France	4,967,000	4,956,000
Germany	7,045,000	7,072,000
Italy	1,087,000	1,175,000
Netherlands	5,608,000	5,602,000
Norway	3,602,000	3,683,000
Spain	1,404,000	1,392,000
Sweden	2,363,000	2,392,000
U.S.A.	2,602,000	2,648,000
Other Flags	4,375,000	4,566,000
Total	89,220,000	89,958,000

Coastwise Tonnage.

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1913	65,273,838	65,111,086
1929	55,185,000	54,930,000
1930	54,979,000	54,520,000
1931	53,049,000	53,043,000

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Ocean Trade £
Alexandria ...	4,866,000	4,851,000	56,840,000
Amsterdam...	4,239,000	3,558,000	
Antwerp	23,604,000	24,152,000	
Bombay.....	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Bristol	2,388,000	1,913,000	35,311,000
Buenos Aires	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
Cardiff	5,889,000	7,505,000	23,848,000
Colombo	8,943,786	8,885,964	...
Durban	6,788,435	6,827,742	
Genoa	9,167,000	9,011,057	101,707,000
Glasgow	4,221,000	4,796,000	70,388,000
Hamburg.....	19,652,000	19,783,000	
Hong Kong...	14,910,026	14,922,232	167,613,388
Hull	4,986,000	4,338,000	88,969,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
Liverpool ...	13,944,000	12,773,000	351,246,000
London.....	21,417,036	11,723,156	603,743,000
Manchester...	3,464,000	3,055,000	76,289,000
Marseilles.....	11,575,000	11,299,000	
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Newcastle ...	6,543,000	7,919,000	41,749,000
New Orleans	5,189,000	4,535,000	102,560,000
New York ...	20,558,000	21,327,000	754,798,000
Rangoon	4,489,776	4,478,137	51,000,000
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Rotterdam ...	17,783,000	14,689,000	...
San Francisco	1,811,000	2,365,000	68,870,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	122,000,000
Singapore.....	17,321,541	15,291,312	73,930,384
Southampton	18,606,000	10,583,000	76,222,000
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	...	78,910,000
Wellington, N.Z.	3,839,810	...	28,792,832
Yokohama ...	3,456,000	3,359,000	156,000,000

THE UNION JACK.

Days for hoisting the Union Jack on Government Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

March 18.—Birthday of Princess Louise.
March 31.— Do. Prince Henry.
April 14.— Do. Princess Beatrice.
April 25.— Do. Princess Royal.
May 1.— Do. Duke of Connaught.
May 6.—Accession of H.M. the King.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's Birthday.
June 3.§—The King's Birthday.
June 22.—Coronation Day.
June 23.—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
July 6.—Their Majesties' Wedding Day.
Nov. 11.—Armistice Day.
Nov. 26.—Birthday of Queen of Norway.
Dec. 14.— Do. Duke of York.
Dec. 20.— Do. Prince George.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the King or Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Their Majesties are passing in procession.

§ And on such day appointed for the official celebration.

TRAMWAYS.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on Dec. 31, 1930, was 2,323. The total receipts in 1930–31 were £25,281,531, the working expenses £20,467,129, and the net receipts £4,814,402, the total paid up capital being £99,276,410. 4,394,530,590 passengers were carried.

Under the *London Passenger Transport Bill* promoted in 1931 by the Minister of Transport (Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison) it was proposed to transfer the tramway systems in the London metropolitan area to a *London Passenger Transport Board* which would have been given control of all passenger transport undertakings and interests in the London Traffic Area. The Bill was held over at the Dissolution of Parliament.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephone service became exclusively owned and operated by the Government (with one or two minor exceptions) on the transfer of the National Telephone Company's undertaking to the Post Office on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and most Foreign Countries except the Continent of Europe are maintained and operated by private companies. The submarine telephone cables from the British Isles to the Continent are either owned entirely by the State or jointly with the Foreign Administration in whose territory the other end of the cable terminates.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Admiralty	Whitehall	9000
Agriculture & Fisheries	,,	3400
Air Ministry	,,	7172
Cabinet Offices	,,	1511
Colonial Office	,,	9191
Education, Board of	,,	4300
Empire Marketing Board	,,	4801
Foreign Office	,,	8440
Health, Ministry of	,,	4300
Home Office	,,	8190
House of Commons	,,	6240
India Office	,,	8140
Labour, Ministry of	,,	6200
Metropolitan Police	,,	1212
Overseas Settlement	,,	9060
Overseas Trade	,,	9040
Paymaster-General	,,	6442
Scientific and Industrial Research Department	,,	
Scottish Office	,,	
Stationery Office	,,	4343
Trade, Board of	,,	5140
Transport, Ministry of	,,	8400
Treasury	,,	1234
Treasury Solicitor	,,	1124
War Department (Horse Guards)	,,	4466
War Office	,,	
Works, Office of	,,	9444

For full conditions exceptions &c, *see* Post Office Guide, pp 880 published Jan and July price 1*s*

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES

Within Gt Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is and Isle of Man

Letters

Not exceeding 2 oz	1½*d*
For every additional 2 oz or less	½ *d*

Limit 2 ft × 1 ft × 1 ft or if in the form of a roll 30 in length × 4 in Weight unlimited

Postcards 1*d* *reply postcards*, 2*d* (p 668)

Printed Papers

For every 2 oz or fraction thereof	1 *d*

Limits 2 lb in weight in size as *Letters*

Printed papers posted late in the day are not forwarded the same night unless stamped 1*d* or more

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy)

Not exceeding 6 oz	1*d*
For every additional 6 oz or less	½*d*

Packets not over 2 in long for ½*d* is Printed Paper

Limits 2 lb in weight in size as *Letters*

Parcels

Not exceeding 2 lb	6*d*
" " 5 lb	9 *d*
" " 8 lb	1*s* 0*d*
" " 11 lb (limit of weight)	1 3*d*

Limit of size length 3 ft 6 in length and girth combined 6 ft

GENERAL REGULATIONS

UNPAID PACKETS except business reply cards or envelopes, or re directed parcels are charged *double postage* on delivery, UNDERPAID PACKETS *double the deficiency*

REDIRECTION —(1) By agent of addressee *Letters post cards printed papers and news papers* may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) and must not have been opened or tampered with *Parcels* may be re directed free of charge within the same time limits if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being for this purpose one Town Delivery Area) otherwise they are charged at the ordinary pre paid rate *Registered packets* which must be taken to a Post Office are re *registered* free only up to day after delivery (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence unless house be left empty nor from clubs hotels &c) Requests for re direction of *letters* &c, must be on printed forms obtainable from the postmaster or postman and signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed Re direction is free for 12 months thereafter costs 1*s* for each surname for second 1*s* third, and 5*s* each subsequent year Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the forwarding of *telegrams* by post (free) or by telegraph

REGISTRATION – All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked Registered in bottom left hand corner and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office and a receipt taken* Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive Fee 3*d* exclusive of postage Advice of delivery, a further 3*d* The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets, at Head Offices if open, this may be done later for 6*d* late fee Unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or found open (or undeliverable) and containing stamps uncrossed bearer cheques uncrossed postal orders without payee's name &c 10*s* or more in value or any marked registered and found in a letter box undergo compulsory registration (3*d*) carrying no compensation

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate — The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are —Fee 3*d* compensation up to £5 4*d* £20 and 1*d* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s* 11*d* for £400 *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss only of certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting) (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No (1) Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin notes orders, cheques stamps* &c) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered *Letter* Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (*see* next page) the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5 Compensation for *jewellery watches* &c is only given on *registered* packets for *eggs fish game and rabbits meat fruit and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs soft fruit liquids and semi liquids or exceptionally fragile articles in any case (2) fragile articles by registered *letter* post unless conspicuously marked *Fragile with care*

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels free other unregistered postal packets ½*d*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE BY SPECIAL MESSENGER —There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays —(1) All the way from most offices which deliver telegrams Inclusive charge *which must be prepaid* in stamps, 6*d* per mile or part of a mile with 1*d* on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten the maximum also a special charge of 3*d* on each packet over 1 lb in weight Packets must be handed over the counter with Express clearly marked in left hand top corner Live animals liquids and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis* (2) After transmission by post at sender's request (*a*) from the ordinary delivery office if open for telegraph business (maximum charge in London 6*d*) or *if so marked* (*b*) "Express Delivery from Head Office in large provincial towns and (*c*) in London " from Head District Office or from G P O Packets must be marked Express and letters bear a broad vertical line back and front Charges as for (1) (without weight fee) in addition to postage (3) Before ordinary deliveries at addressee's request (6*d* per mile for one packet and 1*d* for every ten or less additional packets) (4) *see* p 675 (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (3*d* for 30 words besides express and telephone charges) — Waiting fees 10 minutes free each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d* —For Sundays and Holidays, *see* pp 674 5, and next paragraph

RAILWAY LETTERS —An unregistered letter up to 2 oz taken to a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways while station is open week days or Sundays is sent off by next train or steamer to a station or port on any of these railways Fee within Gt Britain or thence to Jersey Guernsey Douglas (I M) or chief Irish ports 3*d* to other Irish places 4*d* Unless marked to be

called for it is posted in the nearest letter box at station of address but *(except on Sundays and in I F S)* can be delivered Express (from usual office or first Express office it reaches) under Service 20 or (by writing for messenger to meet it at station) under Service 2

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 1½d or more* undelivered are returned to sender without charge if his address is found either outside or inside Packets without sender's address or any enclosure of importance are destroyed except parcels which if not applied for are generally disposed of after 3 months or if perishable are dealt with as requisite *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d* are redelivered to sender only on payment of a second postage and if name address and request for return appear on outside those without such request are disposed of *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due printed papers only if return is requested Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage For *parcels see* p 669

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only)—Any postal packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub Offices It should have the words Poste Restante or to be called for in the address If addressed to initials fictitious names or Christian name only it is treated as undelivered Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for Letters parcels &c from abroad or letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 2 months, others 2 weeks after which they are treated as undelivered *(see* above) unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval or some specified *shorter* period

Letter Post (see p 666).

Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, certain kinds of advertisement, eggs, fish game, meat, fruit, vegetables and (to I F S, I of Man, Channel Is) dutiable articles

Post Cards

Postage (*see* p 666) The left hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad] Plain cards (minimum size 4 × 2¾ in), not thinner than official cards may also be used both inland and abroad (maximum size 5⅞ × 4⅛)

Business Reply Cards and Envelopes

Of special design for licensed senders only These pay a deposit and also full normal postage plus ½*d* on each packet returned by them clients the latter pay no postage

Printed Papers Post (see p 666)

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character with or without written dedications and any other *written or pencilled* matter not being *in the nature of a letter* or engravings maps &c together with their binding (provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile) and with anything necessary for safe transmission Commercial printed forms, legal documents printers copy and proofs examination papers answers and corrections the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document Christmas and picture cards with date names and addresses of sender and addressee and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words in initials are also admitted (For full conditions see the official Guide) Printed papers being subject to examination in the post the cover if any must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination *i e* without breaking tearing, ungumming or cutting

Sample Post (re introduced)

Restricted to bona fide Trade Samples without sale able value Up to 4 oz 1*d*, 8 oz 1½*d*, 8 oz (maximum) 2*d* Size limits 12×6×4 ins

Newspaper Post (see p 666)

For newspapers "registered at the G P O"

The cover if any must be open at both ends and easily removable and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected No writing or additional printing is permitted other than the words "with compliments" name and address of sender request for return if undelivered and a reference to a page News papers not registered at G P O or supplements apart from their ordinary publications may be charged at printed paper letter or (with 1*d* fine) parcel rate

Parcel Post

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p 666) The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman and the postage must be prepaid by stamps affixed by the sender (if underpaid deficiency plus 1*d* fine is collected from addressee) Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel

A rural postman must accept any inland packets he can conveniently carry but if not on cycle not more without extra than 11 lb from one person

Parcels to or from Irish Free State Channel Is or I of Man are liable to Customs duty except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting and addressee must pay fees as for Parcels from Abroad p 669 if any duty be payable Addressees in I F S pay 6*d* anyhow in duty liable parcels 3*s* or more unless sender arranges free 6*d* to pay duty

Cash on Delivery Service (not to or from I F S)

A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can under certain conditions be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office or a parcel consigned by railway Fees (extra to usual postal charges) For Trade Charge up to 10*s* 6*d* up to £1 6/ £2 8*d* £5 10*d*, and for each further £5 or less 2/ by rail 3*d* in addition

Literature for the Blind

Papers periodicals and books if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting marked outside Blind Literature with name and address of sender 2 lb ½*d* 5 lb 1*d* 6½ lb (maximum) 1½*d* Maximum size 2×1×1 ft or if a roll 30×4 in

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold of the respective values of ½*d* 1*d*, 1½*d*., 2*d* 2½*d* 3*d*, 4*d*, 5*d*, 6*d*, 9*d*, 10*d*, 1*s*, 2*s* 6*d*, 5*s*, and 10*s* Books of 6 1*d* and 6 1½*d* stamps, together with (*a*) 10 1½*d* stamps, 2*s*, (*b*) 18 1½*d* stamps, 3*s* or (*c*) 34 1½*d* stamps, 5*s*, Rolls of 480 or 960 ½*d*, 1*d* 1½*d* and 2*d* stamps are also sold joined lengthwise or sideways Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a m and 7 p m, and at any office open for telegraph business Rural postmen carry ½*d*., 1*d* and 1½*d* stamps and registered letter envelopes

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½*d* embossed stamp (for registration and postage) are of four sizes. F 5¼ in × 3¼ in, 5*d* each G 6⅛ in × 3¾ in, H 8 in × 5 in, or H2 9 in × 4 in, 5½*d*. each, K, 11½ in × 6 in, 6½*d* each

LETTER CARDS with 1½*d* stamp one, 2*d*; 3¼*d*, 5, 9*d*

POST CARDS, *Inland* with impressed 1*d* stamp: Single thin—one, 1¼*d*, 2, 2½*d*, 5, 5½*d*.; 11, 1*s* stout—one, 1½*d*, 5, 6*d* 10, 1*s*, reply—one, 2½*d*, 4, 8¾*d*, 11, 2*s*, *Foreign* (1½*d*. stamp) Single—one 1¾*d*, 2, 3½*d*, 5, 8*d*, 11, 1*s* 4*d* reply—one, 3½*d* 5, 1*s* 4*d* 10, 2*s* 8*d*.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (*a*) with 1½*d*. stamp; A (4¾ × 3⅛ in)—1, 1¾*d*, 3, 5*d*, 5, 8¾*d*; 11, 1*s* 6*d*; "Commercial" (5⅛ in × 3⅛ in.)—1, 1¾*d*, 2, 3½*d*; 5, 8*d*, (*b*) with ½*d* stamp, ungummed "N" (6×3½ in) 1, ¾*d*, 2, 1¾*d*.; 5, 8*d*.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with ½*d* stamp 1, ¼*d* 2, 1½*d* 3, 1¾*d* 7, 4*d* with 1*d* stamp 1, 1½*d* 2, 2½*d* 5, 5½*d* 8, 8¾*d* 11, 1*s*

Embossed or impressed postage stamps of the present reign cut out of envelopes postcards letter cards newspaper wrappers or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect mutilated or defaced in any way

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

London is divided for postal (not telegraphic) delivery purposes into 10 Districts and these into 128 numbered Sub districts To avoid delay in delivery correct initials and number should appear in addresses The Head District of each District is (Sub) district) 1 (but of Paddington District is W 2) and address of its Head Office (District Office) appears on p 328

East Central (E C)	1 4	South Eastern (S E)	1–27
West Central (W C)	1 2	South Western (S W)	1 10
Eastern (E)	1 18	Western	W 1
Northern (N)	1 22	Paddington	W 2 W 14
North Western (N W)	1–11	Battersea	S W 11 20

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS (latest times for posting without late fee on WEEK DAYS at G P O —*LETTERS*

European (daily exc 3) (1 Europe generally 7 30 a m (2) France Italy Switzerland Spain Malta Morocco Balkans (exc Roumania) 9 0 a m (3) Norway (W) 11 30 a m Tu Wed Sat (4) Belgium Germany Russia Poland (exc Galicia) 12 noon (5) Italy Switzerland and (6) France Belgium 1 30 p m (7) Denmark (Jutland Funen) 4 30 p m (8) Europe generally 6 0 p m (9) Same countries as 5 and 6 Yugoslavia 8 0 p m *Extra European* (10 Syria Iraq Persia Wed Fri 9 0 a m (11) Africa (S S W S F) Madeira Fri 11 30 a m (12) Egypt Sudan Palestine *viâ* Italy Fri 1 30 p m (13) Pt Said Sudan Palestine Cyprus Iraq E Africa India Far East (exc Japan) Australia and New Zealand *viâ* Suez, Th 6.0 p m (14) Cyprus Palestine *viâ* Brindisi Mon 6 0 p m (15) Egypt Sudan Palestine (French Packet) alternate Sat 6 0 p m (16) E Africa Mauritius and (17) Fr W Indies (French Packet irregular 8 0 p m (18 Dutch E Indies (Dutch Packet) weekly 6 0 p m (19) Brazil Argentine etc *viâ* Europe frequently 6 0 p m (20) ditto direct frequently 8 0 p m (21) Africa (W Coast) 2 0 a m (22) Canada, Newfoundland U S A and thence to Central and Northern S America West Indies etc and Japan 2 0 a m usually Wed and Sat *REGISTERED LETTERS* must be posted half an hour earlier but for (21) and (22) 8 45 p m the previous evening *PRINTED PAPERS* earlier still those stamped ½*d* only before 4 30 p m *PARCELS* (*see also* pp 669 72) (1) Europe (except mails under (3) (4) below) 4 30 (Sat 2 30) p m (2) 9 a m to Baltic States Poland Russia and (Fri) Sweden (3) 2 30 p m daily exc Sun to Holland Denmark Sweden (*viâ* Denmark) (4) 4 30 p m Bulgaria Greece and Turkey (all sea) Portugal Sweden (all sea Th Finland (Tu) Norway (Mon Th Fri Ju (ex Oslo) (5) Tu 2 30 p m alternate Fri 2 30 p m and Sat 9 0 a m to Egypt Sudan Palestine Syria Iraq Persia (6) Alt Th 2 30 p m and Wed 9 0 p m to Str Settlements Hong Kong (7) 2 30 p m Th to S Africa Madeira Tu to India Ceylon (8) 2 30 p m to N America China Japan New Zealand (direct) (9) 2 30 p m to Port E Africa Nyasaland Rhodesia (10) 9 0 p m Wed to Egypt and India (all sea) Kenya etc (11) 9 0 p m alt Wed to China Japan alt Wed & Th to Australia New Zealand (12) 9 0 p m to W Africa W Indies, (13) 9 0 p m to Brazil Argentine etc

INLAND NIGHT MAILS—Latest letter posting times (without late fee) respectively for (1) England & Wales (2) Scotland & Channel Is (3) Ireland at (*a*) G P O and District Offices (*b*) Charing Cross and chief City offices (*c*) elsewhere in Head Districts (*d*) sub districts generally —(1) (*a*) 8 0 p m (*b* 7 30 (*c*) 7 7 30 (*d*) 6 6 30 (2) (1) and (*b*) 6 0 (*c*) 5 30 (*d*) 4 4 30 (3) (*a*) and (*b*) 7 0 (*c*) 6 30 (*d*) 4 4 30 *Registered Letters* ½ hour [but (*d*) for all parts ½ hour] earlier than above times and (1) (*c*) 6 15 7 *Newspapers* (to the same areas)—At most District Offices (1) 7 0 (2) 5 0 (3) 6 0 at P C and W C offices (1) 7 0 [G P O & New Oxford St 7 30] (2) 5 30 (3) 6 30 elsewhere (1) 6–6 30 (2) 4–4 30 (3) 4 5 30

LATE FEES (Weekdays) —Correspondence *not parcels* bearing extra stamps posted in special boxes at chief offices or the appropriate railway termini after the ordinary hour of collection but up to the times given below is included in the mails —*FOREIGN MAILS AT G P O* UNREGISTERED —Letter Mail (4) above Fee 1*d* up to 12 30 p m Mail (8) 1*d* 7 0 p m (9) 1*d* 9 0 p m (21) 2*d* noon (23) 2*d* 7 0 p m, 4*d* 8 0 p m (24 26 29) 2*d* 7 0 p m, (30) 2*d* 9 0 p m REGISTERED (4 2*d* noon (8 2*d* 6 30 4*d* 7 0 p m, (9 2*d* 8 30 p m (21) 4*d* 11 30 a m (23 24 26–29) 4*d* 6 30 8*d* 7 0 p m (30) 4*d* 8 30 p m *AT RAILWAY TERMINI* Unregistered —Mails to France Italy Switzerland W Europe Algeria Tunis and Malta at *Holborn Viaduct* 2*d* 8 10 p m * (if registered but not insured 1*s* 6*d*) or at *Victoria* (Brighton Sec) 2*d* 8 15 p m * *Liverpool Street* daily mail (7) 2*d* 7 15 p m Belgium 2*d* 8 15 p m Europe (east of Belgium Switzerland and Italy) 2*d* 8 15 p m Holland Czechoslovakia Hungary Poland Roumania and Baltic Europe except Russia 2*d* 9 15 a m (9 45 during Summer Time *Waterloo* 6*d* mail (21 1 15 p m, mail (22 *viâ* Southampton 10 min before final boat train leaves (Cunard White Star & P R ships only) *INLAND MAILS* (late fee ½*d* unless otherwise mentioned) *At POST OFFICES* (areas and offices mentioned above) LETTERS (2) (*a*) 7 30 (*b*) 7 0 (*c*) 6 30 (3) (*a*) 7 30 REGISTERED LETTERS (2) and (3) (*a*) and (*b*) 6 55 (G P O 7 0) p m 3*d* at G P O only 7 30 6*d* NEWSPAPERS, (G P O only (2 and (3)) 6 45 ¼*d*, and 7 15 ¼*d* *At RAILWAY TERMINI* (box in platform or sorting carriage) *London Bridge* 11 50* (2 9 3 p m (Kent Sussex *Liverpool St* 5 0 a m * (East Anglia) 10 25* p m (East Anglia Cambs) *Kings +* 4 45 a m * (England East Coast route) 8 25 p m (E Lothian and Berwickshire) 10 25 p m * (England E Coast route part of Scotland) *Euston* 8 30 a m * (N Wales Ireland) 7 8 30 p m (Scotland exc E Lothian and Berwicks) 7 8 45 p m (Ireland) 11 0 p m * (England Mid & N W Wales Mid & N part of Scotland) *Paddington* 5 30 a m * and 10 10 p m (West of England S Wales) *Waterloo* 5 40 a m * and 10 30 (2 9 34) p m (Dorset Hants I of Wight) REGISTERED letters can be received in the Sorting Carriages up to the same times (1*s* 6*d* late fee) those for the week day trains marked † also at Euston Station P O between 6 0 (Scotland Ireland 5 0) and 7 p m (fee 3*d*) or 7 to 7 30 p m (fee 6*d*)

SUNDAY MAILS AND LATE FEES &c *see* p 674.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN POST

N B —For times of despatch *see* above

Letters

The letter rate *from* Great Britain to British Dominions and Mandates generally (except Iraq and Transjordan), to countries outside the Postal Union† (exc Government of Latakia), to Egypt, Iangier, French India, and Dubai, to the United States and Territories (incl Hawaii but not Panama zone or island Dependencies) as well as to H M Forces in China and H M Ships outside Home Waters (address c/o G P O, London, E C 1), is 1½*d* the first ounce and 1*d* for each succeeding ounce or fraction The charge to *all other destinations* is 2½*d* the first ounce and 1½*d* per ounce afterwards Limits of size to *Foreign* Countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, 1½ × 1½ × 1½ ft, elsewhere, 2 × 1 × 1½ ft but if in form of a roll limits in all cases 3 0 in × 4 in diameter Max weight 4 lb

Post Cards

Postage 1½*d* single, 3*d* reply (*See also* p 666)

Reply Post Cards must have the heading Carte Postale avec réponse payée on first half and on the second half (valid only to country of origin) Carte Postale—réponse

Reply Coupons

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters the larger offices sell coupons exchangeable abroad for stamps representing a minimum foreign or imperial letter postage Price valid within the Postal Union 4*d* valid within British Empire only 2½*d*

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d* per 2 oz For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects

* Except Saturday night Sunday morning

† Muscat, Pitcairn I Government of Latakia (Syria) are not in the Postal Union

‡ Hour for late fee posting Sun nt —Mon mrn (p 674)

considered as a Printed Paper, rates abroad are ½*d* for each 2 lb up to 8 lb, 11 lb (max), 2½*d*

(*b*) MAGAZINE POST (for magazines, newspapers and trade journals duly registered for such post or for Newspaper Post within the United Kingdom) These packets, which cannot be registered, must be sent to CANADA *by direct packet*, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, be packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, and otherwise comply with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post (*see* p 667) Rate 2 6 oz, 1*d*, 1½ lb, 1½*d*, and ½*d* per ½ lb up to 5 lb, 5*d*

(*c*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS Legal and mercantile documents, MSS, invoices, &c, partly written, ½*d* per 2 oz, minimum charge of 2½*d*

(*d*) SAMPLES, Patterns (*bona fide*), and Scientific Specimens one key fresh cut flowers, &c ½*d* per 2 oz, minimum charge, 1*d*

(*e*) SMALL PACKETS, for small articles of merchandise to many countries 1½*d* per 2 oz, minimum 6*d*

Except that a single printed volume may weigh up to 6½ lb the limits are (i) to the British Empire, Tangier, and Foreign countries not in the Postal Union (see note † p 668) Size, (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) 24 × 18 × 18 in, (*d*) 24 × 12 × 12 in, weight, 5 lb (ii) Egypt (*a*) and (*c*) 18×18×18 in, weight, 4 lb, (*d*) 24×12×12 in, weight, 5 lb (iii) Elsewhere Size (*a*) and (*c*) 18×18×18 in, (*d*) 18×8×4 in weight (*a*) and (*c*) 4 lb, (*d*) 1 lb (iv) (*e*) to all places, 18×8×4 in, 2 lb If in the form of a roll the limits of size for (*d*) are 18 × 6 in diameter in case (iii, for (*a*) and (*c*) 30 × 4 in, (*e*) 18 × 6 in everywhere Wholly unpaid packets are *stopped* Regulations as to packing, writing, &c, are much similar to those for inland packets Small Packets must be easily examinable

Parcels from abroad

These are subject to British Customs examination, and duties (with 6*d* fee, or 1*s* if they exceed 10*s*) must often be paid before delivery

Parcels sent abroad

Enquiries should always be made at a P O, or the P O Guide consulted, before packing Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c, *must* be) *insured* for many countries, but not registered They are subject to *Customs*, and contents and value must be declared on special forms, undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines. (Rebate of Customs is given to British goods in parts of the Empire) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U S A) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one fifth to one half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee *Packing must be substantial*, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon Certain articles are *prohibited*, among them letters nearly everywhere

Delivery in many countries is only to certain towns post offices stations or customs houses whence addressee who is notified of the arrival must arrange conveyance A delivery fee is sometimes collected from addressee (25 cents in U S A) In Belgium France and Spain parcels are mostly delivered by the railway companies From most countries abroad an *undeliverable parcel is returned without notice at sender's expense unless when posting* he instructed *either* its abandonment or its delivery to some other address or person in the country Warehousing fees and (rarely) the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable the return postage always

Limits —22 lb, parcels over 11 lb are only accepted at and for important post offices for certain countries (*e f* in table below) cannot be delivered Express and generally may not contain coin jewellery &c Maximum length generally 3½ ft length and girth combined 6 ft but to *Portuguese Timor* length 2 ft length and girth 4 ft, also to *China* (other than about 1100 chief P O's) but a parcel 8 in across may be 39 in long (except to Sinkiang Province where limits are 1 × 1 × 1 ft

Imperial and Foreign Parcel Rates

(With Route Minimum Limitation and Frequency of Mails)

Parcels for H M Ships addressed in Foreign Waters c o G P O London —(i) in Atlantic Fleet (when this appears in address) may be prepaid at inland rate but are then liable to delay (ii) in other cases must be prepaid at following rates *b* 1/3 *c* 2 6 *d* 3 3 *e* 6

Abyssinia (Adis Ababa Dire Dawa Harrar only *v* France) *a* 3 *c* 5 3 *f* 5 9 *e* 8/6 *Aden* (28 d Wed), *l* 2 *c* 3 9 *d* 5 3 *f* 8 3 *Alaska* *b* 4/3 *c* 9 *d* 14 3 *e* 26 *Albania* (5 8 d daily) *a* 3 - *c* 4 *d* 4 6 7 *Algeria* (daily) *c* 1 9 2 9 *d* 3 3 *e* 5 *Ambas* *a* 2 9 4/6 *d* 5 6 *e* 9/9 (*v* France *a* 3 3 *c* 5/3 *d* 6 *e* 11/3, *Argentine* (20 d 6 *n*) *b* 3 *c* 4 3 *d* 5 6 *e* 9 3, *Ascension* (24 d x 7) *b* 1 9 *c* 3 *d* 4 3 *e* 6 6 *Australia* (32 4 d 3 to 5 *n*) *x* 1 4 *y* 6 *Austria* (daily) *a* 2 6 *c* 3 3 *d* 3 9 *e* 5 9 *Azores* (a 3 w *v* Portugal *o*) *b* 3/6 *c* 4 6 *d* 4 9 *Bahamas* (*v* N York 2 *n*) *b* 2 *c* 3 9 *d* 5 *e* 7/6 *Balearic Is* (daily) *a* 3 *c* 4 *d* 4 6 *e* 7 *Barbados* (24 28 d 34 *n*) *b* 1 6 *c* 3 *d* 4 3 *e* 6/9 *Belgian Congo* (*a*) (24 d *v* Antwerp 1 2 *n*) *a* 2 9 *c* 4 6 *d* 5 *e* 8 3 (*n*) *Katanga* Province only (*v* Cape overland Th) *b* 5 6 *c* 10/3 *d* 16 (*c*) *Katanga* and Eastern Prov only (*v* Aden Wed *b* 3 9 *c* 6 *d* 7 9 *e* 12/6 *v* Haut Uelé &c (*v* Sudan Well) *a* 3 3 7/9 *d* 8 6 *e* 16 3 *Belgium* (daily) *b* 1 9 *c* 2 6 *d* 3 0 *e* 4 6 *Bermuda* (2 w *v* New York 4 *n*) *b* 2 *c* 3 9, *d* 5 *e* 7 6 *Bismarck Archipelago* (a m *v* Brisbane *o*) *x* 2 *y* 1 1 *Bolivia* (*a*) (6 w *v* Peru *m*) *b* 3 9 *c* 5 6 *d* 7 *e* 10/6 (*n*) (*v* N York 3 4 w 4 *n*) *b* 4/6 *c* 6/ *d* 7 3, 10 9, *Brazil* (2 3 w irregular) *b* 3 3 *c* 4 3 *d* 5 3, *e* 8/3 *British Guiana* (3 w *m*) *b* 1 9 *c* 3 *d* 4 3 *e* 7/9, *British Honduras* (*v*) (direct 5 w *x n*) *b* 1 6 *c* 3 -, *l* 4 6 *e* 7 6 (n (3 5 w *v* Jamaica *o*) *b* 2 6 *c* 4/ *d* 5/6 *e* 8 3 (m (*v* N York 2 3 w 4 *n*) *b* 3/6 *c* 6/6 *d* 10/ 17 6 *British Somaliland* (*v* Aden *o*) *b* 1/9 *c* 3 6 *d* 4/9 *e* 7 6 *Brunei* (*v* Singapore) *b* 2 *c* 3 3 *d* 4 6 *e* 7/9, *Bulgaria* (*a*) (x m irregular) *a* 2/ *c* 3 - *d* 3 6 *e* 5 3 (*n*) (*v* Austria daily) *a* 3/3 *c* 4/9 *d* 5/3 *e* 9/3 *Cameroons* (27 d 2 *m*) (*a* British sphere *b* 2 6 *c* 3 6, *d* 5 *e* 7/6, (*n*) French sphere *b* 1 9 *c* 2 9 *d* 3 9 *e* 5/9, or (*v* France *o*) *a* 2/3 3/6 *d* 4/ *e* 6/9 *Canada* (9 10 d about 9 *n*) *b* 2 3 *c* 4 3 *d* 6 up to 15 lb 8/9 *Canary Is* (8 10 d 4 *n*) *a* 2 9 *c* 3 6 *d* 4 *e* 6 3, *Cape Verde Is* (*v* Portugal *o*) *b* 3 3/6 *d* 4 *Caroline Is* same as Japan *Cayman Is* same as Jamaica *Ceylon* (25 d, 4 *n*) *b* 2 *c* 3 9 *d* 5 3 *e* 7 9 *Chile* (1) (direct 38 d., 2 *n*) *b* 3 3 *c* 4 6 *d* 5 6 *e* 8/9 (11) (*v* N York 4 *n*, 4-6 w) *b* 4/ *c* 5/ *d* 6/- *e* 9 3 *China* (A) Chinese P O (1) except Yunnan (*a*) *v* Suez (6 w alt Well) *b* 2/9, *c* 3 9 *d* 4 9 *e* 8/3 (*b* (*v* S A (4 w 4 *n*) *b* 5 *c* 8 3 *d* 11 9, *e* 20/6, (*c*) (*v* Canada *o*) same as (*b*) (11) Yunnan only (*v* Hong Kong 4 *n*) *a* 3 *c* 4 9 *d* 5/6 *e* 10/, (B) H M Forces *b* 2 3 *c* 3 3 *d* 4 3 *e* 7 (*c*) Japanese Agencies and Kwantung (Leased) same as Japan (*b*) Macao, (*v* *Colombia* (*a*) Barranquilla Buenaventura Cartagena Salamilla, Rio Hacha Sta Marta Tumaco (1) (direct 3 4 w *o* *b* 2/9 *c* 4/6 *d* 5 9 *e* 8 9, (11) (*v* N York 2½ 3½ w) *b* 3 3 *c* 5/3 *d* 7/ *e* 10/9, (11) elsewhere (1) direct *b* 2/9 *c* 6/ *d* 8 6 *e* 14/3, (11) *v* N York *b* 3 3 *c* 6/9 *d* 9/9 *e* 16 3 *Corea* (Chosen same as Japan, *Corsica* (4 d) *a* 1 9 *c* 2 9 *d* 3 3 *e* 5 *Costa Rica* (direct 24 27 d 2 *n*) *b* 2 3 4 *d* 5 6 *e* 8/6, *Cuba* (direct 27 d 2 *n*) *b* 2/6 *c* 4 *d* 5, *Cyprus*, (1) (*v* Egypt *o*), *b* 2/6 *c* 3 9 *d* 5 *e* 8 3 (11) (*v* France Tu.) *a* 2/9 *c* 4/6 *d* 5/9 *e* 9/6 *Czechoslovakia* (1) Tu Sa *a* 1 6 *c* 2 6 *d* 3, *e* 4 9 (11) daily 3 more

Dahomey (1) (5 w *x n*) *b* 1 9 *c* 2 9 *d* 3 9 *e* 5/6 (11)) *v* France *o*) *a* 2/3 *c* 3 6 *d* 3/9 *e* 6/3 *Danzig* (1) Tu Sat *a* 2/ *c* 3/ *d* 3/6 *e* 5/9, (11) daily 3 more *Denmark* (daily) *a* 1 6 *c* 2 3 *d* 3 *e* 4/6 *Dominican Republic* (Holland, 2 *n*) *a* 3 *c* 4 6 *d* 5/ *e* 8 3 *Dutch East Indies* (*v* Str Sett) *a* 4 *c* 5 6 *d* 6 3 *e* 10 3 *Dutch Guiana* (*v* Brit G) *b* 2 3

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a = for the first 2 lb *b* = for the first 3 lb *c* = up to 7 lb, *d* = between 7 and 11 lb
e = between 11 and 22 lb } see *Limits* above
f = between 11 and 20 lb }
n follows approximate number of mails per month
o = as opportunity offers
p for parcels not over 4 ft } in length and girth
q for parcels between 4 and 6 ft } combined
v = *via*
x = for the first lb *y* = for each further lb up to 11 lb.
d = days, w = weeks m = months

c 3 9 d 5 3 e 8/6, *Dutch West Indies* (3 4 *m*) b 2/ c 3 6 d 4 9 e 7/ *Ecuador* (1) (*v* Panama 3*s* d *as* 2 *m*) b 2/ c 4 d 5 3, e 10/ , (11) (*v* N York 3 4 w 2 *m*) b 3/6 c 4 6 d 5 6 e 9/6 *Egypt* (12 d to Pt Said Wed) b 2 c 3 6 d 4 6 e 7/3 (*v* France Tu Fri or Sat 2d) a 2/6 c 4/ d 5/3 e 8/9 *Eritrea* (1 Italy *o*) a 2 6 c 5 3 d 5/9 e 9/6 *Estonia* (6 d 4 *m*) a 1 9 c 2 9 d 3 3 e 5/3 (*v* Belgium daily) a 2/6 c 4 d 4 6 e 7 6 *Falkland Is* (4 w *o*), b 1 9 c 3/3 d 4 6 e 8 (*v* Uruguay *o*) b 3 6 c 5 6 d 7/6 e 13/6 *Fanning and Washington Is* (*v* Hawaii *o*) b 3 c 5 6 d 8 9 e 15/3, *Faroe Is* (3 d *o*) a 1/6 c 2 3 d 3 e 4/6, *Fernando Po* see Spanish Guinea *Fiji Is* (A) (*v* Canada 35 d 1 *m*) b 3 6 c 6 3 d 9/3 e 16/3 (B) (direct 40 d ev 6 w) b 2 3 c 4/ d 5/9 e 10/6 (*c*) *f* (*v* N Zealand 8 w 2 *m*) b 3/ c 5/ d 7/3 e 13 3 *Finland* (6 d Tu) a 2 c 3 6 d 4 e 5/9 *France* (exc Corsica) (daily) a 1 6 e 2 6 d 2 9 e 4 3 *French Equatorial Africa* (4 5 w *v* France *o*) (A) Gab n with Kouilou Pte Noire a 2/6 c 4 d 4 6 e 7/6 (B) elsewhere in Middle Congo a 3 3 c 6 d 6 6 e 11 , *French Guiana* (4 w 1 *m*) a 2 6 c 3/9 d 4 3 e 7 –, *French Guinea* (2 6 d 1 *m*) b 1/9 c 2 9 d 3 9 e 5/6 *French Indo China* (*v* Singapore 4 *m*) a 2 c 5/ d 6 6 e 10/9, *French Settlements in Oceania* (3 m N Zealand 1 *m*) b 3 6 c 4/9 d 6 9 e 12 6 (*g*) b 5 3 c 6 3 d 3 9 e 15 3, *French Somali Coast* (*v* France *o*) a 2/3 c 3 6 d 4 e 6/3 *French W Indies* (3 w 2 *m*) (1) Martinique a 2 3 c 3/6 d 4 e 6 6 (2) Guadeloupe 3*d* more but e 7/ , *Gambia* (2 w 3 *m*) b 2 3, c 3 6, d 4 9 e 6/9 *Germany* (1 Ostend daily all 9 c 2 9 d 3 3 e 5 (direct Tu Sat /3 less) *Gibraltar* (6 d Wed) b 1 6 c 2/9 d 3/9 e 6 3 *Gilbert & Ellice Is* (3 m Sydney *o*) *x* 1/4 *y* /10 *Gold Coast* (17 19 d 2 3 *m*) b 2 6 c 3 6 d 4 9 e 7/ *Greece* (A) (1) direct (3 w al out 4 *m*) a 1 6 c 3 3 d 3 9 e 5 9 (11) *v* France (al out 6 a 2 6 c 4/6 d 5/ e 7/9, (B) Corfu only (*v* Italy *o*) a 3/ c 5 d 5/6 e 8 6 (*c*) Certain places in N Greece *v* Switzerland 1 3/ c 5/3 d 5/9 e 9/ *Greenland* (*v* Denmark *o*) same as Denmark *Grenada* (3 w 3 4 *m*) b 1 9 c 3 3 d 5 e 8/ *Guiana* 4 towns only (A) (5 w 3 *m*) b 2 6 e 3 6 d 4 9 e 6 9 (B) (*v* Jamaica 3 4 w 2 *m*) b 3 , c 4 3 d 5/6 e 7/6

Hawaii b 3/9 c 8/ d 12/6 e 22/6 *Haiti* (*v* New York 4 *m*) b 2 6 c 4 d 5 6 9/ *Holland* (daily) b 1 9 c 2 6 d 3/ e 4/6, *Honduras Rep* (3 4 w 2 *m*) a 2 , c 3 d 4 , e 7 *Hong Kong* (5 6 w 4 *m*) b 1 9 c 2 9 d 3 9 e 6 9 *Hungary* (daily) a 2 6 c 3 9 d 4 3 e 6 9 *Iceland* (direct 4 *m*) b 2 3 c 3 3 d 4 e 6 *India* 1 (direct 23d Wed) b 2 c 3 9 d 5 3 f 8 3 11 (1 France 17 d Tu) a 2/6 c 4/6 d 6 0 f 9/6, *Iraq* and Kuwait 1 (*v* Bombay) b 3 3 c 4/9 d 6 f 11/6 11 (*v* Palestine and Desert Motor Wed) *v* 4/6 c 7/ d 9/ e 17 111 (1 France & do, Tu Fri or Sat) a 4/9 c 7/6 d 9/9 e 18 6, *Italian Somaliland* (*v* Italy *o*) a 3 9 c 5 9 d 6 3 e 10/ *Italy* and Vatican City (daily) a 2 3 c 3 3 d 3 9 e 5/9 *Ivory Coast* (3 w 1 *m*) same as Dahomey *Jamaica* (16 d 4 *m*) b 1 6 c 3 d 4/ e 6 6 *Japan* (with Corea Formosa and Jap Saghalien) (1) 1 Suez (50 1 alternate Wed) b 2 c 2 9 d 3 9, (11) *v* U S A (5 w 4 *m*) or Canada (1 *m* *o*) b 2/9 c 3 3 d 3 3 *Kenya and Uganda* (*v* Aden Wed) b 2 9 c 4/6 d 6 3 e 10 3 *Latvia* (1) (direct 1 w 1 *m* a 1/9 c 2/9 d 3 3 e 5/3 (11) 1 Belgium (daily) a 2 3 c 3/9 d 4/ e 6 9, *Leeward & Br Virgin Is* W Indies (18 30 d) b 2/ c 3 9 d 5/ e 8 – *Liberia* (3 w 2 *m*) b 3/3 c 4/ d 4 9 e 9/ *Libya* (*v* Italy *o* a 3 c 4 3 d 4 9 e 7 6 *Lithuania* (2 w) same as Latvia *Luxemburg* (daily) a 1/6 c 2 3 d 2 9 e 4 *Macao* (1 Hong Kong) a 2 c 3 d 4 e 7/3 *Madagascar* Comoro &c (3-4 w *v* France 2 *m*) a 2 6 c 4/ d 4 6 e 7 3 *Madeira* (5 d Th) b 2/ c 3 3 d 4 *Malay States* Fed and Unfed (*v* Stn Sett) b 2/ c 3 3 d 4 6 e 7 9 *Malta* (12 d 4 *m*) b 1/3 c 2/9 d 3/3 e 6 *Marian Is* (A) Guam same as Samoa B) elsewhere same as Japan *Marshall Is* (A) Nauru same as New Hebrides B) elsewhere same as Japan *Mauritania* 1 France *o*) a 2 3 c 3 9 d 4 e 8/3, *Mauritius* and Rodrigues 1 (direct *o*) b 2 c 4 d 5 e 6/9 11 1 France 2 *m* a 2 9 c 4 6 d 5 3 e 8/ *Mexico* (1) direct (3½ w 1 2 *m*) b 2 3, c 3 6 d 5 e 7 9 (11 *v* U S A (12 d 9 *m*) b 3 6 c 6 3 d 9 6 e 15 6 *Morocco* (A) Tangier (7 d *v* Gibraltar) b 1 9 c 3 d 4 3 e 7/ (B French Zone Shereefian P O (1 France *o*) a 2 6 c 3 6 d 4 3 e 6 6 (*c*) Spanish P O (daily a 3/ c 4/ d 4/6 e 7/ (D) British P O agencies except Tangier 1 (7 12 d *v* Gibraltar, b 1 9 c 3 3 d 4 9 e 7 9 *New Caledonia* (*v* Australia 1 *m*), b 2 9 c 5 d 7 9 *Newfoundland* 12 d 9 *m* b 2 6 c 4 3 d 5 9 e 10/ *New Guinea Territory* (except Dutch) (3 m *v* Australia *o*) *x* 2/ *y* 1 1 *New Hebrides* (3 3 m *v* Sydney *o*) *x* 1 4 *y* /10 *New Zealand* (1) *v* Panama (6 w 2 *m*) (*p*), b 2 3 c 4/ d 5/6 e 9 (*q*) b 4/ c 5/9, d 7 6 e 11 9, (11) *v* Australia b 2/3 c 4/ d 6/3 e 9 3, *Nicaragua* (4½ w), b 2 6 c 4/ d 5 e 8/6 *Niger* (5 w 2 *m*) same as Dahomey, *Nigeria* (12 2od to Lagos 5 w to interior 3 *m*) b 2 6 c 3 6 d 5 e 7/6 *North Borneo* (*v* Singapore) b 1/9 c 3 d 4/6 e 7/9, *Norway* (3 5 d M Tu (exc Oslo) Th Fr) a 2/ c 3/6 d 4/ e 6/3, *Nyasaland Prot* (6 w *v* Beira 2 *m*) b 3/6 c 5/9 d 7/6 e 10/

Palestine (1) *v* Egypt b 2/3 c 3/6 d 4/6 e 8/ (11) *v* France *a* 2/9 *c* 4/ *d* 5/3 *e* 9/6 *Panama* (A) Republic (3 w 2 *m*) b 2 9 c 4/ d 5/ e 8/ (B) Canal Zone 1 (*v* U S A) b 2 9 c 5 6 d 8 6 e 14/9, 11 (direct 2 *m*) b 2/ c 3 9 d 5/6 e 8/9 *Papua* same as New Guinea Territory *Paraguay* (5 6 w *v* Argentine) b 2/9 c 4 6 d 5 6 e 9 6, *Persia* 1 1 (*v* Bombay 5 w) a 2 3 c 4/ d 5 3, 11 (*v* Desert Motor Wed), b 4/9 c 7/3 d 9/3 e 18/, 111 (1 Bombay Baghdad) a 3 6 c 5/ d 6/ f 11/9 1v (*v* France Desert Motor) a 5/ c 7/9 d 9 9 e 19 *Peru* (A) Loreto Dept (8 w *o*) a 3 9 c 5 d 6 e 10 (B) else where (4 w) (1) (*v* P S N 2 *m*) a 3/9 c 5/ d 6/3 e 9/9 (11) (*v* N Yk 4 *m*) a 3/9 c 5/ d 6/ e 9/6 *Philippine Is* (1) *v* Suez b 2/9 c 4/ d 5/3 e 9/3 (11) *v* U S A b 4/3 c 9/ d 14/3 e 26/ *Pitcairn I* (5 6 w abt ev 6 w) (*p*) b 1 6 c 2 9 d 3 9 (*q*) b 3 c 4 6 d 5 9 *Poland* 1 (*v* Danzig 5 d, 4 *m*) a 1/6 c 2 6 d 3 3 e 5 11 (*v* Belgium daily) a 2/ c 3/ d 3 9 e 5/9, *Porto Rico*, b 2 9, c 5/6 d 8/6, e 14/9 *Portugal* (6 d 4 *m*) b 2 c 3/ d 3/3 e (Lisbon only) 5/3 *Portuguese E Africa* (6 w to Beira 2 *m*) b 2 6 c 4 d 5 , *Portuguese India* (*v* Bombay) b 2 9 c 4 3 d 6 *Portuguese Timor* (*v* Dutch E I), a 1 3 6 c 5 3 d 6/ *Portuguese W Africa* (5 6 w *v* Portugal (A) Angola b 3 9 c 4 3 d 4 6 (B) Guinea b 3/ c 3 6 d 4 (C) S Thomé & Principe b 3 6 c 4 d 4 3 *Reunion* (4 w 1 France *o*) a 2 6 c 4 3 d 4 6 e 7 6 *Rhodes* (1 Italy *o* a 3 c 4/6 d 5/ e 8 , *Roumania* (daily) a 2 3 c 3 9 d 4/ e 6 9 *Russia* (A) *v* Estonia weekly (1) European a 3/6 c 4/ d 4/6 e 8/ (11) Asiatic a 5 3 c 5/9 d 6/3 e 11/6 (B) *v* Belgium daily (1) European a 4/6, c 5/9 d 6/3 e 11/6 (11) Asiatic a 6/6 c 7/9 d 8 3 e 15/6

St Helena (2x d 1 2 *m*) b 1/9 c 3/ d 4 3 e 6 6 *St Lucia* (3 3 w 3 4 *m*) b 1 9 c 3 3 d 5 e 7 9 *St Pierre & Miquelon* (3 4 w *v* Canada *o*) b 3 c 4 3 d 5 3 *St Vincent* W Indies (2 w 3 4 *m*) b 2 c 3 9 d 5/6 e 8 *El Salvador* (1 (4 w *v* Panama b 3 c 4 d 5 3 e 8 (11 (*v* Jamaica 2 *m*) b 3/3 c 4/9 d 6/3 e 9 , *Samoa* (A) British (3 m) same as N Zealand (1) but e 1/ more also (*v* U S A) b 4 c 7/ d 10/6 e 17 9 (B) Pago Pago (*v* U S A) b 3 9 c 8 d 10 6 e 23 6 *Sarawak* (*v* Singapore, b 2 c 3 3 d 4 6 e 7/3, *Sarre Territ* a 1/9 c 2/6 d 3/ e 4/9 *Senegal* Fr Soudan & Up Volta (4 d 2 3 *m*) b 1 9 c 2 9, d 3 9 e 5/6 *Seychelles* (1 India *o*) b 2 c 3 3 d 5 3 f 9 9 *Siam* (*v* Stn Sett a 3 3 c 4 3 d 5 3 e 9/, *Sierra Leone* (13 14 d 2 3 1) b 2 6 c 3 6 d 4 9 e 7/, *Solomon Is* as New Hebrides (Bougainville Buka as New Guinea Territ) *South Africa* (A) Union (with Basutoland, Swaziland and Brit Bechuanaland) (19 d to Cape Town 1h) *x* 9 *y* /9 (B) Bechuanaland Prot and S W Africa *v* (Cape) *x* 1/ *y* 1 (*c*) S Rhodesia (1) *v* Cape (23 d to Bulawayo *x* 1/4 *y* 1/4, (11) (6 w to Beira 2 *m*) b 3 6 c 5 6 d 7 D) N Rhodesia 1 (*v* Cape 24 d to Livingstone) *x* 1 8 *y* 1 8, 11 (*v* Beira Ft Jameson Lundazi Petauke only) b 4 c 6 6 d 9/6 111 (elsewhere 1 Dist) a 4 c 7/9 d 9/3 *S Georgia* same as Falkland Is *Spain* except Balearic Is (*v* France) a 2/9 c 3 9 d 4 3 e 6 6 *Spanish Guinea* (*v* Canaries *o*) a 3/ c 4 6 d 5/ e 8/6 *Spitsbergen* (Svalbard) (summer only), same as Norway *Straits Settlements* (5 w abt 4 *m*) b 2 c 3 3 d 4 6 e 7 9, *Sudan* (Anglo Egyptian) (1) *v* Egypt b 2 9 c 3 9 d 4 6, (11) *v* France a 3/3 c 4/3 d 5/3 *Sweden* 1) direct 4 d Th Fr b 2 c 3 d 4 3 e 6 (11) 1 Denmark a 2 3 c 3 6 d 4 6 e 6/6 *Switzerland* and Liechtenstein daily) a 2 c 3 d 3 3 e 5 3 *Syria* (1) 1 Egypt a 2 9 c 4 3 d 5 e 9 3 (11) *v* France a 3/3 c 5/ d 5 9 e 10/9

Tanganyika Territory (A) Lake Victoria Area only (*v* Kenya) b 3 9 c 6 3 d 8 6 e 13/6 (B) all places same as Kenya, *Togoland* (A) British same as Gold Coast (B) French (*v* France *o*) a 2 9 c 3/9 d 4 3 e 7 *Tonga* (3 m *v* N Zealand *o*) (A) (*p*) b 2 9 c 4 3 d 5/9 e 10/ , (*q*) b 4 6 c 6/ d 7 9 e 13/ (B) as Fiji A and B but /3 to 1/ more *Trans Jordan* (1) *v* Egypt b 2/9 c 4 – d 5 3, e 9/3 (11) *v* France a 3/ c 4/9 d 6/ e 10/9 *Trinidad & Tobago* (3 w 3 4 *m*) b 1 9 c 3 3 d 4 9 e 7/ , *Tunis* (*v* France 27 *m*) a 2 9 c 3/9 d 4/3 e 6/9, *Turkey in Europe* (1) (by sea direct 4 *m*) a 2/ c 3/ d 3 6 e 5/6, (11) (*v* Trieste) a 3/6 c 5/ d 5/6, e 9/ (111) (*v* Marseilles 3 *m*) a 2/6 c 4/, d 4/6 e 7/3 *Turkey in Asia* 1/3 (1) 6/9) more than for Turkey in Europe

* With French India Andamans and agencies in Tibet (Gyangtse, Phariong Yatung Chumbi) on Persian Gulf (Bahrein Muscat and in Baluchistan (Guadur Pasni)

† Casablanca Fez Marrakesh Mazagan Mogador Rabat, Safi in French Larache Tetuan in Spanish zone.

‡ Rates to Persian frontier offices only

Turks & Caicos Is same as Jamaica. *United States of America* (excluding Alaska Panama Zone, and Islands) (8d to N York 1s d to S Francisco about twice a week) *b* 2/3 *c* 4/6 *d* 6 9 11 6, *Uruguay* (20 d 6 *n*) *a* 3/ *c* 4/6 *d* 5 6 *e* 9 3 *Venezuela* (3 w 4 5 *n*) *b* 4 *c* 5 3 *d* 6/6 *Virgin Is* (U S) *b* 2/9 *c* 5/6 *d* 8/6 *e* 19/9 *Yugoslavia* (daily) *a* 2 6 *c* 3/6 *d* 4 *e* 6 3, *Zanzibar* (*v* Aden *b* 2 3 *c* 3 9 *d* 5 6 *e* 9/6

General Regulations Postage Abroad

DUTIABLE ARTICLES must be sent as Parcels, Insured Boxes, Small Packets, or, to some countries, as Letters (Green Label system)

REGISTRATION (except for parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters Fee, 3*d* Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid for entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (*see* note † p **668**), if claimed within a year

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates —5*d* for £12, and 2*d* for every additional £12 up to 5*s* 11*d* for £400 COMPENSATION up to 20*s* (32*s* if over 11 lb) may be given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, Egypt, with many larger foreign countries, except U S A, if certificate of posting is produced Packets containing no articles but valuable papers (banknotes, etc) or valuable documents (plans etc) can be insured as *letters*, other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes"

INSURED BOX POST —Jewellery and similar articles (not letters or valuable paper) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to some British dominions (*e g* India and New Zealand) Europe (except Norway Spain and Near East) Argentine Brazil China Egypt not Sudan) many French colonies and a few other countries Postage 2*d* per 2 oz (minimum 10*d*), maximum weight 2 lb size 12×8×4 in Customs declarations must be filled in

CASH ON DELIVERY (Parcels) —A reciprocal service exists between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire and certain Foreign Countries Fees for collection 4½*d* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1 with 2½*d* extra for each additional £1 or Trade Charge up to the maximum which is usually £40 (fee 8*s* 6*d*) but in some countries less (*e g* 1 000 francs) Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery besides Customs if any a further fee (4*d* in U K) not prepayable If Trade Charge cannot be collected the rules for undeliverable parcels apply

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE —Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels up to 11 lb) to or from certain countries or certain towns in the same 6*d* is paid by the sender the rest by addressee

MONEY ORDERS.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT 2*d* inland (and to I F S), 3*d* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries) Payment may be stopped (fee 4*d*), or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders

Inland (and I F S) Ordinary Money Orders

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d*, £10, 6*d*, £20, 8*d*, £30, 10*d*, £40 (maximum), 1*s* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued No poundage is charged for M O in payment of many Revenues (including Income Tax) if authorising document is produced

Inland Telegraph Money Orders

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams, and at some other offices

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2*d*, and cost of official telegram of Advice If the order is to be delivered at payee's address, porterage must be prepaid unless it be in I F S

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad

These which are payable in nearly all countries should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail Poundage, £1 6*d* £2, 1*s*, £3, 1*s* 6*d*, and thereafter 3*d* per £1 or part thereof Limits of amount £20, £30 or £40 Limit of validity, 6–12 months

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries (*e g*, to Australia, Canada, India and U S A and to certain towns only in others *e g*, New Zealand South Africa Egypt and Palestine Poundage as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad *plus* cost of official telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d* for Newfoundland and foreign countries (Cuba 4*s* 8*d*), 1*s* for British Empire, Egypt and Mandates (Canada 6*d* if telegram is full rate)

POSTAL ORDERS.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days They are also issued and paid in most British Possessions, Mandates and Postal Agencies (not Australia or Canada) They are *paid* (but not *issued*) in I F S They are issued, with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6*d* up to 20*s*, and for 21*s* Poundage 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d* 1*d*, 3*s* to 15*s*, 1½*d*, 15*s* 6*d* upward, 2*d* The name of payee must be inserted They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged Adhesive unperforated British Postage Stamps may be affixed to the face of an order in spaces provided (2 or 3), to increase its value by 1, 2, 3 4 or 5 pence

TELEGRAMS.

Inland

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or if prepaid and enclosed in envelope marked 'Telegram', posted (without stamp) or handed to a rural postman Rate, 12 words or less 1*s* (to from or in *Irish Free State* 1*s* 6*d*), each further word 1*d* The address is charged for Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, sent on *Sundays* and (exc Scotland) *Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged 6*d* extra (prepayable) Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words, the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months Receipt for charges 1*d* Certified copy 6*d*, sometimes more The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F S) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I F S by addressee) Usual hours 9 a m to 7 p m, larger offices 8 a m to 7 7 30 or 8 p m (*see* below and p **674**) For Sunday and Holidays, *see* above, below, and pp **674** 5

ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES registered for £2 per annum appear *gratis* in Bell's Directory (8 & 9 Johnson's Court Fleet Street London E C 4)

DELIVERY BY TELEPHONE to a telephone subscriber thus accelerating receipt, (*a*) if address is telephonic

(exchange number and town or county if needed counts as 2 words only) (*b*) If Telephone (not charged for) precedes full telegraphic address where exchange and number are unknown to sender, (*c*) if convenient to the Post Office unless (1) subscriber has otherwise directed or (11) Private (charged one word) precedes telegraphic address

LATE FEES—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following fees 1*s* for telegraphist 1*s* for messenger and 6*d* an hour for telegraphist if he has to await reply Postmasters may also accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s* for the postmaster 1*s* for the telegraphist and 1*s* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist

COUNTING &c—Plain language, as Latin Esperanto or any modern European language is charged by the number of words all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 letters in text one word each in address *The following count one word*—(1) All names of towns and villages in U K (*not* of branch or sub offices or districts in towns unless in addition to street name (2) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph (3) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen including couldn't etc (4) *Names* with prefix St De De la O Mac Fitz and surnames ordinarily hyphened (5) each five *figures* (th &c in ordinals count as two figures) (6) each initial *except* London Postal Districts (p. 668—A M—I M—H M S (in address of *inland* telegram) which are one word each group, (7) signs of punctuation and the symbols a/c h/l s s c/o (% counts as one word or as three figures) (8) names of telegraph offices abroad mentioned in the International List of Telegraph Offices

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full ordinary address in plain language for delivery (on week days) by first morning post or by messenger as soon after as possible may be sent to anywhere in the town postal delivery of any Head Office in Great Britain or Northern Ireland (but not in islands except Wight) also Queenstown Cork and Dublin They are accepted up to midnight by telephone post or hand at any Post Office open later than 9 p m Rate 1*s* (I R S 1*s* 6*d*) for 36 words or less and 1*d* per 3 words beyond 36 Sundays 6*d* extra Reply prepaid for 1*s* to 4*s* (to I R S 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*) extra

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN *London*—Central (St Martins le Grand) Leicester Sq *x* Walton Rd (Victoria) *nd* exc Xmas Day and the following railway stations (*nd*) Kings Cross (G N) Liverpool St (G E) St Pancras Stratford Marylebone (exc Sun) *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham *x* Bradford (exc Sat 11 55 p m Sun 8 30 a m) Brighton Bristol *x* Cardiff *rx* Derby (exc Sun 5 p m) Dover (for despatch) Holyhead Hull *x* Leeds *x* Leicester *r* (exc Sun 5 p m) Liverpool 2 Manchester 2 Newcastle on Tyne (for Gateshead) *x* Newport (Monm) Norwich (exc 12 7 a m and Sun 7 p m) Nottingham Plymouth Portsmouth Sheffield *rx* Southampton Docks (branch office) Swansea *r* *Scotland*—Edinburgh *x* Glasgow *x* Aberdeen *r* Dundee (exc 10 p m 6 (Sun 8) a m) *Ireland*—Belfast *x* Cork *x* Dublin *x* Queenstown *r* *Most Wireless Stations* (*nd*) and *Railways or Signal Stations at* Birmingham *nd* (New St Snow Hill) Bournemouth (exc Sun 6 a m 10 p m) Cambridge (exc Sun noon 1 15 1 30 4) Carlisle (L M S) Chester* Crewe Darlington *nd* Derby Doncaster Dover (Marine) Exeter (G W) Fishguard Harbour (exc Sun 6 9 1 Mon 9 a m) Flamborough Head *d* Gainsboro *u* Gloucester (L M S *s* G W *v*) Godley *nd* (Sun only train times) Hereford *nd*, Heysham Hitchin *s* Holyhead (exc Sun 2 p m 10) Hubberts Bridge *s* Ipswich Kildare *nl* (exc 5 7 a m Sun exc 5–8 noon 7) Kingsbridge (Dublin) *d* Leicester (M R.) Limerick Jun (exc 5 9 a m Sun exc 5–8 12–7, *d* 9 7 Sun 9 10 30 a m) Mallow (exc 3 6 a m Sun exc 2 25 9 12 3 45) Manchester *nd* (Central, London Rd N F) March (Sun 10–1 2 30 7 30 only) Newcastle on Tyne *nd* Newhaven Hbr (exc Sun 6 9 30 8 30–9 30 Mon 5 30–6 a m) Newton Abbot *nd* *s*, Normanton *w* Northampton (N W) *w* Norwich (Thorpe) Oxford (G W) Padstow *d* Parkeston Quay Perth (L M S Peterboro (G N & G E exc Sun Pontypool Road Preston (N W)* Reading (G W) Retford *s* Salisbury (S W) *nd* (s but open Sun at intervals) Shrewsbury Slough *nd* Stafford (L M S exc Sun 6 2 Swindon (G W) (exc Sun 6–9 4 5 30 *v*) Taunton *s* Thurles (exc 5 9 a m & Sun 5–8, noon–7) Trent *w* (*d* 8 8) Wigan (8 7*) York

x Express Sunday Delivery Service 4 p 675
* Accepts only urgent or passengers telegrams on Sundays (or weekdays outside hours shown if any)
r Delivery restricted chiefly at night
s Except 6 a m Sun–6 a m Mon. or thereabouts
v Except 10 p m Sun 6 a m Mon or thereabouts
w Except Sun & Mon to 6 a m
‡ Railway &c Station offices are purely telegraphic and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station, *nd* = no delivery at all despatch only

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, 1*s* 3*d*) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio telegraphy (wireless) OTHER RATES are indicated by signs referred to in footnotes Certified copy 5*d* per 50 words or less (minimum 1*s* 3*d*)

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland (see above) *in address* name of terminal office *coming under class (8) counts as one word* *In Plain* language telegrams (which must be in English characters) and in names and addresses outside the text 15 letters in Code (category A) 10 or (category B) 5 in Cipher 5 characters is the maximum number counting is one word *Prepaid Replies* (minimum 1*s* 3*d*) are allowed from most places The indication for this RP counting as one word must be paid for (RPD if Urgent *q v*)

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies at three times Full Rates are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list *except* those followed by the sign *nu* and *except* by Empiradio and some other routes Minimum charge 3*s* 9*d* the word Urgent must be paid for

REDUCED RATES for telegrams (not radio telegrams except (*C*) below), each class is liable to be deferred in favour of higher rate traffic (*i*) *Deferred Telegrams* in plain English or Welsh (indication LCO) French (LCF) or sometimes language of country of destination (LCD) cost (usually) *half* the Full Rate This service applies to all regions places or rates in the list *except* (i) Europe (ii) those marked thus ‡ When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d* (*B*) *Letter Telegrams* in English or French (occasionally other tongues)—*Night Letter Telegrams* (NLT) are for delivery next morning in some cases not before 11 a m *Week end Letter Telegrams* (WLT) normally delivered on Monday mornings must reach Central Telegraph Office London by Saturday night *Daily Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery about 36–48 hours after acceptance *Post Letter Telegrams* (PLT) prepaid by stamps and posted to Post Letter Telegrams Central Telegraph Office London F O s or handed in at a telegraphic post office or telephoned (*td* per 10 words minimum 3*d* besides cost of call)—but not from call offices—are wired to Montreal and posted thence The indication (shown above) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of letter telegram sent The signs *nlt nlt dlt plt* in the list below show the countries to which the respective services extend *dltp vltp* indicating where delivery outside chief towns is effected by post only Following the sign is the cost of 20 words (25 words if there is an *x* at end of the sign) or less and then the cost of each further word if not proportional (*C*) *Code* (*category B*) *Telegrams* (and radio telegrams) benefit by reductions off full rate to countries in Europe and those marked E in list below 25/ to others 33⅓/ Minimum charge as for 4 words or at least 15*d*

EUROPE§ *Albania* /4½, *Andorra* -/2½, *Austria* /3½, *Belgium* /2½ (c /4), *Bulgaria* /4½ (c /3), *Czechoslovakia* /3½, *Danzig Free City* /3½ (c /4), *Denmark* /2½ (c -/3) *Estonia*, /5 (c /3), *Finland* /4 (c -/3), *France* /2½ (c -/4), *Germany* -/3 (c -/4, Swinemunde /2½), *Gibraltar* -/3 (c -/6), *Greece*, with Eubœa and Poros -/6 or -/4½ other Greek Islands -/6½ or -/5 (c -/4), *Holland* -/2½ (c -/4), *Hungary* -/4, *Italy* -/3 (c -/6), *Latvia* -/4 (c -/2½), *Liechtenstein* /3 *Lithuania* /3½ (c /2½), *Luxembourg* -/2½, *Norway* -/2½ (c -/3), *Poland* -/3½ (c -/4), *Portugal* -/3½ (c -/4), *Roumania* -/4 (c -/3), *Russia-in Europe* -/5½ (c -/6) *Sarre Territ.* -/2½, *Spain* -/3 (c -/4½), *Sweden*

N.B—For explanation of symbols, see p. 669

/3½ (*c* /3), *Switzerland* /3, *Turkey in Europe* –/7 *c* /5, *Vatican City* /3½ *Yugoslavia* –/4 *c* /6

ASIA *Aden* 2/ *dlt* 10/ *c* –/6 *Burma* as India Ceylon etc *China* 2/9 *dltx* 22/11 (25 towns same as Japan) *c* /5, Macao 3/ *dltx* 25/ *c* /2 *Chosen* (Corea) as Japan, *French Indo China* 3/– *vm* 2/2 *dlt* 18/4 (*c* /5) *Hedjaz tml* 3/2 (Djedda 2/4, Mecca Taif 2 5) *Hong kong* 2/9 *dltx* 2/11 (*c* –/5) *India* 1/3 *dlt* 6/8 *ult* 5/ *c* /6 *Iraq* (*c* –/8) 1/8 *dlt* 8/4 *ve* 1/11 *dlt* 10/ *Japan* and *Kwang Tung Peninsula* 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 *c* /6 *Malay Peninsula* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2 *wlt* 11/8 *c* /6 *Muscat* 1/7 *Palestine* 1/1 *tml nltx* 9/4½ *Persia* 1/7 (Bunder Abbas 2/1) *c* /6 *Persian Gulf* 1/7 (Bahrein 2/1) *c* /6 *Russia in Asia* Eδ /5½ (*c* /6) *Saghalien* as Japan *Sarawak* 4/ *dlt* 20/5 1/0¹ *ult* 17/11, /11 (except to Gebilt Kuching, Miri Sadong, Sibu, Telephone must precede address and be paid for) (*c* /6) *Siam* 3/6 2/, or 1/11 (*c* /4) *Straits Settlements* as Malay Pen *Syria* 1/4 *tml* (*c* /2), *Trans Jordan* 1/3 *tml*, *Turkey in Asia* Eδ /7

AFRICA *EAST*—*Erythrea* 1/6 *tml* (*c* /6) *Kenya* (*c* /6) same as Uganda *Portuguese* as (*c* /6) Lour Marques Town and distt Inhambane Town 1/5 *dlt* 10/10, Inhambane dist 1/7 *dlt* 11/3 /7 Beira Town and Beira Rly Offices 1/9 *dlt* 10/10 *ult* 10/ Mozambique Quelimane towns 2/ *dlt* 10/10 elsewhere 2/2 *dlt* 11/3, –/7, *Ruanda Urundi* 2/– *dlt* 12/6 *vm* Barotse 1/5 *dlt* 10/ *Somaliland* Brit 2/6 French δ *nu* 3/– *c* –/6, Ital 1/7 *vml* (*c* /6) *Tanganyika Terr* 2/1 *dlt* 10/10 *wlt* 10/ *c* /6 *Uganda* 1/11 *dlt* 10/ *ult* 9/2 *vm* 1/6 *dlt* 7/6 *ult* 6/8 *Zanzibar* (*c* /6) 1/8 *dlt* 8/4 *ult* 7/6 (Pemba 2/1 *dlt* 10/10 *ult* 10/) *NORTH*—*Algeria* Eδ –/3 (*c* /4) *Egypt* (*c* /6) *vml* 1st region (with Alexandria Cairo Port Said Suez) 1/ *nltx* 7/3¼ 2nd region 1/1 *nltx* 9/4¹, 3rd 1/4 *nltx* 11/5¹ *Libya* Eδ /5¹ (*c* /6) *Morocco* Eδ (*c* /2¹) Cabo de Agua Tetuan Nador Rincon del Medik Rio Martin Tetuan /3½ Tangier /4 Alcazarquivir /6 Spanish /3 elsewhere /5 *Sudan* as Egypt 3rd zone *Tunis* Eδ /3 (*c* /4) *SOUTH* (British) (*c* /6)—*Union* (Cape with Basutoland and Brit Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand Orange Free State Transvaal) 1/3 (*dlt* 6/8 *wlt* 5/10) (*c* /6) *Rhodesia* N (*limited*) 1/8 (*dlt* 10/10 *wlt* 10/) [Abercorn Ft Jameson Kasama 1/9 *dlt* 11/8 *wlt* 10/10] *Rhodesia* S with Bech Prot (*limited*) 1 5 (*dlt* 8/4 *ult* 7 6) *S W Africa* same as Union *WEST*—*British Gambia* Bathurst 2/6 *dlt* 12/6 (*c* –/6) elsewhere 2 9 *dlt* 13/9 /8¹₂, *Gold Coast* (*c* /4) 3/2 *dlt* 15/10 (Accra 3/ *dlt* 15/), *Nigeria* 3/2 *dlt* 16/8 (Lagos 3/ *dlt* 15/ *c* /4) *Sierra Leone* Freetown (*c* /6) Outre Town Water Street 2/6 *dlt* 12/6 elsewhere 2/8 *dlt* 13/4 *BELGIAN Congo* (*c* /5) 2/ *dlt* 12/6 or 1 5 *dlt* 10/ *FRENCH Cameroons* (*c* /3) 2/11 *dlt* 15/10 *Dahomey* 2/8 *dlt* 15/ *c* /4½ *Equatorial Africa* 1st (*c* /4½) and 2nd zone 3/ *dlt* 17/6 3rd Abéché, Ati, Faya, Mao Tchad 2/1δ elsewhere 3/4 *dlt* 19/2 (Ft Lamy also δ2/1) *Guinea* 2/2 *dlt* 12/6 *c* 4½ *Ivory Coast* 2/8 *dlt* 15/ *c* /4/, *Senegal* 1/7 *dlt* 10/ *c* /4½ *Togo* 2/8 *dlt* 15/– *c* /4 *LIBERIA* 3/5 (Monrovia 3/) *PORTUGUESE Angola* (incl Cabinda) 3/11 *dlt* 20/– *c* –/5 *Guinea* 2/6 *c* –/4 (Bubaque 3/4 *vm* 2/6 *c* –/4½), *Principe I* 3/5, *St Thomé I* 3/5 *c* /4 *SPANISH Fernando Po* 2/7 *c* –/4½, *Rio de Oro* δ 2/9, *Guinea* 2/7 *c* –/4½ *REST* (not included above)—*Abyssinia* δ 1/7 *tml* *Brit Cent Africa* (Nyasaland) 1/8 *dlt* 10/10 *wlt* 10/ (*limited*)

AMERICA *CENTRAL nu*—*Costa Rica* (*c* –/6), *El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Republic*, *Nicaragua* 2/7 *wlt* 13/4 *nlt* 16/8 (San José, Limon and Puntarenas in Costa Rica San José de Guatemala San Juan del Sur [Nic] 2/4 *dlt* 11/8 *nlt* 15) *Honduras British* 2/4 *nltx* 18/9 *wltx* 14/7 (*c* 5) *Mexico* 1 9 *nltx* 12,6 *wltx* 10/5 (*c* /4¹) *Panama* Republic and Canal Zone Bocas del Toro Almirante 2/10 Balboa and Colon (*c* 6) Ancon Cristobal Panama 2/2 *wlt* 10/10 *nlt* 14 2 elsewhere 2/4 *ult* 11/8 *nlt* 15/– *NORTH nu*—*Canada plt* 2/6 *C Breton N B*, *N S Ont P E I*, *Queb* Provinces –/9 *d* –/4 (*nltx* 4/2 *ultx* 3/1½) *c* /5 *Manitoba* 1/2 (*nltx* 7 3½ *ultx* 6 3) *Alta Sask B C* 1st zone (with Vancouver Vernon Victoria New Westminster) 1/3 (*nltx* 8/4 *ultx* 7/3½) (*c* /5) *B C* and zone 1/5, 3rd zone 1/6 4th to 8th zone 1/8 *Yukon* and *Mackenzie* (Ft Simpson) 2/6 *NEWFOUNDLAND* /9 *nltx* 4/2 *ultx* 3/1½ *plt* 2/6 (*c* Belle Isle –/3, Cape Race /5) *Labrador* /11 *plt* 2/6 *UNITED STATES New York* City Brooklyn Yonkers and 298 other offices in the State /9 (*nltx* 4/2 *ultx* 3/1½) elsewhere in N Y State *see* below *Conn Maine Mass N H R I Vt* and *N J* (Hoboken Jersey City Union City only) /10 (*nltx* 4 2 *ultx* 3/1½) *District of Columbia* (Washington City) *D l Md Pa* and all offices not already referred to in *N Y* or *N J* /11 (*nltx* 5/2¹ *ultx* 4/2) *Ala N C*, *S C Ga Ill*, *Ind*, *Ky Mich Miss Ohio Penn*, *Va*, *W Va*, *Wis* with *Fla* (Pensacola only) *Lou* (New Orleans only) *Minn* (Duluth Minneapolis, St Paul, S St Paul S St Paul Stockyards, Winona only) *Mo* (St Louis only) 1/1 (*nltx* 6/3 *wltx* 5/2¹) *Ark Col N Dak S Dak Iowa Kans*, *Mont Nebr N Mex Okla*, *Tex Wyo*, and all places not already named (except Key West *see* below) in *Fla*, *Iowa Minn*, *Mo* 1/3 (*nltx* 7/3½ *ultx* 6/3) *Ariz Calif Idaho Nev*, *Ore*, *Utah*, *Wash* (State) and Key West in *Fla* 1/4 (*nltx* 8/4 *ultx* 7/3¹₂) *Alaska* 2/5 *nltx* 14/7 *wltx* 13/6½ *SOUTH*—*Argentine* 2/1 *nlt* 14/2 *c* /6 *Bolivia* 2/5 *nlt* 16/8 (Ballivian Cachuela Esperanza Cobija Dorbigny Esteros, Riberalta, Santa Ana Yacuma Todos Santos Trinidad, Villa Pella 3/5 *ultp* from La Paz 16/8) *Brazil* (*c* /6) *vm ve* 2/8 (Recife 1/7) *nlt* 15/ also (*ve*) Amazon Co offices 1st zone 3/4 *nlt* 22/6, and zone 4/7 *nlt* 30/10 *Chile* to southern places 2/7 *nlt* 17/6 elsewhere 2/1 *nlt* 14/2 (*c* /6), *Colombia nu* Cartagena (*c* /6) Buenaventura and Barranquilla 2/2 *wlt* 10/10 *nlt* 14/2, Armenia Caldas Bogota, Bucaramanga, Cali, Girardot Ibague 2/3 *ult* 12/6 *nlt* 15/10 elsewhere 2 5 *ult* 15/ *nlt* 18/4 *Ecuador nu* 2/6 *nlt* 16/8 *ult* 12 6 (*c* /6) *Guiana nu* Brit Akyma, Mabaruma Mackenzie City Morowhanna Port Kaituo Rockstone Wismar 2/5δ Apoteri, Enachu, Kamakusa 2 7δ elsewhere 2 3 (Georgetown 2 2 *c* /6) *nltx* 16 8 *ultx* 12/6 Dutch 2/ *nlt* 13/4 *ult* 10/ *c* /6 French 3/ *c* 4 *Paraguay* 2/1 *nlt* 14/2 *Peru* Iacna 2 1 *nlt* 14/2, elsewhere 2/6 *nlt* 16/8 (*c* 6) *Uruguay* 2/7 *nlt* 17/6 (*c* /6) *Venezuela nu* 2/7 (Portamar 2/6) *nltx* 18/9 *ultx* 14/7 (*c* /5)

AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA 2/– *dlt* 15/– *wlt* 12/6 (*ve* 1/8 *dlt* 10/– *wlt* 8/4) (*c* –/6)

NEW ZEALAND Kawau I δ1/11, elsewhere 1/8 *dlt* 10/– *ult* 8/4 (*c* /6).

ISLANDS, &c, not included in foregoing *Ascension* 2/0 *dlt* 10/- *Azores* E§ -/9½ *c* -/4, *Bahamas nu* 2/1 *c*-/6 *Bermuda nu* 2/2 *nltx* 16/8 *wltx* 12/6 *c*-/7 *Bismarck Archip* Admiralty I Manus], New Ireland [Kavieng] & New Britain [Rabaul], *see* New Guinea Territory *Brunei* 3/3 *dlt* 16/3, /10, *wlt* 14/2, *Canaries* E§ -/5 *c* -/4½, *Cape Verde Is* St Thiago, 3/1 *dlt* 15/5 -/9½, St Vincent 2/3 *dlt* 11/3 -/7 (*c* -/4½), elsewhere *nu* 2/7 *dlt* 12/11, /8 (*c* -/4½), *Carolines* Yap, Ponape, Truk 2/9, *dlt* 18/4 (*c* -/6), *Ceylon* 1/5 *dlt* 7/1, -4½ *ult* 5/5, -/3½ (*ve* 1/2 *dlt* 5/10 *ult* 5/-) *c* -/6, *Chatham Is nu* §2/2 (*c* -/6), *Christmas I* (Str Sett) 3/10 *dlt* 19/2 *ult* 16/8, *Cocos* (do) 1/8 *dlt* 8/4, *Comoro* 2/3 *dlt* 13/4 *c* /5, *Cook or Hervey nu*§ Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Mauke 2/8, Niue 2/11, Rarotonga (*c* nil) 2/5 *Cyprus* 1/1½ *d* -/7, *nltx* 7/3½, *Dutch E Indies* [Java, Sumatra, D Borneo D New Guinea etc] 3/2 *dlt* 20/ *c* -/6, *Falklands* 3/1 (also *vm d* 1/4½) *c* -/6 *Fanning I* 1/8 *dlt* 10/- *ult* 8/4 *Faroe* E§ -/3 (*c* -/3) *Fiji* Suva 1/8 *dlt* 10/ *ult* 8/4 *c*-/6, Labasa, Taveuni & Savusavu (*c* -/6) and elsewhere 1/10 *dlt* 10/10 *ult* 9/2, *Formosa* 2/9 *dlt* 18/4, *Gilbert & Ellice nu*§ Ocean I 2/2 *c*-/3, Tarawa (*c* -/6) & Butu 2/8, *Greenland* E§ -/8 *c* -/6, *Guam nu* 3/1 *c* -/6, *Hawaii nu* Hawaii, Kaui, Lanai, Maui, Molokai 2/10 *nlt* 18/4 *ult* 15/-, Oahu I with Honolulu 2/3 *nlt* 15/- *ult* 11/8 elsewhere 2/3, *nltp* and *ultp* from Honolulu (*c* -/5), *Hong kong* 2/9 *dltx* 22/11 *c* -/5, *Iceland* E§ -/3½ (*c* -/3), *Jan Mayen* E§ -/5½, *Kamaran I nu*§ 3/-, *Labuan* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2 *wlt* 11/8, *Madagascar* 2/3 *dlt* 13/4 *c* -/5 *Madeira* 1/- *c* -/4 (Porto Santo 1/1), *Makatea* [Pomotou Archip]§ 3/5, *Malta* E§ -/4 (*c* -/6), *Marquesas* (Atuona)§ 3/5 (*c* /3), *Marian Is*, *see* Guam, Saipan *Marshall Is* Jaluit 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 *c* /6, Naurn§ 2/8 *c* nil, *Mauritius* 1/8 *dlt* 8/4 *c* -/6 *Midway I nu* 2/8, *Nauru*, *see* Marshalls *New Caledonia* 2/6 *dlt* 23/4 (*c* /4), *New Guinea Territory* (Brit) (*c* /6) Aitape, Kavieng, Kieta, Madang, Manus, Salamoa, Wau 2/11 *ult* 17/1, -/10½ (*ve* 2/7 *wlt* 13/4), Rabaul Kokopo 2/5, *ult* 14/7, -/8½ (*ve* 2/1 *ult* 10/10), Bulolo, Lae 3/1 *wlt* 18/4 (*ve* 2/9 *ult* 14/2); *see also* Papua, *New Guinea, Dutch*, *see* D E Indies, *New Hebrides* 2/2 (*c* /3), *Norfolk I* 1/8 *dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4, *North Borneo* 3/2 *dlt* 15/10 *ult* 13/4 *c* /6, *Palaos and Angaur* 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 *c*-/6, *Papua Territory* [New Guinea] Port Moresby, Samarai 2/5 *wlt* 14/7, /8½ (*ve* 2/1 *wlt* 10/10) *c* -/6 *Perim* 2/- *dlt* 10/-, *Philippines* Manila 2/9 *dlt* 18 4 *wlt* 16/8 *c*-/5, Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/- *dlt* 20/- *ult* 18/4 *c*-/4, elsewhere 3/6 *dlt* 23/4 *ult* 21/8 *c* -/4, *Poulo Condore* 3/ *vm* 2/2 *dlt* 18/4 *c*-/5, *Reunion nu* 2/2 *dlt* 12/6 *c* -/5, *Rhodes* E§ -/6 (*c*-/6) *Rodriguez* 1/8 *dlt* 8/4, *St Andreus nu* 2/5 *ult* 15/ *nlt* 18/4, *St Helena* 2/- *dlt* 10/, *St Pierre and Miquelon nu* -/9 *nltx* 4/2 *wltx* 3/1½ *plt* 2/6 *c* /5, *Saipan* 2/9 *dlt* 18/4 *c* /6, *Samoa*§ *nu* Apia and Tutuila 2/5 *c*-/6, Aleipata, Falamalo Ofu, Tau, Tuasivi 2/7, Salailua 2/10 *Sandwich Is* *see* Hawaii, *Seychelles* 1/8 *dlt* 8/4, *c* /6, *Society Is*§ Tahiti 3/3 *c* -/9, Uturoa 3/5 *c* -/5, *Solomon Is* Bougainville I [Kieta], *see* New Guinea Territory Tulagi (*c* /6) & Vanikoro 2/2§, *South Georgia nu* 3/6 (also *vm d* 1/7½) *c*-/6, *Spitsbergen* (Svalbard) E§ -/5½ (*c* -/3), *Timor* (Portuguese) *nu* 3/9 *c* -/6, *Tonga* (Friendly Is) 2/5 *c* -/6, *Union Is nu* [Tokelau], Fakaofo§ 2/7, *Vestmann Is*, as Iceland *Wallis I* (Mataoutou) *nu* 2/6, *Wallis Islets*§ (Dec to March only) 2/2 *ve* 1/10. *WEST INDIES nu* —BRITISH Antigua, Dominica I, St Vincent, Turks I, with Grenada, St Kitts St Lucia (*c* -/4), Jamaica Montserrat (*c* -/6) 2/2 *nltx* 16/8 *wltx* 12/6, *Barbados* 1/8 *nltx* 16/8 *ultx* 12/6 *c* -/4) *Carriacou* 2/4 *nltx* 18/9 *wltx* 13/6½, *Tobago* 2/5 *nltx* 13/6½ *c* /6, *Trinidad* 2/3 (Port of Spain 2/2) *nltx* 16/8 *wltx* 12/6 *c* -/6 *Dutch Aruba, Bonaire Curaçao, St Martin* (*c* /6), *& Saba, St Eustatius*, 2/- *nlt* & 13/4 *wlt* 10/ *c* -/6 *FRENCH Guadeloupe* 2/10 *nltx* 20/10 *wltx* 15/7½ *c* -/4, *Martinique* 3/3 *nltx* 23/11½ *ultx* 18/9 *c* /3 *Les Saintes, Marie Galante*, 2/10 *nltx* 21/10½ *wltx* 16/8, *St Bartholomew* 2/10 *nltx* 20/10 *ultx* 15/7½ *INDEPENDENT & Cuba* (*c* -/4) 1/7 (Havana & Santiago 1/5), *nltx* 12/6 (Havana 8/4), *wltx* 10/5 (Havana 6/3), *Haiti* Pt au Prince (*c*-/6), Cap Haitien, 2/5 *ult* 12/6 *nlt* 16/8, elsewhere 2/7 *wlt* 15/- *nlt* 17/6, *San Domingo* San Domingo City & Pto Plata (*c*-/3), Santiago de los Caballeros (*c* -/3), Pto Plata La Vega, S Pedro de Macoris, 2/5 *wlt* 12/6 *nlt* 16/8 La Romana 2/9 *wlt* 19/2 *nlt* 23/4 *c* -/6, elsewhere 2/6 *ult* 15/- *nlt* 19/2 *c* -/3 or -/4, *Swan I* §2/3 *UNITED STATES Porto Rico*, 2/1 *ult* 11/8 *nlt* 14/2 *c*, -/5 (San Juan (-/6), Ponce, Mayaguez *ult* 10/10 *nlt* 13/4), *Virgin Is* (St Thomas *c* -/6, St Croix) 2/5 *nltx* 18/9 *wltx* 13/6½

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY *THROUGHOUT THE UK* no *Parcel Post Money and Postal Order* or *Savings Bank* business is transacted nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters etc except by Express Services (4) and (5) below *IN LONDON* Central Telegraph and Leicester Square Offices and 32 others (including those named in the next paragraph or on p 328[*]) are alone open (mostly 8 a m to 9 p m) for stamps telegrams 62 stations chiefly S of the Thames besides those on p 672 send telegrams mostly at train times The one general collection (10 p m to 12) is for *Monday* mails and first London delivery UNREGISTERED letters for *Sunday Mails* if too late for Saturday collection must be posted in SPECIAL BOXES at the places and by the times indicated — A —Day Mail to Continent G P O 7 a m late fee 2*d* B —Night Mails (*a*) No late fee (*z*) up to times between 4 15 and (District Offices) 6 p m in one of 158 places in all the 128 Sub districts (except E C 3) including the 34 offices mentioned above (*z*) up to 6 p m at *any* of the termini referred to under (*a*) (*z*) below or St Pancras or Victoria (*a*) With extra stamps (late fee) (*z*) Inland (fee ½*d*) at *appropriate* terminus up to same times (or time marked *s*) as shown on p 668 (under Late Fees Inland Mails) (*a*) Abroad (fee 2*d*) (*c*) N Europe *viâ* Hook Liverpool Street Station 8 15 p m, *b*) France Italy Switzerland Spain Portugal Algeria Tunis Victoria Station (Brighton line) 8 20 p m REGISTERED (to be handed in) Day Mail abroad Centr Tel Office 6 30 a m 4*d* fee Night Mails (*a*) No late fee at all (34) offices open in evening up to times between 4 25 and 5 55 (*b*) Fee 1*s* 6*d* at sorting carriages at proper terminus up to same times as ordinary letters (except mail abroad *viâ* Hook) *OUTSIDE LONDON* all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 9 10 30 a m (Scotland 9–10 a m) for stamps telegrams registration but all town Sub-offices and most non telegraphic offices are closed Many stations send railway letters (p 666) and telegrams at train times There is a collection and night despatch in most towns

§ No Deferred Rate *See* Reduced Rates (*A*), p 672
E —*See* Reduced Rates (*C*) p 672
c —Coast station charge *See* pp 675 6
d —*See* Deferred Telegrams p 672
nu —No Urgent Telegrams *See* p 672
ult nlt dlt plt ultx wltp nltx etc —Letter Telegrams *See* Reduced Rates (*B*) p 672
ve —*Viâ* Empiradio *vm* —*Viâ* Marconi
vml —*Viâ* Marconi full rate /3 (*d* if any, /2½) less
lvm lve —*Viâ* Marconi or Empiradio 1*d* (*d, wlt, nlt* rates ½*d*) less per word
[*] Except Battersea.

EXPRESS DELIVERY (Service 4) is available *only* (1) Sundays between London and a few Provincial Head Offices, (2) Good Friday in London *from* these The offices marked 2 on p 672 together with the following in London complete the list G P O Leicester Square W and S W District Offices and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green Clapham Common Hammersmith Broadway Holloway Stratford and Swiss Cottage Letters &c (not parcels) must be handed in in time to catch *preceding* night mails—those for Belfast earlier in S & F England Fee 1s besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London as from G P O —6*d* to 5*s* 6*d*)

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5 p 666) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District but a letter reaching Central Telegraph Office London F C 1 early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously For Sunday telephone delivery with broad perpendicular line back and front usual postage being prepaid on the envelope and 3*d* per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY —*In London* One morning delivery of letters parcels &c on Christmas Day, none on Good Friday (except Express Service 4 (above)) Offices usually open as on Sundays in some cases for shorter hours *Outside London* In Scotland business is as on week days In England and N Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels, no acceptance of parcels Offices open as Sundays

BANK HOLIDAYS —*London* One morning delivery of letters and parcels except, as a rule, on Boxing Day Some 34 offices open as on Sundays and 12 others for all classes of business but parcels are not despatched till next day Posting for night mails and general collection as on Sundays *Outside London* In *Scotland* business is generally as usual Elsewhere only one letter and parcel delivery except, as a rule, on Boxing Day and generally one despatch (early in rural districts) Smaller offices are closed the more important open in morning some also in evening for parcels express &c and (morning only) postal orders Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10 30 a m and generally at the same hours if any as on Sunday evenings

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland* Telegraph mostly as usual other business as English Bank Holidays One delivery only on Local Holidays On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels no parcel, M O P O &c business, hours as on Sundays

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority —By the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1904–26, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence By the Wireless Telegraphy Order 1908, the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 apply to British Ships whilst on the high seas The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Acts, and also the examination of Wireless Operators for the Postmaster General's Certificate

Ship and Shore Service —The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 10 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909 The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 13 stations, viz —Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portishead, Portpatrick Rugby, Seaforth, Valentia and Wick Portishead Radio affords (*a*) world wide communication with ships equipped with short wave sending and receiving apparatus, and (*b*) communication up to a range of about 2,000 miles with ships equipped with long continuous wave-sending and receiving apparatus. Rugby Radio can transmit radiotelegrams to ships equipped with long-wave receiving apparatus The range is world wide, but ships are not in a position to reply to this station A public telephone service between certain Transatlantic Liners and telephone subscribers in Great Britain and certain Continental countries is also afforded through Rugby Radio

Anglo Continental Wireless Services — Post Office wireless services have been instituted side by side with the cable services to the following Continental countries —Italy, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Free State of Danzig, Rumania, Latvia, Finland and Russia The services with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Estonia, and Danzig are carried on *via* the Leafield Station (near Oxford) The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for simultaneous reception in several European countries A medium power transmitter at the Rugby Station is also used for the services to Czechoslovakia and Poland

Super power Transmitter at the Rugby Station. —This transmitter uses power of 1,000 kilowatts and is capable of communication with any part of the globe It is used for the broadcasting of British Official news messages Meteorological Office reports and Greenwich Time Signals, and for transmitting radio telegrams and news messages to ships at sea

Beam and Omni Directional Wireless Stations. —The privately owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are owned and operated by Imperial and International Communications Limited They consist of the Marconi Short Wave Wireless Beam stations at Bodmin, Bridgwater, Grimsby, Skegness, Dorchester and Somerton, the high powered omni-directional station at Carnarvon, and the medium power omni directional stations at Ongar and Brentwood in Essex the last two stations also employ Marconi short wave Beam apparatus The Bodmin and Bridgwater and the Grimsby and Skegness Beam stations consist of two groups of two units each, one unit of each group being a transmitting station and the other unit a receiving station The Bodmin transmitting station and Bridgwater receiving station carry out direct high speed wireless communication with Canada and South Africa The Grimsby transmitting station and Skegness receiving station carry out similar communication with Australia and India The Dorchester Beam transmitting station consists of eight Marconi short wave Beam transmitters, and is the largest beam wireless station in the world The Somerton station is the receiving station of this short-wave Beam group, and has fourteen receivers employed on the same services

All these wireless stations are operated and controlled directly from Electra House, London, the central radio office of Imperial and International Communications Limited

* Radiotelegrams.

The *Address* of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee of ship and of coast station to be used Private messages for *H M Navy* may not be sent through Portishead or Rugby radio and must have in the address

'Radiotelegram' as used in the official Postal Guide denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

Warship followed by the name of the vessel or Sub marine (which with identifying letters and figures counts in address as one word) Next must come (*A*) if ship be *in home waters* Cleethorpes Radio† (3*d* per word inclusive) (*B*) if ship be *abroad* the name of the coast station [if this is not known sender should enquire of the Secretary Admiralty London by reply paid telegram or letter stating when it is proposed to send the message] Messages to ships on the following stations must go through the coast stations named —Australian Melbourne, China Seletar† (Str Settlements) or Stone cutters† (Hong Kong) E Indies Matara† (Ceylon) or Aden Mediterranean Rinella† (Malta) New Zealand Auckland Off South African coast Jacobs (Durban) Slangkop (Capetown) or Walvis Bay Off East coast of North America (*a*) between 10° N and 30° N, Kingston (Jamaica) or St Lucia (West Indies) (*b*) North of 30° N Louisburg (Nova Scotia) In the case of the *Mercantile Marine* if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by other means (*see* Note) while if the name of the ship is not known sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports &c) may be substituted at sender's risk under services *A*1 *B*1 and *B*2 only *Prepayment of Replies* is admissible *Counting of words* etc is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad the name of ship with call sign counts as one word also (if written in standard form) name of coast station

The *Cost of Transmission (per word)* from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates rate for cable or other message to the coast or land station (denoted by *t*) coast station charge (*c*), and ship station charge (*s*) The normal ship charges (*s*) are as follows —(1) H.M Navy *nil* (2) ships of most nationalities including British 4*d* (3) Greek Spanish and Swedish ships 3*d* (4) Finnish ships and Latvian ships 1½*d* These are reduced in certain cases (*see* C below) The other charges and services may be classified as follows —

A Short range (250–300 miles), to all ships with wire less telegraph —1 *Through Post Office coast stations*, *t*+*c* =7*d* 2 *Through coast-stations abroad* (*t*)=rate for *full rate telegram to the country* in which coast station is situated (*see* list under heading Telegrams Abroad p 672) (*c* which varies from 0 to 9*d* is given in the same list after the name of a country or place with a coast station preceded by the sign *c*

B Long range Communication with ships suitably equipped (mostly listed in P O Guide) when beyond reach of short range stations 1 1*st Portishead radio* (Phone Highbridge 53) *t*+*c* 7*d* (*a*) Long wave both way service (range 2 000 miles) with about 320 ships (including most large liners in N Atlantic or Mediterranean) (*b*) Short wave both way service (range world wide) with about 430 ships 2 1*st Rugby radio* (range world wide) (*t*)+(*c*)—1*s* 2*d* to many ships (3 600 in P O Guide carrying long wave receiving apparatus ships cannot reply direct to this station Messages are sent at 12 48 a m (G M T) and (exc Sun) 12 48 p m 3 Ships beyond reach of the above stations may be reached through many long distance stations abroad the exact station depending upon the position of the ship which can generally be ascertained from the shipowners A full list of coast stations abroad is given in the P O Guide

C Reduced rates for Cross Channel and short voyage Ships 1 *Through the appropriate P O coast station* (*see* Note) the inclusive (*t*+*c*+*s*) rate per word is Group A (772 ships) 3† *d* Group B (127) 8½*d* 2 1*st Rugby radio* (if available) inclusive Group A 1*s* 3*d*, Group B 1*s* 3†*d* 3 *Through foreign coast stations* to the same two groups (A) rate as calculated as for *A*2 but *s* is reduced to 1*d* [Exceptions are (1) To the 4 Dover Ostend Packets through Antwerp or Ostend *c*+*s*−3*d*, (2) To 25 regular cross Channel boats through Boulogne Cherbourg or Havre *c*+*s*−2½*d*] (B) rate calculated as for 12 but *s* is reduced to 1† *d*

Note — *Open address* (not available for H M ships) —1 *P O stations* The word Wireless may be substituted for the name of a particular station in services *A*1 and *B*1 but not *B*2 If so substituted for the proper coast station in service *C*1 the inclusive charge per word becomes Group A bats 8*d* Group B 8½*d* 2 *Coast stations abroad* Messages intended to pass through coast stations in Newfoundland or on *east* coast of Canada may have Montreal in place of the name of any particular station similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Canada or either coast of U S A may bear Newyork In both cases *t*+*c*+*s*=1*s* 9*d* Again messages intended to pass through stations on coasts of the Union of S Africa may have Slang kopradio instead of the name of any particular coast station *t*+*c*+*s*=2*s* 1*d*

† Private (Admiralty) coast stations, not for use of merchant or troop ships *c* 2

‡ The P O coast stations are —Cullercoats Fish guard Humber Lands End Malin Head Niton North Foreland Portpatrick Seaforth Valentia Wick

t c s See above *Cost of Transmission*

TELEPHONES

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY.

Telephone instruments are supplied and connexion is established with the appropriate exchange by the Postmaster General at various rates, with an extra charge if the premises to be connected are more than 2 miles from the exchange Extensions are also provided as required The rate for calls varies with the distance, and can be ascertained from the introductory pages of the Telephone Directory

TELEPHONES ABROAD

The caller should ask for "Trunks,' and give the name of country and town required The minimum charge always covers a period of 3 minutes, each further minute or part thereof costing one third of this minimum In periods of pressure calls may be limited to 12 minutes Most countries are divided into *zones* (Z_1, Z_2, etc) and charges are based on the distance between fixed points in the connected zones Zone boundaries are fixed in different ways and are often very irregular In the following lists they can only be indicated very roughly, by certain towns* or areas named in brackets

A CONTINENTAL TELEPHONES — The *British zones* are —First Zone London and S E England including the counties Somerset, Glos, Worcs, Warwick, Leics, Notts, Lincs Second Zone —England N or W of those counties, and Wales Third Zone —Isle of Man, Scotland, Northern Ireland "Day charges are reduced at "night' (*i e* 7 p m to 8 a m) Single "night calls of at least one hour are charged at half the 'day' rates "*Personal calls*' are admitted, if the person asked for is available, a "personal charge (one third of the normal minimum) is added to the call cost, if he is not available, *only* the personal charge is made

The following list gives the minimum cost of a "day' and "night' call respectively from the *First* British Zone The minimum cost from other British zones is greater by amounts varying irregularly but within a narrow range—for the Second Zone "day, 1/9 to 2/, "night' 1/– to 1/3, for the Third Zone. "day,' 3/3 to 3/9, "night 2/– to 2/3

Austria 14/– 8/6 *Belgium* 7/3, 4/4, *Bulgaria* (Sofia only) 21/6, 13/–, *Czechoslovakia* Z_1* (Bohemia) 13/9, 8/3, Z_2 (Moravia, Silesia, W. Slovakia) 15/9, 9/6 Z_3 (E Slovakia) 17/3, 10/6; *Danzig* 14/6, 8/9, *Denmark* Z_1 (S) 12/9 7/9, Z_2* (N) 13/3, 8/–, *Estonia* 22/3, 13/6, *Finland* Z_1 (Aland Is) 19/3, 11/6, Z_2* (S W) & Z_4 (N) 21/–, 12/9, Z_3 (S E) 22/, 13/3, *France* Z_1* (N E with Havre, Orleans, Verdun) 6/–, 3/7, Z_2 (Southward to Gironde, Lyon and Savoy) 7/10, 4/8, Z_3 (S, with Bordeaux and Marseille) 9/5 5/8, *Germany* Z_1 (Essen) 9/3, 5/6, Z_2 (Koln) 9/9, 6/– Z_3 (Frankfurt a/M) 10/6, 6/3, Z_4 (Hamburg) 11/3, 6/9, Z_5* (Leipzig) 12/–, 7/3, Z_6 (Dresden) 12/6, 7/6 Z_7 (Gorlitz) 13/3 8/–, Z_8 (Breslau) 14/0, 8/6 Z_9 (Oppeln) 14/6, 8/9, Z_{10} (Konigsberg) 15/3, 9/3, Z_{11} (Gumbinnen) 16/ 9/6 Z_{12} (Lithuanian frontier) 16/9, 10/–; *Gibraltar* 17 6 10/9 *Holland* 8/ , 5 *Hungary*

15/6, 9/3, *Italy* Z_1 (Milan) **9/6, 5/9**, Z_2 (Turin, Genoa Venice, Bologna) **10/9, 6/6** Z_3 (Florence, Perugia, Ancona) **12/–, 7/3**, Z_4* (Rome§ and Naples to Apulia) **13/3, 8/–**, Z_5 (Calabria, rest of mainland, Sicily) **15/6, 9/6**, Z_6 (Sardinia, 4 towns only, from London only) **16/6 10/–**. *Latvia* Z_1 (Courland and Tukums) **17/6, 10/6**, Z_2 (rest, incl Riga) **18/–, 10/9**, *Lithuania* **17/–, 10/3**, *Luxembourg* **8/6, 5/–**, *Norway* Z_1* (S E) **18/6, 11/**, Z_2 (S W and central) **19/6, 11/9**, Z_3 (N of Trondhjem area) **20/3, 12/3**, *Poland* Z_1 (W, with Kattowice) **14/3 8/6**, Z_2 (Krakow, Lodz) **14/9, 8/9** Z_3 (Radom) **15/3 9/3**, Z_4* (Lwow) **15/9, 9/6**, Z_5 (Kowel) **16/–, 9/9**, Z_6 (E frontier) **16/6 10/–**, *Portugal* (Lisbon only) **17/6, 10/6**, *Rumania* Z_1 (W) **18/–, 11/–**, Z_2* (centre and E) **20/–, 12/–**, *Russia* (Moscow only) **22/3, 13/3** *Saare* **7/9, 4/9**, *Spain* Z_1 (San Sebastian) **10/9, 6/6**, Z_2 (Barcelona to Santander) **12/–, 7/3**, Z_3* (Valencia) **14/3, 8/9**, Z_4 (Cartagena, Toledo) **16/, 9/6**, Z_5 (Andalusia) **17/6, 10/6**, Z_6 (Majorca) **20/–, 12/–**, Z_7 (Ceuta) **26/, 15/9**, *Sweden* Z_1 (S) **16/, 9/6**, Z_2* (Gotland, Goteborg) **17/3, 10/6**, Z_3 (central) **18/9, 11/3** Z_4 (N) **20/, 12/–**, *Switzerland* **8/–, 4/9**, *Yugoslavia* (certain towns only) Z_1 (mainly N W) **17/9 10/9**, Z_2* (incl Dalmatia) **19/6, 11/9** Z_3 (Kruševac only) **21/–, 12/9.**

B RADIOTELEPHONE OVERSEAS OR TO SHIPS AT SEA. Calls should be booked in advance, as the hours of service are usually very limited. A "person to person" call can be booked, if it fails (or if any call is cancelled) a "report charge is made (**12/–** unless otherwise shown below), but not if call matures. The following table gives the minimum cost of a call from England, Scotland, or Wales to the places at present served. Calls from the Isle of Man or Northern Ireland cost **6/–** more (minimum), report charges **2/–** more.

AFRICA —*Egypt* (Cairo, Alexandria only) **72/–**; *Morocco*, French **27/** ; Ceuta, see list A (Spain, Z_7), *Union* of S A (Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Pretoria, and chief towns in S of Cape prov.) **120/–** AMERICA — *Argentine* **126/–** (B Aires city and prov **120/**), *Brazil* (Rio city and state only) **120/**, *Canada c* Z_1* (Que, E Ont) **120/–**, Z_2 (N B, N S, Central Ont) **132/–**, Z_3 (Man, W Ont) **144/–**, Z_4 (Alta, Sask) **156/–**, Z_5 (B C) **168/–**, *Chile* **132/**, *Mexico c* **180/**, *U S A c* Z_1* (Md, Pa, and N E States) **120/–**, Z_2 (Minn to Ga) **132/–**, Z_3 (N Dak to Lou) **144/–**, Z_4 (Idaho to Tex) **156/–**, Z_5 (W States) **168/–** *Uruguay* **126/–**, *Venezuela* (Caracas and 4 towns) **132/–** ; rnl ASIA —*Indo China*, French (3 towns), **96/–** rnl, *Siam* (Bangkok only) **108/–** *r16/–* AUSTRALIA s (exc Tasmania, Perth only in W A) **120/–** ELSEWHERE —*Bermuda* **144/–** *r16/–*, *Canary Is* **34/6**, *Cuba c* **180/–** (Havana **168/–**), *Neth E Indies s* *r14/–* Java and Madeira **102/–**, Sumatra (northern towns) **120/–**, *Hawaiian Is* *r20/–* Oahu* **180/–**, Kauai, Maui **192/–**, *New Zealand s* **135/–** *r20/–*. SHIPS IN THE N ATLANTIC (6 liners) *s* —(*a*) Direct **36/–** (**72/–** if ship is over 500 miles from Land's End), (*b*) *via* New York at caller's option if direct route is delayed, **144/–**.

* The capital of a country lies in the zone marked *.
§ Vatican State **14/, 8/6**
c Continuous 24 hour service
r Report Charge (see under *B* above)
s Not available on Sundays or (sometimes) other holiday periods

Work of the Post Office.

The following details of the work done by the Post Office have been supplied to the Editor —

	1930 31	1931 32.
Letters &c delivered	6,475,000 000	6,540,000,000
Parcels dealt with	161,900,000	158,100,000
Registered Letters and Parcels posted(*a*)	58 600 000	57,600,000
Express Delivery Ser (*a*)	1 972,000	1,887,000
Telegrams dealt with	51,800,000	48,000,000
Money Orders (including Trade Charge Money Orders)	14,970 000	14,420,000
Postal Orders	191,200,000	209,400,000
Telephones		
Trunk Calls	122,810,000	125,690,000
Local Calls	1,248,000,000	1,305,000,000
Savings Bank		
Deposits (*b*)	£76,100,000	£72,000,000
Withdrawals (*b*)	£77,700,000	£79 800,000
Government Stock Accounts open	1,690,000	1,680,000
Wireless Licences issued	3 650,000	4,620,000
Other Licences issued	4 210,000	4,170,000
Old Age Pension Orders paid No	109,200,000	113,800,000
Amount	£54 320 000	£56 650,000
Widows & Orphans Pension Orders paid No	28 200 000	36,700,000
Amount	£16,670 000	£20,850,000
Entertainment Duty Stamps sold	£311,000	£364,000
Inland Revenue (excluding Unified) and Income Tax Stamps sold	£2,920,000	£2,690,000
Health and Pensions Insurance Stamps sold	£45,980,000	£45,130,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£28,000,000	£31,710,000
War Pensions paid No	45,200,000	43 700 000
Amount	£39 570,000	£38 090,000
Naval, Military, &c Allowances paid No	9,480 000	9 350 000
Amount	£9,290 000	£9 170 000
Postal Drafts paid No	4,490 000	4,820 000
Amount	£13,580,000	£18,110 000
Dividends on P O Register Stock	£8,040,000	£8,060,000
Savings Certificates Issued (pur price)	£50,890 000	£(*d*)85,820 000
Repaid (including interest) (*c*)	£53,800,000	£(*d*)125,780,000
Telephone Stations at 31st March	1,982,171	2,054,249
Mileage of wire :	Miles	Miles
Overhead	1,101,104	1,148 353
Underground ..	8,277,547	9,034,240
Submarine ...	17,577	17,567

(*a*) Included in Letters &c or Parcels
(*b*) Figures are for the calendar years 1930 and 1931 Those for 1931 are provisional
(*c*) Including amounts converted into other securities or re invested
(*d*) Inflated by Savings Certificates conversion operations

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent —The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46 and 49° 57 30 N latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard) and between 1° 46 E and 5° 43 W (from Lowestoft to Land's End) England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland on the south by the English Channel on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), Wales and the Irish Sea Total area 50 851 square miles Population (1931) 37 354 917

Relief —There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north west and south west and the undulating downs and low lying plains of the east and south east In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot 2 676 feet above mean sea level Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain* running N by W to S by E with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2 930 feet above mean sea level West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3 210 feet) the highest land in England and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors* their highest point being Urra Moor (1 489 feet) South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2 088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays 2 039 feet) In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1 335 feet) Long Mynd (1 674 feet) and Brown Clee (1 805 feet) in Herefordshire the Black Mountain (2 310 feet) in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills (1,395 feet) in Monmouthshire the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1 905 feet) and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1 134 feet)

Hydrography —The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean going steamers to London Bridge The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth) the Wilts and Berks canal enters at Abingdon and the Kennet and Avon canal at Reading The principal tributaries are the Cherwell Lee Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire, Windsor Castle the home of the Sovereign Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon The Severn is tidal below Gloucester and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester) The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Shirepness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000 000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river) Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills and the Axe, Teign Dart Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwent water

Islands —The *Scilly Islands* (Cornwall), 25 miles from Land's End consist of about 40 islands with a total area of about 4 000 acres, only St Mary's, Tresco St Martin's St Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, population (1931) 1 732 The capital is Hugh Town in St Mary's The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant semi tropical plants flourishing in the open The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the Solent The total area is 147 sq miles population (1931) 88,400 The climate is mild and healthy and many watering places have grown up during the last century Capital Newport at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port other centres are Ryde Sandown Shanklin Ventnor, Freshwater Yarmouth, Totland Bay Seaview and Bembridge *Lundy Island*, 11 miles N W of Hartland Point, Devon is about 2½ miles long and 1 mile broad with a total area of about 1 050 acres (mainly picturesque) and a population of about 50 It contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and two lighthouses

Climate —The south westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash The climate of England is influenced by the much indented coastline of the west and by the flow of warm water in the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which strikes the S W projection and proceeds N and E along the west and south coasts

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill* near Northfleet Kent (in 1895) has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age and stone implements of the remote Eolithic Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C. and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. F. Chubb to the Nation in 1908 and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height) only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels* a people of Celtic race and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons* invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius who sent Aulus Plautius with a well equipped army of 40 000 men and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Cunatcus) who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca) Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk) being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway) remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor with a well defined system of local government each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester Lincoln York Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Lincoln Street (at Lincoln) through Leicester Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester with various branches and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome officials were no longer sent to the island the garrison was left to defend itself and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots and eventually the *English* (Angles Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde Wales and Cornwall) the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira) Mercia (Middle Angles) and Wessex. The heathen Anglo (whose gods Tiu, Woden Thunor and Frig are commemorated in Tuesday Wednesday Thursday and Friday) were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597) which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa King of Mercia is stated to have built a wall and rampart afterwards known as *Offa's Dike* from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901) who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes. But subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother in law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hardrada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *battle of Hastings* (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14 1066 and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 49 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown in the following pages.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q S

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff 1932	Chairman of Q S
(1) Bedford	S Howard Whitbread C B	Christopher W Gurney	Anthony H Wingfield D L
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	Capt G H Palmer	C Murray Pitman K C
(3) Bucks	Col Lord Cottesloe C B V D T D	It Col F H Allhusen C M G D S O	Col Lord Cottesloe C B, V D T D
(4) Cambridge (5) Isle of Ely	Charles R W Adeane, C B	Maj Gen Sir W Childs K C M G K B E C B	His Hon Judge Farrant, D L
(6) Cheshire	Brig Gen Sir W Bromley Davenport K C B C M G C B E I S O	William Gavin Clegg	Maj J F T Royds D L
(7) Cornwall	John C Williams	Capt J J Conyton	Col E Treffry C M G O B E T D Lt Col R J G Tangye C B E
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale K G	John B Wrigley	His Honour Judge Eustace Hills K C
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K G	It Col H K Stephenson I S O T I	H St J Raikes K C C B E
(10) Devon	Lord Mildmay of Flete	S M Manning Kidd	Lord Merrivale P C Sir F G Newbolt K C Sir A H Bodkin
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury K P	Wilfred J Brymer	J C Swinburne Hanham
(12) Durham	Marquess of Londonderry K G	Henry Peile C B E D S C	J S G Pemberton D L
(13) Essex	Brig Gen R B Colvin C B T D	H McCorquodale	Collingwood Hope K C C B E W J Courtauld
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp K G	Maj W J P Marling	It Col Russell J Keir
(15) Hants (16) Isle of Wight	Maj Gen Rt Hon J E B Seely C B C M G D S O	Joseph J Crossfield	His Hon Judge Bailey K C
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cotterell Bt	It Col H R Pettit	I P P Powell O B E
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden K C B C M G, A D C	Maj J F Harrison	Sir J Priestley K C His Hon Judge Sturges K C
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	(*See* Cambridge)	G F Rowley
(20) Kent	The Marquess Camden	Raoul Hector F a	Hon H A Hannen Hon Mr Justice Luxmoore
(21) Lancashire	Earl of Derby, K G	Lt Col A J Porritt D I	Rt Hon Sir J Sanderson K C Sir James Openshaw
(22) Leicester Lincoln	Sir A G Hazelrigg Bt	Maj E G Gillilan D S O D L	Sir A G Hazlerigg Bt
(23) Lindsey (24) Kesteven (25) Holland	Earl of Yarborough	Thomas Henry Haggas	T Hollis Walker K C His Hon Judge Langman R Gleed D L
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe K G	Sir Ernest Penn Bt C B E	Sir P Clarke
(27) Middlesex	Lord Rochdale	Lt Col M F M S Littoe O B E I L T D	Sir Montagu Sharpe K C
(28) Norfolk	Russell J Colman	Maj Quintin E Gurney J D	Sir Bartle Frere K C
(29) Northampton (30) Peterborough Soke of	Marquess of Exeter, C M G	Sir Lermot Hesketh Bt	John Alfred Gotch His Hon Judge Wood cock
(31) Northumberland	Sir C P Trevelyan Bt, M I	Capt W H Charlton T I	Sir F Blake Bt C B D S O
(32) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K G	It Col John Tudine	Col Sir T Rolleston K C B
(33) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough K G	Lt Col Sir F K McClean A F C	Hon Sir A A Roche
(34) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	Vere Finch	William Henry Neill
(35) Salop	Earl of Powis	Maj A W Foster, M C D I	Sir W F K Taylor G B E, K C
(36) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K G	Reginald A Hobhouse	Capt Hon I H Watson
(37) Stafford	Earl of Harrowby	Capt Sir F L E Joseph C B F	Lord Chamwood
(38) Suffolk E (39) ,, W	Sir J C T Warner Bt C B	Capt Hon J St V B Saumarez	R E White Sir R F Dunnell Bt, K C B
(40) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe C B, T D	Sir Stanley Machin	Cecil Whiteley K C
(41) Sussex, E (42) ,, W	Lord Leconfield	Brig Gen D J E Beale Browne D S O	Sir H S Cautley, Bt, K C, M P R Burrows, K C, L L B
(43) Warwick	Lord Leigh	J D Siddeley	Lord Ilkeston
(44) Westmorland	S H Le Fleming	Maj E F Wrigley	Earl of Lonsdale K G
(45) Wilts	Sir Ernest S Wills Bt	Lt Col W C H Bell D S O	His Hon Judge Randolph
(46) Worcester	Viscount Cobham	Capt C F D Perrins	Hon Sir R W Coventry, K C
Yorkshire —			
(47) East Riding	Lord Deramore	Maj Frederick Hawksworth Fawkes	Lord Irwin
(48) North Riding	Hon Geoffrey Howard		His Hon Judge McCarthy
(49) West Riding	Earl of Harewood, K G, D S O		W F Tempest

CHAIRMEN OF C C, CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M O H

Chairman of C C	Clerk of the Pea	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Lord Ampthill, G G S I G C I E	J B Graham [O B E	Lt Col F A D Stevens C B E	C G Welch M D
(2) T Skurray	H J C Neobard	Com Hon H Legge D S O	G C Taylor O B E M P
(3) L H West, O B E LL D	Lt Col G R Crouch M C T D, LL B	Lt Col I K P Warren C B E	S J C Holden M B
(4) W C Jackson	A Labium O B E	W Varney Webb	Frank Robinson M D
(5) Sir Walter W West	Col C E Copeman C M G	Capt J C I Rivett Carnac M C	Robert French M D
(6) Sir William Hodgson	G C Scrimgeour	Lt Col P Malcolm C B E D S O M V O	Ian C Mackay M B
(7) Sir A Carkeek [C B E	L A H Sheers	Lt Col Sir H B Plothe Hoe Smith B E	E M Clarke M D
(8) Rev Canon A Sutton	C W A Hodgson	Philip L B Browne	Kenneth Fraser M D
(9) E C Barnes, C B E	H Wilfrid Skinner LL B	Maj E R Auley C B E	Walter M Ash F R C S
(10) Sir Henry Lopes Bt	Brian S Miller	Maj J H Morris M C	J M Davies M D
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury	J Leslie Terl	Major T W Peel Yates	J Elliott Robinson, M B
(12) W M Smith M A	Harold Jevons D L	George Morley C B E	Charles Franks M D
(13) J H Burrows [D S O	J H Gould	Capt J A Unett D S O	W A Lullingh M B
(14) Maj E W B Cripps	F J Garland O B E	Maj E T S Clarke C B E	J Middleton Martin, M D
(15) Earl of Malmesbury	E Victorius Barber	Maj L K C Clinton B E	H J Crook M D
(16) Sir G Baring Bt	John Dufton	Capt H C Adams C B E M C M V D L	James Bentley M D
(17) E Ballard	E W Maples O B E	Freeman Newton	Peter Howe M B
(18) Sir Joseph Priestley K C	Elton Longmore	G Knight M B E [Cinna M C	H Hyslop Thomson M D
(19) G E Rowley	J B Kelly	Capt J C I Rivett	C B Moss Blundell M D
(20) E Walter Payne	W Leslie Flatts	Maj H E Chapman O B E	Alfred Greenwood, M D
(21) T T Travis Clegg [C M G	Sir George Etherton O B E	Wilfrid Trubshaw C B E	J J Butterworth, M D
(22) Lt Col R E Martin	L E Rumsey	Capt C E Lynch Hesse	J A Lauder M D
(23) Lord Heneage O B E	Eric W Scorer	(Col G H R Hall and C I E O B E	W S H Campbell M B
(24) Sir C Welby Bt, C B	W T Phipps		A H Howe M B
(25) J W Gleed M A	H C Marris		H C Jennings M B
(26) Angus Scott	John Dix	(Metrop Police Area)	E N Kaw Menzies M D
(27) G Marlow Reed	E S W Hurt M B E	(Metrop Police Area)	John Eric Mi Cs
(28) Russell J Colman	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt S H van Neck M C	E Radcliffe West, M D
(29) Sir A de Capell Brooke Bt	H Millington C B E	(A Ferguson	J M Mackintosh, M D
(30) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J Deacon	(	C Kelleston M D
(31) Sir F Blake Bt C B	C Harold Carter	Capt E James C B E	W E J Whitley M D
(32) Col Sir L Rolleston K C B D S O	K Tweedale Mealy	Col E J Lemon C B E D S O	A C Liblits M D
(33) Brig Gen A D Miller C B E D S O	F G Scott M C	Capt E K Arbuthnot I S O I N	H C Jennings M D
(34) Earl of Ancaster	R C Dalton	Fredk Wm Goldet	C K Heston M D
(35) T W Green	A A Johnson O B E	Maj Jack Becke, O B E	William Taylor M D
(36) Capt Hon I H Watson	Harold King	Lt Col H C Metcalfe D S O	W G Savage M D
(37) Lt Col W E Harrison O B E	R Eustace Joy M A	Lt Col H P Hunter C B E	W D Carruthers, M D
(38) R Eaton White	Cecil Oakes I L M	Capt J G Mayne C B E	Bernard Wood White, M D.
(39) Marquess of Bristol M V O	L G Hensman Munsey	Col J de F E Coke C M G C V O C B E	J E Davidson M B
(40) Maj Arthur Leycester Penrhyn	Dudley Aukland, I L M	Maj G C Nicholson M C	James Ferguson M D
(41) C H S Ellis	H J T McIlveen	Col G M Ormerod D S O	K Ashleigh Glegg, M D.
(42) Lord Lecconfield	J Edward Seager	A S Williams M V O O B E	E D Smedley M D
(43) Lord Algernon Percy	Leon E Stephens, LL B	Commander E R B Kemble	A Hamilton Wood, M D.
(44) G H Pattinson	H Greenwood LL B	P I B Browne	W L Henderson M B
(45) Marquess of Bath K G [O B E	W L Bown	Lt Col Hoel Llewellyn D S O [liams M C	C E Langve M D
(46) Lt Col C E Millward	C H Bird	Capt J E Lloyd Wil	Wyndham Parker, M B.
(47) Lord Deramore	Godfrey Macdonald	Capt A E Holdern	R I Thornley, M D
(48) Maj R B Burton	H G Thornley, O B E	Lt Col J C Chayton D S O, M C	Harry Mason, M D.
(49) Sir J P Hinchliffe	J Charles McGrath	Lt Col Frank Brook, D S O, M C	I N V Potts, M D.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 49 ENGLISH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
Bedfordshire (Shire Hall Bedford)	302 942	106 453	114 021	220 474
Berkshire (Shire Hall Reading)	454 725	102 405	111 776	214 181
Buckinghamshire (County Hall Aylesbury)	479 360	132 538	139 027	271 565
Cambridgeshire (County Hall Cambridge)	315 168	69 324	70 680	140 004
Cheshire (Shire Hall Chester Castle)	631 180	320 377	354 813	675 190
Cornwall (County Hall Truro)	868 167	148 906	169 045	317 951
Cumberland (The Courts Carlisle)	968 598	101 040	104 750	205 790
Derbyshire (County Offices Derby)	640,701	306 313	308 613	614 926
Devonshire (The Castle Exeter)	1 660 948	212 797	245 867	458 664
Dorsetshire (County Offices Dorchester)	622 843	115 439	123 908	239 347
Durham (Shire Hall Durham)	627 641	470 415	453 635	924 050
Ely Isle of (County Hall March)	238 073	39 181	38 524	77 705
Essex (Shire Hall Chelmsford)	962 696	579 897	618 704	1 198 601
Gloucestershire (Shire Hall Gloucester)	782 646	159 527	176 274	335 801
Hampshire (The Castle Winchester)	933 296	237 909	234 113	472 022
Herefordshire (Shire Hall Hereford)	538 924	53 678	58 077	111 755
Hertfordshire (County Offices Hertford)	404 520	189 735	211 424	401 159
Huntingdonshire (Walden House Huntingdon)	233 985	27 795	28 409	56 204
Kent (Sessions House Maidstone)	971 990	571 435	622 680	1 194 115
Lancashire (County Offices Preston)	1 050 889	853 486	941 371	1 794 857
Leicestershire (10 New Street Leicester)	524 197	147 206	155 477	302 683
Lincolnshire —				
Holland (County Hall Boston)	268 992	45 838	46 475	92 313
Kesteven (County Offices Sleaford)	463 505	55 562	54 497	110 059
Lindsey (County Offices Lincoln)	961 200	129,711	133 761	263 472
London (County Hall S E 1)	74 850	2 045 575	2 351 246	4 396 821
Middlesex (Guildhall Westminster S W 1)	148 691	769 178	869 343	1 638 521
Norfolk (The Shire House Norwich)	1 303 568	159 107	162 763	321 870
Northamptonshire (County Hall Northampton)	581 679	106 132	110 982	217 114
Northumberland (Moot Hall Newcastle upon Tyne)	1 279 153	201 609	207 056	408 665
Nottinghamshire (Shire Hall Nottingham)	529 079	219 459	224 421	443 880
Oxfordshire (County Hall Oxford)	470 808	63 305	65 754	129 059
Peterborough Soke of (Cross St Peterborough)	53 464	25 384	26 461	51 845
Rutland (The Castle Oakham)	97 273	8 440	8 957	17 397
Shropshire (Shire Hall Shrewsbury)	861 800	120 624	123 538	244 162
Somersetshire (Shire Offices Weston super Mare)	1 031 666	190 866	215 453	406 319
Staffordshire (County Buildings Stafford)	686 901	349 392	353 752	703 144
Suffolk —				
East Suffolk (County Hall Ipswich)	549 241	101 740	105 680	207 420
West Suffolk (Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds)	390 916	52 427	53 710	106 137
Surrey (County Hall Kingston on Thames)	449 216	436 814	510 881	947 695
Sussex —				
East Sussex (County Hall Lewes)	507 069	123 485	153 396	276 881
West Sussex (County Hall Chichester)	401 916	101 302	121 834	223 136
Warwickshire (Warwick)	560 702	176 727	188 596	365 323
Westmorland (Exchange Chambers Kendal)	504 917	30 407	34 991	65 398
Wight Isle of (County Hall Newport I of Wight)	94 146	40 365	48 035	88 400
Wiltshire (County Offices Trowbridge)	860 829	151 368	151,890	303 258
Worcestershire (Shire Hall Worcester)	439 953	148 567	161 513	310 080
Yorkshire —				
East Riding (County Hall Beverley)	737 065	81 947	87 745	169 692
North Riding (County Hall Northallerton)	1 357 871	162 955	167 945	330 900
West Riding (County Hall Wakefield)	1 625 058	749 833	780 277	1,530 110
York City and County (Guildhall, York)	3 730	41 012	43 798	84 810

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows The weights include *clothing* which is generally calculated at one twenty fourth of the whole

	Average Height	Average Weight
Scotsmen	5 ft 8¾ in	11 st 11 lb
Irishmen	5 ft 8 in	10 st 13 lb
Englishmen	5 ft 7¼ in	11 st 1 lb
Welshmen	5 ft 6½ in	11 st 4 lb

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea

The City of London represents London within its ancient boundaries The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal banks insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall the Norman Tower and the 15th century Guildhall to the massive splendour of St Pauls and the architectural beauty of Wrens spires (Bow Church St Brides St Dunstans in the East &c)

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington St Marylebone and Holborn on the north and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899 and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct 19 1900 the Council consisting of a Mayor 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens and from Oxford street to the Thames it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts Buckingham Palace and St Jamess and the principal Government offices Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia Westminster is the richest of the London areas

Metropolitan Boroughs —Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham eastwards to Woolwich and westwards to Hammersmith

London County Council —For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888

Miscellaneous Authorities —For Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board* while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy* the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Corporation of the City and in the remaining area by the London County Council The *London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority* (5 Millbank Westminster, S W 1) provides (or secures the provision of) electricity throughout an area of 1 797 sq miles Locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the tramway authority and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways &c

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS

Cities and Boroughs	Population 1931	Rate per 1 000 Births	Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rates 1932-33 s	d	Town Clerk	Mayor 1932-33
London	8,202 818	17 9	11 9	57 487 535				
CITY OF LONDON	10 996	23 0	14 0	8 809 254	8	7	Sir James Bell C V O	*See p 684*
WESTMINSTER	189 535	10 5	11 7	10 850 000	9	5	G Parker Morris LL B	Rev E St G Schombel
Battersea	159 542	15 5	12 1	1,077 529	11	4	Edwin Austin	F S Strange
Bermondsey	111,526	17 4	12 5	874 249	15	10	E Goff Clark	Mrs E F George
Bethnal Green	108 178	16 8	12 5	521 124	14	4	David J Keep	C Bennett
Camberwell	251 373	14 7	11 9	1 605 675	11	0	C F Newton	J A Garner
Chelsea	59 026	12 8	14 1	1 216 457	10	0	S H Steel	Lt Col S Boyle.
Deptford	106 886	16 3	12 0	735 715	12	2	A Purkis	J Speakman
Finsbury	69 888	18 0	14 02	1 221 302	10	11	D E Richards	H Kennett
Fulham	150 940	15 08	12 3	1 124 149	9	11	Wilfred Downend	W Fowell [ton
Greenwich	100 879	14 8	11 4	923 284	11	10	Fredk J Simpson	Col H A H Newing-
Hackney	215 380	15 5	11 4	1 430 859	10	3	H R H Fee LL D	B H Bloomfield
Hammersmith	135 521	15 9	11 7	1 133 533	11	10	Hugh Royle	W P Davies
Hampstead	88 914	11 2	11 7	1 480 946	10	0	Philip H Harrold	W P Newman
Holborn	38 816	10 21	14 27	1 702,458	9	6	Lionel Walford	F Howard
Islington	321 712	16 3	12 6	2 131 963	9	10	R Jerman M C M A	J McClane
Kensington (Royal Borough)	180,681	14 2	14 0	3,294,335	9	5	F Webster, B A LL B	H V Kenyon
Lambeth	296 162	15 28	12 66	2 262 473	10	2	Bruce Penny	H W Norman
Lewisham	219 942	14 1	10 2	1,649,898	10	4	John W Shuter	W J Creagh
Paddington	144 950	14 79	13 05	1 801,300	10	2	W F Abbiss M B E	Lt Col Sir G Hand over
Poplar	155 086	17 5	12 4	747 585	16	4	H E Dennis	C W Key
St Marylebone	97 620	11 4	12 3	3 143,977	9	2	R C Graves LL D	J Fettes
St Pancras	198 113	15 1	13 3	2 064 384	9	6	A Powell Coke	S Bolsom
Shoreditch	97 038	17 1	12 5	840 600	12	2	R Cyril Ray B A	J E Houseman
Southwark	171 657	16 9	14 0	1,301,551	11	5	D T Griffiths	P Middleton
Stepney	225 203	17 7	13 1	1,733,744	13	5	W L McCarty	R G Mullan
Stoke Newington	51 215	15 2	12 7	411,537	9	6	C Kent Wright B A	Sir H J Ormond
Wandsworth	353 101	12 26	11 3	2,958,615	10	0	D A Nicholl M A	E Brookes
Woolwich ...	146,944	15 1	11 6	1,043,586	12	8	Sir Arthur Brycesson	R A M Walters

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them and about eight years after he granted a charter which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve and all the Burgesses and promises that they shall be 'law worthy (*i.e.* possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor'. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff which in 1191 was changed to Mayor, the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214 which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of Whittington three times Lord Mayor of London (in reality four times A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419) and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas, he is sworn into office on November 8 and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice to take the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III in 1242 and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394 when a charter of Richard II directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21) was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer, but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens however lost this privilege as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk and Common Serjeant are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II. A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1932–1933

Sir Percy Walter Greenaway, Kt., *born* 1874. *Common Councilman* 1917. *Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward* 1924. *Sheriff* 1931. *Lord Mayor*, 1932. The Mansion House, E.C. 4. £10,000.
Private Secretary, I. Harvey Hull.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen	*Ward*	*Born*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	*Dowgate*	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir J. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P.	*Bridge Without* (1931)	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Pt.	*Aldersgate*	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Rt. Hon. Lord Wakefield, C.B.E.	*Bread Street*	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	*Portsoken*	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bt.	*Coleman*	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bt.	*Langbourn*	1860	1896	1918	1912	1924
Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham, C.B.E.	*Bassishaw*	1868	1913	1920	1917	1926
Sir Charles Albert Batho, Bt.	*Aldgate*	1872	1913	1921	1925	1927
Sir J. F. Kynaston Studd, Bt., O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.	*Farringdon Without*	1858		1923	1922	1928
Sir William Phené Neal, Bt.	*Lime Street*	1860	1893	1922	1929	1930
Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt., F.C.A.	*Cheap*	1872	1910	1923	1930	1931
All the above have passed the Civic Chair						
Charles Henry Collett	*Bridge*	1864	1912	1927	1932	
Sir Stephen Killik, Kt.	*Broad Street*	1861	1908	1927	1922	
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	*Portsoken*	1867	1910	{1921 / 1927}		
Sir Percy Vincent, Kt.	*Walbrook*	1868	1922	1929	1926	
Sir Harold George Downer, Kt., LL.B.	*Coleman Street*	1871	1921	1930	1924	
Sir William James Miller Burton, kt.	*Tower*	1862		1930		
Sir George Thomas Broadbridge, Kt.	*Candlewick*	1869		1930		
Harry Edward Augustus Twyford	*Cripplegate*	1870	1930	1930		
Major Sir Frank Henry Bowater, Kt.	*Castle Baynard*	1866	1922	1931	1929	
Sir William George Coxen, Kt.	*Billingsgate*	1867	1920	1931	1928	
Lt.-Col. John Dawson Laurie	*Cornhill*	1872	1930	1931		
Sir D. George Collins, Kt.	*Farringdon Within*	1870	1899	1931	1930	
Frank Joseph Coleman Pollitzer	*Queenhithe*	1869	1920	1932		

The Sheriffs.

Alderman Charles Henry Collett (*see* above) and William Lacon Threlford, M.B.E., F.C.A.

MEMBER	WARD
Adolph W E L	*Cantry*
Agar *Dep* Sir E	*Aldgate*
Algar C R	*Farrin Wt*
Allcard V	*Bread St*
Alley E D	*Cripple Wt*
Andrews W R	*Aldgate*
Anning, E H	*Cheap*
Bacon W N	*Walbrook*
Baily H D	*Bridge*
Barnard A C	*Farrin Wt*
Barrett H Roper	*Lime St*
Barry H C	*Cripple Wn*
Batten H R	*Bishopsgate*
Beal F S	*Bridge*
Beatty A H O B E	*Cantry*
Bedford A	*Bishopsgate*
Beecroft, I C	*Farrin Wn*
Bennet *Dep* J E	*Cordwainer*
Berridge *Dep* G J	*Dougate*
Berry E W	*Castle Bynd*
Biggs W W	*Farrin Wt*
Bird *Dep* Sir H	*Billingsgate*
Blackham *Col* R J, C B C M G C I E, D S O M I	*Farrin Wt*
Bonsor W E O B E	*Farrin Wt*
Botterill *Col* G P	*Farrin Wn*
Bowles H E	*Bridge*
Bray A W	*Aldgate*
Brett W C	*Coleman St*
Brough *Dep* J R	*Castle Bynd*
Brown H W, B A	*Bishopsgate*
Brown Victor	*Broad St*
Brown W Hurst	*Broad St*
Brundle F W	*Cripple Wt*
Bull, O	*Bishopsgate*
Bullworthy W W	*Bridge*
Burgess H J	*Aldgate*
Caunter E J	*Cripple Wt*
Champness *Dep* W H	*Farrin Wt*
Chapman W B	*Bread St*
Christie A M	*Castle Bynd*
Chubb Hon C A	*Castle Bynd*
Coates E B	*Bread St*
Conoley J	*Queenhithe*
Cooper E H	*Cornhill*
Cooper E R O B E M C	*Lower*
Crosse C S	*Cheap*
Crossingham C	*Farrin Wt*
Davenport Sir H E	*Bridge*
Deighton *Dep* I H	*Bridge*
Dennis C W	*Candlewick*
Dickson C G	*Aldersgate*
Donne E I	*Bread St*
Dove *Dep* H S	*Coleman St*
Dray E G	*Cantry*
Dunn B S	*Langbourn*
Dutton *Dep* E H	*Portsoken*
Fastou H A	*Coleman St*
Eaton Col R W	*Coleman St*
Edwards I J	*Cordwainer*
Elkan *Lt Col* C J D S O O B E	*Bishopsgate*
Elliston *Capt* G S M C M A M P	*Farrin Wt*
Farlow, *Dep* C D King M A	*Candlewick*
Farmer, H L	*Cheap*
Farnan *Dep* F	*Lower*
Farrow, L W	*Bishopsgate*
Fitch H B	*Bishopsgate*
Fletcher, *Dep* Sir B F, P P R I B A F S A	*Farrin Wn*
Fortescue W J P	*Farrin Wn*
Foxton W	*Farrin Wn*
Galloway A J P	*Lower*
Gamon C	*Farrin Wn*
Gates P A	*Cripple Wt*
Gillett E	*Farrin Wt*
Gillett S H M C	*Bassishaw*
Goldman H L	*Portsoken*
Goldney *Dep* I	*Cornhill*
Goodinge A C	*Aldersgate*
Gorman A P	*Billingsgate*
Gow *Maj* J L M C	*Bishopsgate*
Gower H J	*Coleman St*
Green *Dep* Sir E H Bt	*Cantry*
Green E H	*Cornhill*
Green W W J P	*Lower*
Greenaway S H	*Bishopsgate*
Greenwood I E	*Candlewick*
Gunton W H	*Aldersgate*
Harrowing I J	*Bishopsgate*
Hart J I	*Farrin Wt*
Hay, A M	*Bread St*
Haydon *Dep* D	*Aldersgate*
Haywood, F H	*Dougate*
Heath A H	*Tower*
Heath J S	*Farrin Wt*
Heilbuth G H	*Walbrook*
Hill H E	*Bread St*
Holmes Sir A W K B E	*Aldgate*
Horner E A	*Lower*
Howe H M	*Broad St*
Hughes *Maj* H E I S O	*Broad St*
Jacobs H	*Portsoken*
Jennings *Dep* C E J	*Walbrook*
Johnson *Dep* B	*Bishopsgate*
Jones G W	*Farrin Wt*
Joseph S G	*Castle Bynd*
Juniper A S	*Farrin Wt*
Kimber *Dep* Sir H D Bt M A	*Langbourn*
King Hamilton A	*Cornhill*
Knight A C, J I F S A	*Cheap*
Lamboll E S	*Langbourn*
Lavington *Dep* G	*Farrin Wt*
Laws E I	*Portsoken*
Layton J E	*Lower*
Leader S	*Farrin Wn*
Leuw W	*Portsoken*
Lord E A B	*Cordwainer*
Lovell J S M A	*Farrin Wt*
Lowe E W I	*Coleman St*
McAuliffe *Dep* Sir H I	*Bishopsgate*
McDonald G J W	*Billingsgate*
McRea C J H	*Billingsgate*
Maguire H	*Farrin Wt*
Marshall S	*Dougate*
Mart G	*Cripple Wn*
Marten H W	*Bassishaw*
Martin, *Maj* J G D S O	*Langbourn*
Martin J E	*Portsoken*
Mathews H E O B E	*Dougate*
May R W	*Billingsgate*
Meldrum, R	*Cripple Wt*
Metcalfe, I D	*Portsoken*
Metchim R	*Langbourn*
Morris H W	*Walbrook*
Morrison C R	*Queenhithe*
Mostyn, F A	*Bishopsgate*
Mounsey, J D	*Cripple Wt*
Musgrave G H	*Billingsgate*
Myers A	*Portsoken*
Nelthropp W R.	*Candlewick*
Newell C	*Castle Bynd*
Newson Smith *Dep* F E	*Bread St*
Nicholson W	*Cripple Wn*
Northcott J	*Bread St*
Pakeman Sir I R O B E	*Cheap*
Pearse J S	*Cripple Wn*
Pitman H P I	*Farrin Wn*
Polden E C	*Cantry*
Pragnell, A J P	*Castle Bynd*
Procter J	*Castle Bynd*
Pryce *Capt* F C J I I B	*Aldgate*
Raphael J H	*Farrin Wn*
Reading, W A	*Billingsgate*
Regge R W	*Coleman St*
Rilout A	*Farrin Wt*
Robertson A	*Aldgate*
Rowland E F C A	*Cordwainer*
Selby G T	*Cripple Wt*
Sennett Sir R	*Farrin Wn*
Sewell W C	*Cripple Wt*
Sheat W J O O B E J I	*Broad St*
Shepherd Sir H P	*Lime St*
Shipman J H	*Aldersgate*
Shipton W E	*Lower*
Simonds S R	*Lime St*
Singer *Dep* H D	*Lime St*
Skeate I A	*Bridge*
Slazenger A E L	*Dougate*
Smyth *Dep* R	*Aldersgate*
Snell A I	*Dougate*
Speyer W J P	*Broad St*
Stoneham R I D	*Candlewick*
Stopher J	*Cornhill.*
Syrett H S C B E LL B	*Coleman St*
Taylor, *Dep* H J	*Cripple Wn*
Taylor Leo C B E	*Coleman St*
Teuten *Dep* Capt A H	*Queenhithe*
Thoma *Dep* Sir W M B E	*Cheap*
Thompson G H	*Langbourn*
Tollit C C	*Cheap*
Tranter *Dep* G I S	*Cripple Wt*
Turner C	*Farrin Wn*
Underwood E S	*Cheap*
Vick R W	*Bridge*
Vine *Maj* G H M	*Aldersgate*
Waldlaw D C W	*Aldgate*
Watts A F	*Walbrook*
Welch *Capt* G J C M C	*Candlewick*
Wells L S M	*Farrin Wn*
Whitaker *Dep* Lt Cl C W M A F S A	*Farrin Wn*
Whitby J	*Langbourn*
White *Dep* J H	*Bread St*
Whiteley, C P	*Cordwainer*
Whiting J H	*Walbrook*
Whittingham, E	*Queenhithe*
Wigley F G	*Cripple Wn*
Wilkinson Sir G H	*Queenhithe*
Williamson D E	*Cornhill*
Withers G E	*Cantry*
Wood E A	*Billingsgate.*
Wood, G E	*Cripple Wn*
Woods J R	*Langbourn*
Worskett S A	*Bread St*
Wright, W N, J P	*Bishopsgate*
Youldon F	*Bassishaw*
Young *Dep* G W	*Bassishaw*

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

		Elect
Recorder Sir Ernest E. Wild K.C.	£4 000	1922
Chamberlain Sir Adrian Pollock	£3 000	1912
Town Clerk Sir James Bell C.V.O.	£3 500	1902
Common Serjeant H. Holman Gregory K.C.	£3 000	1932
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices) Cecil Whiteley K.C.	£2 500	1932
F. Shewell Cooper	£2 000	1922
Commissioner of Police Lt.-Col. Sir H. S. Tumbull K.B.E.	£1 600 t.	£2 000 1925
Comptroller V. F. Crowther-Smith	£2 000	1920
Remembrancer J. Dixon Taylor (*acting*)	£1 500	1932
Solicitor A. E. I. Pickford B.A.	£2 500	1924
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark Walter Norwood Earle	£850	1931
Medical Officer City of London W. M. Willoughby B.A. M.D.	£1 950	1928
Coroner for London Francis Danford Thomas M.A.	£700	1932
Steward of Southwark The Recorder	£57 7 0	1922
Clerk of the Peace W. W. Nops LL.B.	£250	1929
Surveyor F. C. J. Read F.S.I.	£1 500	1931
Engineer E. E. Finch M.I.C.E. F.S.I.	£1 950	1915
Head Master of City of London School F. R. Dale D.S.C. M.C.	£2 000	1929
Head Master of Freemen's School W. W. Parkinson M.A.	£600	1914
Head Mistress City of London School for Girls Miss Julia Elizabeth Turner	£600	1932
Principal Guildhall School of Music Sir Landon Ronald	£1 500	1910
Sword Bearer Maj. A. E. Wood I.C.M.	£600	1921
Marshal Capt. D. F. Massy	£500	1925
Common Cryer and Sergeant at Arms William Thomas Boston	£400	1927
Librarian and Director Art Gallery J. L. Douthwaite	£1 250	1926
Medical Officer Port of London C. F. White M.B. Ch.B. I.P.H.	£1 700	1928
Clerk to the Lord Mayor S. Richards	£1 500	1920
Clerk of Sitting Justices (Guildhall) and Clerk of Special Sessions Wallace Thoday H.B.	£1 100	1931
Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal Wilfred Laws Dell	£1 650	1921
Keeper of the Guildhall G. W. Bridgman	£500	1922
Principal Clerks —		
Chamberlain J. C. Michelmore	£1 250	1924
Town Clerk Office F. J. Crakel	£1 300	1931
Public Health Dept. Francis J. C. Helder	£1 250	1927
Valuation and Rating Dept. L. V. Cockell	£1,250	1921
Markets Dept. R. J. Haworth	£800	1931
Market Superintendents —		
Central H. W. G. Millman	£1 400	1904
Cattle J. R. Hayhurst M.R.C.V.S.	£1 350	1913
Billingsgate J. J. Dove	£750	1932
Spitalfields Maj. F. H. Millman O.B.E.	£1 500	1920

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1931-1932

NET RECEIPTS	£	s	d
Estates Revenue	197 561	16	6
Markets Revenue Accounts —			
London Central Markets	49 511	15	11
Billingsgate Market	11 499	16	9
Leadenhall Market	3 523	18	4
	262 097	7	
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	3 115	14	
	258 961	13	3
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)	10 674	3	
Various Contributions	29 434	11	
	£299 090	8	2

NET EXPENDITURE		
To Magistracy	7 758	:
Criminal Justice	15 124	:
Civil Government	29 777	
Open Spaces	14 894	
Guildhall School of Music	9 157	:
City of London School	8 609	
City of London School for Girls	4 567	
Freemens School	5 821	:
Sundries	589	:
Expenses not allocated to Depts. and Committee Allowances		
To Officers Establishments		
Expenses of Bonds and Debentures		
Charitable and Public Donations		
Contributions to Victoria Dock Road Improvement Scheme		
Grant to City and Guilds Institute		
Expenses of Honorary Votes		
Freedom and Addresses		
To London Almshouses		
Debenture Stock Redemption		
Supplementary Sinking Fund		
Contingencies Reserve Fund		
Market Improvements Res. Fund		
Purchase of Pictures Reserve Fund		
Staff Compassionate Fund		
Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund		
Suspense Account—Fruit Brokers Leasehold Premises		
Balance		
	£299 090	8 2

* The above is abstracted from the 299th City's Cash Account of the Estates extant—A.D. 1633 to 1931-32. The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London, but two years Accounts *temp.* Queen Elizabeth have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief. The Volumes are in full detail signed by the Auditors and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 148th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation A.D. 1784 to 1931-32. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June 1903, the 14th December 1905 and 25th January 1917 upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee and they are printed in uniformity with the 87th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

IN the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild the Broderers (Embroiderers) Cordwainers (cobblers) Fletchers (arrow makers) Lorimers (bridle bit and spur makers) Poulters (poulterers) Scriveners (legal writers) Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company

9 716 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p 684) The actual net number is however smaller as many belong to more than one Guild and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district

There are 78 Guilds in existence The Liveries of the Lorimers (382) Stationers (376) and Merchant Taylors (329) are the most numerous, the Upholders (18) the smallest

Company	No of Liverymen	Corporate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Hall *	Clerk	Master or Prime Warden 1932—1933
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	228	53 000	58 000	111 000	4 Ironmonger Lane E C 2	Col F D Whitney DSO	Dr V S Hodson, MVO
Grocers (2)	158	37 500	500	38 000	Princes Street E C 2	J Hickman Barnes	L H Tufnell
Drapers (3)	180	50 000	28 000	78 000	Throgmorton St E C 2	Sir Ernest Cooley MA LLB	Sir J Macassey KBE KC LLD DSc
Fishmongers (4)	273	47 798	2 428	50 226	London Bridge E C 4	C N Hunter TD	R Cosmo Evans
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43 000	16 000	58 000	Foster Lane E C 2	W J Tuckwell	J H Whitehead MVO
Skinners (6)	197	33 200	33 500	66 700	Dowgate Hill E C 4	J J Lambert	Raymond D Poland
Merchant Taylors (7)	329	37 000	13 000	50 000	30 Threadneedle St E C 2	C Reginald Simms MA	H J Walter Gibbs [JP
Haberdashers (8)	325	8 000	49 000	57 000	33 Gresham St E C 2	Geo Englefield	J H W Fitcher FL
Salters (9)	146	20 000	2 000	22 000	St Swithins Lane E C 4	G Everard Nicholls	R W Ledger
Ironmongers (10)	31	13 000	13 000	26 000	Shaftesbury Place Aldersgate E C 1	J F Williams Beck	Maj H W O Brien
Vintners (11)	201	12 700	4 600	17 300	Upper Thames St E C 4	Raymond H B Fifield FRSA	James Henry Todd
Clothworkers (12)	168	57 169	27 398	84 567	41 Mincing Lane E C 3	I M Evans MA	R M Neate
The twelve Chief Companies in order of Precedence							
Apothecaries (58)	176	1 000	1 100	2 100	Water Lane E C 4	Group Capt H C Peter JP	Dr Cecil Wall
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	90	7 940	60	8 000	81 Coleman St E C 2	Hewitt Pitt MC	A Hervé Browning
Tylers (19)	130	1 580	320	1 900	26 Hart Lane E C 3	Frank C Ingall MA	Electri 22 10/32
Bricklayers (17)	120				33 Markwell St E C 2	Do	H O Serjeant DL
Bl smiths (52	176		95		[Gresham College E C]	H H Bennett MBE	W A Dickson
Blacksmiths (40)	79	684	none	684	65 Lower Thames St E C	L C Huffman	F J Stannard
Joiners (38)	28	640	40	680	5 Gray's Inn Sq W C 1	H F Griffith	Maj D Stuart CBE
Weavers (14)	42	3 140	21 300	24 440	Addle St E C 2	Lt Col F H Evans MC	Lt Col F N Buxton, M
Scriveners (48)	28				[13 St Swithins Lane E C]	Sir William Barber KBE	Col H n A G Brodrick TD LL
Fletchers (24)	245		18		87 Bartholomew Close	F E Hall III	Lewis Zwanenberg
Cutlers (89)	129	220	..	220	[Cripplegate Inst Golden Lane E C]	J W dman Smith TD BA	W Austin Bills BE
Carpenters (26)	150	76 000	1 180	17 180	1 Throgmorton Av E C 2	J Hutton Freeman	J R v Lancaster
Coachmakers (61)	140	1 650	350	2 000	108a Cannon St E C 4]	W J S Pennefather	Bernard Kettle
Coachmakers (99)	118	1 100	not	1 100	Noble St E C 2	Henry Smith	H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught KG
Cooks (35)	66	2 000	100	2 100	[34 & 36 Gresham St E C]	G C Sherrard MA	David Haydn C
Coopers (36)	182	2 400	5 000	7 400	72 Basinghall St E C 2	Leslie Clarke MA	Harold Griffin
Cordwainers (27)	102	9,000	1 600	10 600	7 Cannon St E C 4	F W Minter MA	E S Francis
Curriers (29)	55	1 088	74	1 162	[7 Cannon St E C 4]	F W Minter MA	A E Steinthal
Cutlers (28)	94	5 350	50	5 400	4 Warwick Lane E C 4	W H Beaumont	J I Hamilton
Distillers (74)	77		non		[Guildhall E C 2]	W N Earle	Capt R C rfield
Dyers (13)	85	6,000	1 000	7 000	10 Dowgate Hill E C 4	M M Merriman MA	W J Cambridge
Drapers (84)	70	150	non	150	[6a London Wall E C 2]	H D P Francis MC	His Hon Judge Shewell Cooper
Farriers (55)	102	325	none	325	146 bishopsgate E C 2]	W R Stubbs	Robert McConnell
Feltmakers (64)	232	87	184	271	[Arundel House, W C 2]	S A Williamson	Col F N Falkner, DSO TD
Fletchers (39)	25	70	none	70	[4 Bread St Place E C 2]	P B Shepheard	R M Hewett
Founders (33)	80	1 710	115	1 825	13 St Swithins Lane E C	Sydney R Pollard	A Stanley Young
Framework Knitters (65)	155	142	745	887	5 Essex Court Temple E C 4]	E A Ebblewhite, ILD FSA	William Moore [LSC FRS
Fruiterers (45)	102	350	210	560	40 Chancery Ln W C 2]	John Pagleton	Sir F Keeble CBE,
Gardeners (66)	197	60	46	106	5 Essex Court, Temple E C 4]	E A Ebblewhite ILD FSA	John Weir MIME
Girdlers (23)	90	4 000	2 500	6 500	39 Basinghall St E C 2	W D Smythe	Evan W Brodie
Glass sellers (77)	60	nil	85	85	[13 Queen Anne's Gate S W 1]	George J Leckie	Robert J Dredge
Glaziers (53)	198	243	66	309	[1 Garden Court E C 4]	Col R J Blackham CB, CMG CIE DSO CC	E N J Jacobson,
Gloversers (62)	115	100	58	158	[28 Sackville St W 1]	J T Edwards CC	J H White, Dep CC
Gold & Silver Wyredrawers (109)	220	110	3	113	[33 Walbrook, E C 2]	A Charles Knight JP, FSA C	Col S Simpson MA, TD DL
Grummakers (80)	33	900	none	2 800	[7 21 Moorgate E C 2]	Norman Cayley	W D Borland

Company	No. of Livery	Corporate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Hall *	Clerk	Master or Prime Warden 1932–1933.
		£	£	£			
*Horners (74)	110	105	*nil*	105	[90 Cannon St E C 4]	Howard Deighton C C	Lt Col H Hamilton Wedderburn O B E
Innholders (32)	90	3 000	250	3 250	College Street Dowgate Hill E C 4	John C Druce	F M Collinson
*Joiners (41)	59	1 300	*nil*	1 300	[22A Wormwood St E C 2]	Arthur Bedford	L M Wells C C
Leathersellers (15)	158	26 000	7 500	33 850	St Helen's Place E C 3	Geo E Sitt I M A	C N Latter
*Loriners (57)	382	580	120	700	13 St Swithun's Lane E C 4	C F J Jennings	C Walker Arnott
Master Mariners	200		*nil*		[84 Leadenhall Street E C 3]	W F C Smith	H R H Prince of Wales K G (Capt Sir B Chadwick *Deputy Master*)
*Masons (30)	61	550	*nil*	550	9 New Square Lincoln's Inn W C 2]	H M Clwes D S	Will Ughby Bullock
*Musicians (50)	133	640	662	1 282	[1 New Court W C 2]	H A F Crewsdon M A	H Steve Wyndham
Needlemakers (69)	250		*none*		[3 Crooked Lane E C 4]	C D King Farlow M A C	F J Jackson T D
*Painters (28)	189	700	2 200	2 900	9 Little Trinity Lane	T M Pritchard R A	H F Green
*Pattenmakers (76)	74	150	100	250	[32 Walbrook E C 2]	O C Isard	T C Littler Jones F R C S
*Pavyers (56)	200		*nil*	*nil*	[14 Coleman St E C 2]	Henry C Head	Maj E J Burt T D
Pewterers (16)	95	6 500	232	6 732	15 Lime St E C 3	Arthur S Grut	G J Collins
*Plasterers (46)	42	1 250	30	1 280	[24 Theobalds Rd W C 1]	Alfred E Mott	W J Hepher
Playing Card Makers (83)	106	50	5 5 0	55 5 0	[147 Cuthbert St E C 4]	W Hayes M A I I	George D Perks
*Plumbers (31)	92	880	20	900	[36 Furnival St E C 4]	Maj W H Channess C	P F Gleed F S I
*Poulterers (34)	78	750	250	1 000	[19 Great Winchester St]	C R Rutherford M A	A P Cork
Saddlers (25)	86	11 200	1 000	12 200	141 Cheapside E C 2	A F C Everitt	H R H Duke of Connaught K G (A J Lewis *Private Warden*)
*Scriveners (44)	50				[56 Victoria Street S W 1]	A A Pitcairn	J D Watts
*Shipwrights (59)	230	830	*none*	830	[4 New London St E C 3]	F C Lingard M A	H R H Duke of York K G (Wm Nel Nichens *Land Master*)
Spectaclemakers (60)	214	400		400	[36 Furnival St E C 4]	Maj W H Channess C	Lord Aldenham
Stationers (47)	376	1 600	3 100	4 700	Stationers Hall E C 4	R J Rivington M A	The Lord Mayor
Tallow Chandlers (22)	80		220	220	4 Dowgate Hill E C 3	M F Mumet Williams	W Ellis Hill
Tin Plateworkers (67)	148	70	76	146	[5 Essex Court Temple E C 4]	F A Ebblewhite I I I F S A	R Emanuel Hirsch
*Turners (52)	178	74	*none*	74	[Bird St Ho E C 2]	Frederic A Stone	C H Isdell Carpenter
Tylers & Bricklayers (37)	66	1 900	80	1 980	[6 Bedford Row W C 1]	Arthur H Bird	F F Dickins
*Upholders (49)	18	376	20	396	[27 Leadenhall St E C 3]	Geoffrey Crump	R C Bish
Waxchandlers (20)	30	1 370	230	1 600	Gresham Street E C 2	Albert James Wood	Rev H F Robins
*Weavers (42)	105	1 500	1 500	3 000	[7 Queen Anne's Gate S W 1]	I F Tanner M V M A F S A	Earl of Athlone K G
*Wheelwrights (73)	162	35	102	137	[Mansion House E C 2]	T Harvey Hull	T B T Winsor
*Woolmen (43)	35	400	*nil*	400	[62 London Wall E C 2]	G M Cunham	Robert W Watson

* In case of a Company having no Hall the address of the Clerk is given in brackets

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE *Headquarters* 94 Southwark Bridge Road S E 1

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866 the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled, under an Act passed in 1774 to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries and from about 1830 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire engine establishment of their own. On January 1 1866 under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act 1865 the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On January 1 1867 the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act 1888 the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from Metropolitan Fire Brigade to "London Fire Brigade."

On Dec 31 1932, the complement of the Brigade consisted of —1 chief officer 2 divisional officers, 3 assistant divisional officers, and 1 935 officers, firemen, and pilots a technical and clerical staff of 193. There were 61 land fire stations 3 river stations and 1 river repairing depot. The appliances included 87 motor fire engines 74 motor escape vans 6 petrol electric motor ladders 5 petrol motor ladders (in addition to tenders &c.) 3 hose carts and 104 fire escapes 1 long fire ladder 64 miles of hose 1 steam and 3 motor fire floats, 55 smoke helmets 399 hook ladders and 203 hook belts. There were 1 691 street fire alarm posts 97 telephone lines from station to station and 357 telephone lines to public and other buildings. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended Dec 31 1931, totalled 8 080 and the fires numbered 4 465 of which 24 were classed as serious.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Chief Officer, Arthur R Dyer A M I C E

Divisional Officers Maj C C B. Morris, M C, Com A N G Firebrace, R N

Assist. Divisional Officers Maj F W Jackson, D S O C M Keir, A M I C E, F W Field

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S E 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S W 1

Hours 9 30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9 30 to 5 30 (Friday), 9 30 to 12 30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2 30 p m

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888 London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles

The City of London is an electoral division of the county The County of the City of London is a county for *non administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions justices &c , and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors together 145 or if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman 144 The term of office for aldermen is 6 years and ten retire every 3 years The councillors are elected for 3 years The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken In addition to members of the Council co opted members are included on the following committees Central Public Health Education Housing Mental Hospitals, Midwives Acts and Public Assistance

Under the Local Government Act 1929, the Council, as from April 1, 1930, became responsible for the administration of all forms of poor relief in London including the services previously maintained by the late Metropolitan Asylums Board As required by the Act the Council prepared an administrative scheme for discharging the functions transferred and the transferred services were merged as far as possible in the Council's existing organisation and allocated to the committees of the Council to which they were appropriate

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers No costs debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee The Council is the principal money raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £83 222 000 (of which £45 959,000 represents debt incurred for revenue producing undertakings) and an annual expenditure of about forty millions

The *Central Public Health Committee*, among other duties affecting public health, are responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis, the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, the maintenance of 74 hospitals, with accommodation for over 41 000 patients, and the Council's ambulance service

The *Education Committee* comprise thirty eight members of the Council and twelve co opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women The Education service involves an annual expenditure of nearly £13,000,000 The Council maintains 1,191 elementary schools with over 609,000 pupils, and 258 secondary and technical schools, evening institutes and training colleges with about 200 000 students In addition it gives grants in aid to the University of London and to 81 secondary and technical schools and training colleges

The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working class dwellings The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31 1932, in respect of all schemes was £39 780 000 and very large works are still in progress Over 50 000 houses and tenements have been completed since the war

The *Improvements Committee* deal with questions relating to the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries Among other works now being carried out is the widening of Putney bridge

The *Mental Hospitals Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 and also the mental hospitals transferred from the Metropolitan Asylums Board The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives, with accommodation for over 32 000 patients

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 159 square miles including certain districts outside the county and comprises about 400 miles of main storm relief, intercepting and outfall sewers twelve pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations and five sludge vessels The total capital outlay on main dramage is over £16 000 000 and further expenditure is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain, and for the installation of plant at the northern outfall for the treatment of sewage by the activated sludge process

The *Public Assistance Committee* administer the duties in connection with poor relief, other than hospital treatment, including the maintenance of institutions, receiving homes and training centres for over 11 000 inmates

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 166¼ street miles all of which are electric lines (123¼ miles on the underground conduit system and 43¼ miles on the overhead system) The whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1932 to £18 915 000, and the net debt outstanding to £8 386 000 The results of working for the year 1931 32 were gross receipts £4,211,603, surplus on working £647,799, deficiency for year, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt £109,135, which was met to the extent of £31,637 by the surplus brought forward from the previous year, the balance (£77,498) being charged on the special county rate

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following —Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs maintenance of fire brigade acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces the sanctioning of local sewers town planning controlling the building line and the naming of streets and numbering of houses supervision of building and district surveyors dangerous structures cattle diseases control storage of explosive substances and petroleum infant life protection gas gas meter and electricity meter testing weights and measures licensing of slaughter houses and of cow houses supervision of common lodging houses the granting of licences for music dancing and boxing historic buildings and monuments inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire administration of the Shops Acts the Children Act and the Midwives Acts licensing and inspection of employment agencies registration of massage establishments licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act registration of motor cars collection of duties on motor cars and establishment and certain other local taxation licences registration of War charities and welfare of blind persons

The *Expenditure* of the Council including loans to other local authorities is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock Bonds or bills or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings Certain contributions including education grants are also received from the Imperial Exchequer All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years) The total Stock outstanding at September 30 1932 was £98 135 599 These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds the amount outstanding at September 30 1932 being £6 067 760 Local Bonds for Housing

The *Rating* for the year 1932 33 as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only) amounted to 6s 3½d in the pound over the whole County including the City, and a further rate over the County outside the City of 3d in the pound together 6s 6½d The total rate for 1931 32 was 6 7½d The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on April 6 1932 was £59 662 000—a 1d rate over the whole county producing £248 592

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1932 33

	Expenditure including Debt Charges	Inter Fund Credits	Net Expenditure	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling on Rate
	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative expenses not allocated to specific services	823 267	8 380	814 887		814 887
Education	12 776 710	546 545	12 230 165	4,448 860	7 781 305
Fire Brigade	865 546	107 565	757 981	10 000	747 981
Highways Bridges and Street Improvements	607,635	13 120	594 515		594 515
Housing Accounts—net deficiency	360 550		360 550		360 550
Judicial Expenses	84 733	6 310	78 423	55	78 368
Main Drainage	829 712	62 800	766 912		766 912
Mental Deficiency	502 291	28 470	473 821	2 500	471,321
Mental Hospital Buildings	217 689	18 460	199,229		199 229
Parks	352 726	71 275	281 451		281 451
Public Assistance	5 965 012	558 510	5 406 502		5,406 502
Public Control	240 259	148 285	91 974		91 974
Public Health	5 134 641	323 250	4 811 391		4 811,391
Welfare of the Blind	92 320		92 320		92 320
Miscellaneous	115 918	60 900	55 018	20	54 998
Provision to meet Capital Expenditure of the year	250 000		250 000		250 000
Special Provision for Contingencies	550 000		550 000		550 000
	29 769 009	1 95	27,815 139	4 461 435	23 353 704
General Exchequer Grant				2 652 921	−2,652,921
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties				123 000	− 123 000
	29 769 009	1 95	27 815 139	7 237 356	20 577 783

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1932 33

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	County Contributions Amount	County Contributions Rate in £
	£	£	£	£	£	s d
General County	28 991 806	9,062 241	19,929 565	1,160,894	18 768 671	6 3½
Special County	777 203	128 985	648,218	12,431	635,787	0 3
Corresponding figures for 1931–32	29 769 009 *31,988,058*	9,191 226 *11 234,799*	20,577,283 *20,753,259*	1,173,325 *1,237,755*	19 404 458 *19,515,504*	6 6½ *6 7½*

THE FOURTEENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Elected March 5, 1931, *for three years*

Chairman (1932–33) Angus N Scott FCA DL
Vice Chairman Dame Beatrix Lyall DBE
Deputy Chairman Miss Agnes Dawson

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

Name	*Electoral Division*
Adams D M MP (*Lab*)	*South Poplar*
Allpass Charles J (*MR*)	*South Battersea*
Arlott David (*Lab*)	*Central Southwark*
Baker Sir Alfred (*Lab*)	*South Hackney*
Bateman Arthur L MP (*MR*)	*Peckham*
Benskin Lieut Col J, ISO OBE (*MR*)	*E Lewisham*
Berry H AMIMechE (*Lab*)	*East Woolwich*
Blacketer J J (*Lab*)	*E and Bromley*
Boggis Rolfe D H	*Alderman till* 1934
Bossom Alfred C, FPIBA MP	*Alderman till* 1934
Briant, Frank MI (*Lab*)	*North Lambeth*
Brook C W MA PhD MRCS LRCP (*Lab*)	*N Southwark*
Cadman Lady (*MR*)	*North St Pancras*
Campbell Johnston M, MP (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting*
Clarke A Vincent MInstCE AMICE AMIEE (*MR*)	*North Battersea*
Clavering Albert (*MR*)	*S E St Pancras*
eCobb Sir Cyril S KBE, MVO MP (*MR*)	*West Fulham*
eCobb Capt Edward DSO (*MR*)	*East Islington*
Cooksey W Thorneley (*MR*)	*South Islington*
Coumbe Maj E H (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington*
Cruse Edward (*Lab*)	*Bow and Bromley*
Culpin Ewart G FRIBA, MTPI	*Alderman till* 1937
Dalton J C DI (*MR*)	*Abbey*
Davies A Emil	*Alderman till* 1934
Davies Sir Alfred CBF (*MR*)	*North St Pancras*
Davies D	*Alderman till* 1934
Davis, M H (*Lab*)	*Whitechapel and St Georges*
Dawson, Miss Agnes (*Lab*)	*N Camberwell*
Day, Col Harry (*Lab*)	*Central Southwark*
Dence Ernest M (*MR*)	*Greenwich*
Emmet Mrs E MA (*MR*)	*North Hackney*
Evans Evan (*MR*)	*S E St Pancras*
Frankel, Dan (*Lab*)	*Mile End*
eFulford Miss C	*Alderman till* 1934
Galer F Bertram MA, FIA (*MR*)	*Streatham*
eGilbert Sir John KBE	*Alderman till* 1937
Girling Mrs H (*Lab*)	*Shoreditch*
Glucksteln Samuel (*MI*)	*Abbey*
eGoff Miss Moyra (*MR*)	*N Hammersmith*
eGooch, Sir Henry (*MR*)	*Dulwich*
Gordon A McD (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington*
Grantham W W KC (*MR*)	*City of London*
Green Walter H	*Alderman till* 1937
Haddo The Earl of, OBE, DL (*MR*)	*West Fulham*
eHall, Eric, MA.	*Alderman till* 1937
Halse E J (*MR*)	*West Woolwich*
Harper Sidney C (*MR*)	*North Islington*
Harris Sir Percy, Bt, MA, DL MP (*Lib*)	*S W Bethnal Green*
Hastings Dr Somerville, MS, FRCS (*Lab*)	*Mile End*
eHayward I J (*Lab*)	*Rotherhithe*
Head Geoffrey (*MI*)	*City of London*
Henwood F Stanley (*MR*)	*North Paddington*
Hill Percy (*MR*)	*Holborn*
Howard Frank G (*MR*)	*Hampstead*
Howard I F DCM, MP (*MR*)	*South Islington*
Hume Sir George MP	*Alderman till* 1934
eHunter Admiral Cuthbert (*MR*)	*Greenwich*
eJackman Marshall (*Lab*)	*South Hackney*
Jacobs Cyril H M (*MI*)	*Clapham*
Jeger Dr S W (*Lab*)	*Shoreditch*
eJennings W J (*MR*)	*Peckham*
eJones Ronald P MA FRIBA (*Lab*)	*S W Bethnal Green*
eKeeling Miss C MBE (*MR*)	*South Kensington*
Kemp E H (*MR*)	*West Woolwich*
Kenyon H V MBE (*MR*)	*South Paddington*
eKingston Charles (*MR*)	*Brixton*
Lambert Dr Barrie CBF DIH (*MR*)	*St George*
Latham Charles FIAA	*Alderman till* 1934
eLatham Sir Paul Bt MP (*MR*)	*E Lewisham*
Lazarus H (*Lab*)	*Limehouse*
Levita Lt Col Sir Cecil KCVO CBE DI (*MR*)	*North Kensington*
Lowe Mrs Evelyne M (*Lab*)	*W Bermondsey*
Lyall Dame Beatrix DBE (*MR*)	*East Fulham*
MacDonald Miss Ishbel (*Lab*)	*South Poplar*
Macdonell J H FRSA (*Lab*)	*N Southwark*
eMahoney Rev James Phil (*Lab*)	*Deptford*
eMarchant W J OBF (*MR*)	*Norwood*
Mark J Elliot (*MI*)	*Streatham*
Martin Edward F (*MR*)	*Court Wandsworth*
Martin W H (*Lab*)	*Finsbury*
eMathew Mrs Charles J (*Lab*)	*Limehouse*
Matthews Lt Col M K TD (*MI*)	*S W St Pancras*
Meinertzhagen Sir Ernest (*MI*)	*Chelsea*
Mills Capt Bertram W (*MR*)	*East Fulham*
Monk Bretton Lord CB DI (*MR*)	*Clapham*
Moreing Adrian C MA MP (*MR*)	*S W St Pancras*
Morrison Rt Hon Herbert	*Alderman till* 1937
Morton W J OBE (*MR*)	*N W Camberwell*
eMoustardier M, FSAA., FCIS (*MR*)	*Central Hackney*
Munster The Earl of (*MR*)	*N Paddington*
Naish, G B (*Lab*)	*W Islington*
eNathan, Mrs H L (*Lib*)	*N E Bethnal Green*
Newton, Sir Louis, Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London*
Norman, E C	*Alderman till* 1934

Name	*Electoral Division*
Northcott W C (*MR*)	*S Hammersmith*
Oakey J M MC	*Aldermen till 1937*
Oldfield J R (*Lab*)	*Whitechapel and St Georges*
Pearson R E (*Lab*)	*N E Bethnal Green*
Perring Colonel John DL (*MR*)	*Fulham E Putney*
Pierrepont Capt G T MC (*MR*)	*Paxton*
Pollitt F Leigh (*MR*)	*W Lewisham*
Pott Reginald H (*Lab*)	*E W Ham S*
ePrichard Rev A G (*Lab*)	*W Islington*
Ray Sir William MP (*MR*)	*Central Hackney*
Reed Percival H	*Aldermen till 1937*
Richards N Geoffrey (*MR*)	*W Lewisham*
Rickards Miss F MS FRCS IRCI	*Aldermen till 1934*
Roberts Dr Adelme BE (*MR*)	*St Marylebone*
eRobertson Charles MA (*Lab*)	*E Islington*
Robinson Dr Henry, MA MI (*MR*)	*N Kensington*
eSainsbury E J OBE BA (*MR*)	*North Battersea*
Salter Mrs Ada (*Lab*)	*West Bermondsey*
Samels B J (*MR*)	*S Hammersmith*
Samuel Miss Ida MBE (*Lab*)	*N Hamlets*
eSandon Viscount II	*Aldermen till 1937*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St Marylebone*
Scott Angus N FCA DI (*MR*)	*Putney*

Name	*Electoral Division*
eScriven, T T (*MR*)	*South Paddington*
Selley H R MP (*MR*)	*South Battersea*
Sidney Hon William (*MR*)	*Chelsea*
Silkin L (*Lab*)	*S E Southwark*
Simmons Sir Percy, KCVO, DL (*MR*)	*City of London*
eSimpson Charles R (*Lab*)	*Finsbury*
Smith Miss Rosamond (*MR*)	*North Islington*
Speakman John (*Lab*)	*Deptford*
eSpencer Major Robert MC, BA (*MR*)	*North Hackney*
Steer W R Hornby MA ILB (*MR*)	*Hampstead*
Stanks S (*Lab*)	*Rotherhithe*
Strauss G Russell (*Lab*)	*S E Southwark*
Studholme Henry (*MR*)	*Kennington*
eSwann Harold (*MR*)	*Kennington*
Tasker Sir Robert DI (*MR*)	*Holborn*
Taylor Robert G (*MR*)	*Putney*
eVenn Commander I R, RN (retired) (*MR*)	*N Hammersmith*
eWallas, Miss K I	*Alderman till 1934*
Warburg Sir Oscar, OBE	*Alderman till 1937*
eWebbe W H, CBE (*MR*)	*N W Camberwell*
Wedderburn A H Melvill (*MR*)	*S Kensington*
Wilmot H A FAI (*MR*)	*Dulwich*
Williams T E (*Lab*)	*N Camberwell*
Wilson Clyde I BA IIB MP (*MR*)	*Central Wandsworth*
Wood E W H (*MR*)	*St Georges*
eWorsthorne Mrs Priscilla (*MR*)	*Norwood*

NOTE.—The letters (*MI*) (*Lab*), (*Lib*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (*MR*) Municipal Reform (*Lab*) Labour (*Lib*) Liberal

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (*Chairman* Captain Edward Cobb *Vice Chairman* W F Marchant).—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee together with the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council and the following co-opted members:—J P Blake Francis Bowie Mrs Barbara Drake Herbert A Game MA Major A G Bailey Hawkins Dr Sophie Jevons MA the Hon Lady Lawrence Dame Jessie Wilton Phipps, DBE Walter J Prideaux, A E Samuels LLB Miss Tomes

§CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council Montagu H Cox ILB (*Barrister at Law*) JI £3,000
Deputy Clerk W H Waddington
Comptroller of the Council H W Stovold OBE £3,000
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor J Pearson Frank M Inst CE FSI £3,000
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings G Topham Forrest FRIBA FISE £3,000
Solicitor S A R Preston Hillary £2,000
Chief Officer of Fire Brigade A R Dyer AMICE £1,800
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer Sir Frederick Menzies KBE MD FICI Lond FRCI Ed DIH FISE £3,000
Valuer Frank Hunt CVO £3,000
Chief Officer Public Control Dept H J C Davie £1,350
Chief Officer Parks Dept Brig Gen P Maud CMG, CBE £1,400
General Manager of Tramways T F Thomas £2,000
Education Officer, G H Gater, CMG, DSO MA £3,000
Chief Officer of Supplies, F W Mackinney CBE £2,500
Parliamentary Officer H M Hooke (*Barrister at Law*) £2,000
Chief Officer Mental Hospitals Dept, R H Curtis £1,450
Chief Officer of Public Assistance E C Blight £2,500

§ Salaries are temporarily subject to percentage reductions

CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

Year	Total No of Crimes	Total No of Persons Apprehended	First Loss	Amount Recovered	Total Loss	Estimated Population	Proportion of Crimes per 1 000 of pop
1926	15 662	10 731	£451 327	£110 534	£340 793	7 728 583	2 026
1927	14 908	10 427	564 269	130 020	434 249	7 777,790	1 916
1928	15 484	10 322	517 758	137,950	379,808	7 783 062	1 989
1929	17,118	10 917	787 021	191,545	595,476	7,837,290	2 184
1930	20 063	12,560	915 495	230 889	684,608	7 889,500	2 543
1931	25 582	12 678	949 607	192,878	756,729	8,192,943	3 122

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) the second City in England, situated in the heart of industrial England is the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country being 111 miles from London 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 71 square miles) with a population at the census of 1931 of 1 017 500

It is estimated that over 1 200 distinct trades are carried on in the city the chief industries being the manufacture of ammunition and small arms chocolate chemicals cycles and their component parts magnetos railway rolling stock glass motor cars and motor cycles motor tyres tools toys electrical apparatus wireless sets and components jewellery and brass working

Gas water and electricity are supplied by the Corporation, who also own the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank An Information Bureau has been opened at the Council House to deal with all enquiries relating to the Municipal and Industrial facilities of Birmingham

The principal buildings are the Town Hall built in 1832 1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome with a huge hall the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878) the University (Aston Webb 1909) the Central Library the 13th century Church of St Martin (rebuilt 1873) the Cathedral (formerly St Philips Church built by Archer a pupil of Wrens) the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Chad (Pugin) and the Wesley an Central Hall A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921 Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838 and was created a city in 1889 it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 91 Councillors The generally accepted derivation of Birmingham is the *ham* or dwelling place of the *ing* of the family of *Beorm* presumed to have been a Saxon Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932 1933) H E Goodby
Recorder F W Cave K C (1932)
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt Hon Lord Ilkeston (1910)
Town Clerk F H C Wiltshire (1918)
Clerk of the Peace Joseph James (1905)

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire) on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N W of London is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade The municipal area is 30,204 acres (which includes 2 883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1931 of 855 539 The net tonnage of British and Foreign ships engaged in ocean trade arriving in the port during 1930 was 14 303 649 and of those departing 13 145,639 these figures exclude 2 628 220 tons for arrivals and 3 771 031 for departures in the coasting trade while the value of the sea borne trade of the port was stated at £351,246,047 for 1930 The docks on both sides of the river, have a lineal quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone docks can accommodate the largest vessels afloat The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board The chief import is grain those next in importance being sugar, oil fruit, timber, cotton and provisions

The principal buildings are the Cathedral erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924 when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England St Georges Hall erected 1838 1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes at a cost of £300 000 and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture, the Town Hall erected 1754 from the designs of Wood the Walker Fine Art Gallery the University the Royal Infirmary the Municipal Offices and the Custom House A Roman Catholic Cathedral designed to be the largest in the world will be built on Brownlow Hill

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880 The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 39 Aldermen and 118 Councillors The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the 'Pool of the Slopes

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932 1933) A Gates
Recorder Edward G Hemmerde K C (1909)
Stipendiary Magistrate Stuart Deacon (1910)
President Court of Passage Sir Wm F Kyffin Taylor K B E K C
Town Clerk Walter Moon £3 300 (1922)
Clerk of the Peace R D Cripps

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) the centre of the worlds cotton trade is 189 miles N W of London The municipal area is 22 257 acres (about 34 square miles) the population at the census of 1931 being 766 333 In April 1931, the area and population were increased by the addition of the Wythenshawe area

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats clothing india rubber goods chemicals &c The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894) which has a total length of 35½ miles a depth of 28 to 30 feet and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign trade was 3 677 681 for arrivals and 3 098 698 for departures in 1929 the value of the sea borne trade of the port being £99 886 967 in 1929 The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 552 463 and of departures 1 071 756 net tons in 1929. In 1929 the weight of sea borne merchandise which passed over the Waterway amounted to 6 344 005 tons, as compared with 6 021 316 tons in 1928

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse R A the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 enlarged at cost of £800 000 and reopened by the King 1921, the Free Trade Hall erected from the designs of Walters in 1856, on the site of the Peterloo Massacre (Aug 16, 1819) in St Peters Fields, the Art Gallery, the Whitworth Institute the 17th century Chetham Library, the Rylands

Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection, the University (Owens College), and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence through out the English speaking world

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853 The City Council will consist (from April 1, 1931), of 36 Aldermen and 108 Councillors The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932 1933), W Walker
Recorder Sir Walter Greaves Lord K C, M P (1925)
Stipendiary Magistrate J Wellesley Orr (1927).
Town Clerk F E Warbrick Howell (1929)
Clerk of the Peace, E M Redhead

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 159 miles N N W of London at the junction of the Sheaf Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don The city has an area of 34,163 acres (about 53 square miles), with a population at the census of 1931 of 511 742 The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails tyres, axles, engine castings, &c) cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding silver refining, brush making and many other industries Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742 1840, when electro plating superseded the process is greatly prized by collectors

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St Peter s) the Town Hall (1897) the Cutlers Hall (1832) Corn Exchange, Market Hall Museum, Mappin Art Gallery Ruskin Museum the University and City Hall (1932)

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893 the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897 The Corporation includes 24 Aldermen and 72 Councillors

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932 1933), Ernest Wilson
Recorder, Walter Hedley K C (1931)
Master Cutler (1932 1933), Lt Col A N Lee, D S O, O B E, T D
Town Clerk, E B Gibson (1931)
Clerk of the Peace, G E Smith

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N N W of London and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom in addition to large rope works printing works and factories of thread glass and earthenware with metal casting machinery and machine tools steam engines railway wagons and other engineering works Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre

The municipal area is 38,106 acres (nearly 60 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 482,789

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865) The Parish Church (St Peter s) was rebuilt in 1840, the 17th century St John s Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen, the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849 Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152 is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining *Temple Newsam* birth place of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922 The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620 Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I in 1626 made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893 The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 26 Aldermen and 78 Councillors The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes* the origin of which is obscure

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932 1933), R H Blackburn
Recorder J W Jardine K C (1932)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910)
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896)
Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset and is a City and County in itself, and is 119 miles W of London The present municipal area is 19,615 acres with a population, at the census of 1931, of 396 918 Bristol is noted for its maritime history Within one mile of the centre of Bristol is *Clifton* The beautiful Clifton and Durdham Down containing in all some 442 acres, has long been a favourite place of resort and recreation, and is a great asset to the City

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making chocolate sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon, the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance The net tonnage of ships (engaged in the Foreign Trade) entered in 1931 was 2 648 608 tons, and of those cleared 1,067,079 tons the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £30 317 124 for 1930, the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 809,972, and of the departures 2,291,366 net tons in 1931 The principal imports are grain flour and meal, fruit provisions frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oilseeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber tobacco and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tin plates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, hardware, and unmanufactured clay

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest,

goodliest and most famous parish church in England), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges House, the Merchant Venturers Almshouses, St Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743) Colston Hall the University and Clifton College The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon was projected by I K Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860 It is a remarkable engineering triumph affords by far the best view of the wonderful *Avon Gorge* and new low level road from Bristol to the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks known as *Portway* and it is seldom that such a panoramic view is to be found in such close proximity to a great city The *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river to Clifton Down add enormously to the beauty of the surroundings Bristol offers to the visitor a wealth of beauty and charm of historic and romantic associations which can in no other part of the country be surpassed

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933) Thomas James Wise

High Steward and Lord Lieutenant, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, G C V O

Recorder Stuart James Bevan, K C , M P (1932)

Town Clerk, Josiah Green

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull) is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire at the junction of the Hull with the Humber 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N of London The municipal area is 13 392 acres with a population of 313 366 at the census of 1931

Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom and the chief port of North Eastern England Ten docks cover a water area of 210 acres and are equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid handling of cargoes Hull has the reputation of being the cheapest port in the U K Net registered tonnage of ships using the docks in 1931 6,570 546 Value of imports (grain oilseed, provisions wood, fruit wool &c) £61 298 853 in 1930 exports (cotton woollen goods, coal machinery, cattle food &c) £27,669 961 Hull is the largest centre of the seed crushing and oil extracting industry in the world, the premier fishing port of the U K and an important centre of the flour milling industry other manufactures are acetates cams teirs, cement, colours and chemicals, electric lamps, mill machinery oil cakes and meals paint, papei, polishes, power alcohol radiators rope, shipbuilding, soap, starch, surgical dies sings, tanning, tar products, varnish, vegetable oils wood milling &c

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity) 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866) Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce House, Trinity House (1753), and the Ferens Art Gallery A Municipal Art Gallery has been established under the gift of the late Mr T R Ferens A municipal aerodrome was opened in 1929

The name of *Wyke upon Hull* was changed to Kingston upon Hull by Edward I in the 13th century The town was incorporated in 1440 and made a county borough in 1888 The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933) J M Dossor

Recorder Charles Frederick Lowenthal, K C (1929)

Town Clerk J R Howard Roberts (1929)

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire West Riding) 192 miles N N W of London and 8 miles W of Leeds in the coal and iron district is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals and is an important railway centre The municipal area is 24 341 acres (about 38 square miles), with a population at the 1931 census of 298,041

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens silks and cottons and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone

The chief public buildings in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) are the Town Hall (1873) Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor (Baths and Public Halls 1905), Grammar School Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics Institute (1832)

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832 a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907 The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor 22 Aldermen and 66 Councillors

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932 1933) J W Longley

Recorder Frank Leverley (1926)

Stipendiary Magistrate Beaumont Morice (1914)

Town Clerk N L Fleming (1920)

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) on the north bank of the Tyne estuary 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N of London has an area of 8 458 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 283 145 at the Census of 1931

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal chemicals, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, sulphur ore, petroleum timber and wood, and potatoes The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 7 072,837 for arrivals and 8 324 027 for departures in 1930 the value of ocean borne trade being £39 061 331 in 1931 , the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 3 740,523 and of departures 2 559,030 net tons in 1930 The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New' Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St.

Nicholas), St Andrew's Church (12th century), St John's (14th century), St George Jesmond the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guild hall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of 1st Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges, viz —High Level (Stephenson) for road and rail, Swing bridge (road) Redheugh (road), Scotswood suspension (road), King Edward VII (rail) Tyne (road)

The pre Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re named Newcastle in the 12th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots In 1400 it was made a county borough and in 1859 was incorporated The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932 1933), Dr J W Leech, M I
Recorder R Storry Deans LL B (1932)
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O B E (1907)

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river 125 miles N N W. of London The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market place of 5¼ acres in the centre of the city, recently laid out as an ornamental garden, &c Population, Census of 1931, 268,801

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing the manufacture of tobacco chemicals, furniture, type writers, and colour printing

The chief buildings are the 12th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art) Wollaton Hall (1580 88) recently purchased by the Corporation St Mary s, St Peter s, and St Nicholas s Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin 1842–4) the Council House opened by the Prince of Wales in 1929, the Guildhall and Court House (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall Exchange University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary New University College, opened July 10, 1928

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes The city possesses a Charter of Henry II , and was created a city in 1897 The Corporation comprises a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932 1933), H S Whitby.
Recorder, Henry Holmes Joy, K C (1928)
Town Clerk (1912) *and Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O B E

STRATFORD UPON-AVON.

STRATFORD UPON AVON (a municipal borough in Warwickshire on the west bank of the River Avon), had a population (Census 1931) of 11 616 As the birthplace of Shakespeare the borough is visited annually by travellers from all parts of the globe The principal buildings, &c , are —

Shakespeare s Birthplace (April 23 1564), bought for £3 000 in 1847 and restored in 1857 Managed by 32 Trustees (22 *ex officio* 4 *representative*) Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London

Guild Chapel and Guildhall —Founded A D 1269 In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records) In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804 and 1929 mural allegorical paintings done by mediæval priests

Hall s Croft —Unaltered old timbered residence of Susanna, poet s daughter wife of Dr John Hall, churchwarden and poet s executor

Harvard House — Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U S A

Anne Hathaway s Cottage —At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet s wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees

King Edward VI School —Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek,' and matchless English

The Shakespeare Memorial —Mainly due to munificence of C E Flower (1830–92) and his wife Group comprises *Library*, with 10 000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature including Irving and other collections *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout portrait) *Tower*, affording extensive views of river and district *Gardens* and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower s gift) *Theatre*, burnt down in 1926 has been rebuilt by international subscription Special spring and summer performances, commencing about April 23, with floral procession to tomb and unfurling of national flags, on the birthday, April 23, each year

New Place —Site of the poet s retirement Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597, retired to it about 1610, died there April 23, 1616 House was rebuilt about 1705, and demolished by Rev Francis Gastrell 1759

The Cage —For 36 years the home of Judith, poet s younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner

Town Hall —Erected 1633, rebuilt 1768 Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A D 1553 (including the poet s father, John Shakespeare) Exhibits Gains borough portrait of Garrick, four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15–16th Century

Trinity Church —Dates from 13th Century Of cathedral like proportions Shelters remains of poet and family

Wilmcote —The house of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, was purchased in 1930, now open to the public Interesting mediæval manor house with dovecote and ancient barns

THE LARGEST TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Name.	Census Population. 1921.	1931.
England :—		
London	7,480,201	8,202,818
Birmingham	922,167	1,002,413
Liverpool	805,046	855,539
Manchester	738,774	766,333
Sheffield	511,696	511,742
Leeds	463,122	482,789
Bristol	377,018	396,918
Kingston-upon-Hull	290,681	313,366
Bradford	291,004	298,041
West Ham	300,860	294,086
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	275,009	283,745
Stoke-on-Trent	267,647	276,619
Nottingham	262,624	268,801
Portsmouth	247,284	249,288
Leicester	234,143	239,111
Croydon	191,375	233,115
Salford	234,045	223,442
Plymouth	210,036	208,166
Sunderland	182,179	185,870
Willesden U.D.	165,674	184,410
Bolton	178,683	177,253
Southampton	160,994	176,025
Coventry	146,108	167,046
Tottenham U.D.	146,711	157,748
Birkenhead	147,819	147,946
Brighton	147,373	147,427
East Ham	143,246	142,460
Derby	131,351	142,406
Oldham	144,983	140,309
Middlesbrough	131,070	138,489
Wolverhampton	121,316	133,190
Walthamstow	129,395	132,965
Ilford	85,194	131,046
Leyton	128,430	128,317
Norwich	120,661	126,207
Stockport	123,309	125,505
Blackburn	126,922	122,695
Gateshead	125,142	122,379
Southend-on-Sea	106,010	120,093
Preston	117,406	118,839
Ealing	90,433	117,688
Bournemouth	95,751	116,780
Hendon	57,529	115,682
Huddersfield	110,102	113,467
South Shields	118,599	113,452
St. Helens	102,640	106,793
Walsall	97,567	103,102
Blackpool	99,639	101,543
Burnley	103,186	98,259
Halifax	99,183	98,122
Wallasey	94,848	97,465
Reading	92,278	97,153
Hornsey	87,659	95,524
Grimsby	85,827	92,463
Rochdale	90,816	90,278
Dagenham U.D.	9,127	89,365
Ipswich	79,371	87,557
Wigan	89,421	85,357
York	84,039	84,810
Smethwick	82,123	84,354
West Bromwich	75,097	81,281
Oxford	67,290	80,540
Warrington	76,811	79,322
Southport	76,621	78,927
Edmonton U.D.	66,807	77,652
Bootle	76,487	76,799

Name.	Census Population. 1921.	1931.
England :—		
Heston and Isleworth	46,664	75,446
Darlington	66,847	72,092
Barnsley	67,906	71,522
Acton	61,209	70,523
Rotherham	68,022	69,689
Bath	68,669	68,801
Luton	60,266	68,526
West Hartlepool	68,641	68,134
Enfield U.D.	60,650	67,869
Stockton-on-Tees	64,126	67,724
Cambridge	59,264	66,803
Barrow-in-Furness	72,244	66,366
Lincoln	66,042	66,246
Exeter	59,582	66,039
Hastings	66,495	65,199
Tynemouth	63,770	64,913
Chesterfield	61,232	64,146
Doncaster	54,064	63,308
Brentford and Chiswick	57,970	62,617
Swindon	56,841	62,407
Gillingham	58,361	60,983
Dudley	56,098	59,879
Wimbledon	61,418	59,580
Wakefield	53,052	59,115
Finchley U.D.	46,716	58,961
Eastbourne	62,028	57,435
Poole	43,649	57,258
Carlisle	52,710	57,107
Mitcham U.D.	35,119	56,856
Watford	46,284	56,799
Stretford U.D.	46,535	56,795
Great Yarmouth	60,700	56,769
Bury	56,403	56,186
Southgate U.D.	39,122	55,570
Hove	47,507	54,994
Dewsbury	54,160	54,303
Wood Green U.D.	50,707	54,190
Gloucester	51,330	52,937
Ashton-under-Lyne	51,409	51,573
Barking	35,523	51,277
Worcester	48,833	50,497
Wales :—		
Cardiff	219,580	223,648
Swansea	157,554	164,823
Rhondda U.D.	162,717	141,344
Newport, Mon.	92,358	89,198
Merthyr Tydfil	80,116	72,099
Scotland :—		
Glasgow	1,034,174	1,088,417
Edinburgh	420,281	438,998
Dundee	168,315	175,583
Aberdeen	158,969	167,259
Paisley	84,837	86,441
Greenock	81,123	76,948
Motherwell & Wishaw	68,860	64,708
Northern Ireland :—	1921.	1926.
Belfast	386,947	415,151
Londonderry	40,780	45,152

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts* with a population exceeding 20 000 (in *italics*) the County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act 1888 are distinguished by having § prefixed

Cities Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population 1931	Rate per £ 1000 — Births	Rate per £ 1000 — Deaths	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor 1932-33 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C
England						
Abingdon Berks	7 240	14 1	14 6	37 824	W Carlyle Cronsdell	A F Combs
Accrington Lancs	42 973	10 6	14 1	239 532	W H Warhurst LL B	R I Constantine
Acton Middlesex	70 510	14 4	10 5	709 044	J Morgan	W Palmer
Adwick le Street Yk (W R)	20 257	22 4	10 1	68 719	C R Marshall	†J W Lane
Aldeburgh E Suffolk	2 480	10 8	15 3	17 476	H C Easley	Mrs Galsworthy
Aldershot Hants	34 281	18 5	12 2	210,418	D Ll Griffiths O B E	J A Dines
Alfreton Derby	21 232	17 74	10 53	70 666	H R Cleaver	†Henry Chandler
Altrincham Cheshire	21 356	15 1	11 8	151 511	A Glossop	†W Bradley Jones
Andover Hants	9 692	17 2	11 9	50 018	C J Phillips	E J Shrimpton
Appleby Westmorland	1 618	9 52	10 16	9 321	Guy H Heelis	H A Counsell
Arundel W Sussex	2 489	12 9	14 1	16 099	Herbert A T Hey	N C Cowd
Ashington Northumd	29 418	20 46	12 55	89 369	J W Cuthbertson	James R Tilley
Ashton in Makerfield Lancs	20 541	17 5	13 3	65 566	A Sykes	†Harry Heaton
Ashton-under-Lyne Lancs	51 753	14 2	12 4	220 493	D W Bromley J P	S A Platt
Aylesbury Bucks	13 382	14 6	11 2	97 454	Harold Crookes	G Gargini
Bacup Lancs	20 506	14 4	15 9	81,677	P J Hodges	S C Smith
Banbury Oxon	13 953	13 21	11 9	77 700	E Owen Reid	J Emswell
Barking Essex	51 177	18 3	10 3	482 935	S A Jewers	Col A E Martin
Barnes Surrey	42 439	12 3	10 3	471 341	W J Goodale	J D Firmston
Barnsley Yorks (W R)	71 522	18 79	13 8	314 048	A D Mason	H Smith
Barnstaple Devon	14 693	14 58	15 34	81 326	F H L Brewer	C F Dart
§Barrow in Furness Lancs	66 366	14 9	12 2	335 330	W A Chislett	F Morton
Basingstoke Hants	13 862	17 04	10 8	111 383	Merrion O Jones	F S W Dale
§BATH Somerset	68 801	11 7	10 6	565 767	J B Ogden M A LL B	J C Cook
Batley Yorks (W R)	34 573	14 6	13 3	143 206	Thos F Crark M C	Miss G F Taylor
Bebington Cheshire	26 742	18 1	8 9	204 216	J Wilson M C I L B	†J E Cameron Grant
Beccles E Suffolk	6 544	16 6	13 0	31 805	W Bryan Edwards	C G N Trollope
Beckenham Kent	43 834	13 01	9 57	513 000	C E Staddon	†Bayford Stone M A
Beddington and Wallington Surrey	26 249	14 4	9 1	298 000	J Booth	†O E Wiltshear
Bedford (Town)	40 573	12 1	12 5	304 535	H Darlow B A I L M	S B Morling
Bedfordshire, North	27 315	18 2	11 6	81 603	H G Lester	†R H Raffle
umberland						
Berwick upon Tweed	12 299	16 16	10 91	60 457	Fred G Normanton	J Stoddart
Beverley Yorks (E R)	14 011	17 3	15 5	54 817	J Dennett	E W Jenson
Bewdley Worcestershire	2 868	16 9	13 3	9 471	I Norman Fisher	H N Frost
Bexhill E Sussex	21 229	11 5	10 1	297 161	S J Taylor	Lord De La Warr
Bexley Kent	32 940	16 9	8 3	233 649	J G Baynes	†O E C Bromfield
Bideford Devon	8 782	12 95	11 6	53 132	G H Seldon	W Harris
Bilston Staffs	31 248	23 15	12 85	107 500	J L Ardidge	†Herbert Beach
Bingley Yks (W R)	20 553	11 9	12 5	119 432	H O Hilary	†P W Addison
§Birkenhead Cheshire	147 946	18 4	13 4	919 871	Ernest W Lane (*See* p 693)*	D McWilliam
§BIRMINGHAM Warwick	1 002 413	16 9	11 7	6 195 036		
Bishop's Castle Salop	1 352	20 1	16 4	5 460	E Lavender	F J Bedell
§Blackburn Lancs	122 695	12 4	14 1	692 557	Briggs H Marsden	W Kenyon
Blackpool Lancs	101,543	10 85	15 1	1 327 316	D L Harbottle LL B	J Fenton
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3 371	15 1	14 8	20 985	W H Wilson	Miss E G C Smith
Blaydon Durham	32 259	19 84	6 13	107 038	J H Mulcahy	†Henry Bolton
Blyth Northumberland	31 808	18 6	12 2	130 840	J Leigh Turner	A Walton
Bodmin, Cornwall	5 526	11 07	11 61	24 247	Ernest W Gill	J Pethybridge
§Bolton Lancs	177 253	13 7	13 4	981 488	Samuel Parker	S Tomax
§Bootle, Lancs	76,799	21 6	14 8	483 386	H Partington	J Scott
Boston Lincs (Holland)	22 249	19 9	12 0	108 307	Edmund Waite	C W Fleet
Bournemouth, Hants	116 780	11 11	14 08	1 581 843	Herbert Ashling	J R Edgecombe
Brackley Northants	2 181	11 2	15 1	10 267	Charles Eric Baines (*See* p 695)*	G W Newbery
§BRADFORD Yorks (W R)	298,041	13 56	14 21	2 232 095		F S Hayburn
Brentford and Chiswick Middlesex	62 617	14 27	10 42	581 781	J Skinner	
Bridgnorth Salop	5 151	15 5	14 1	22 763	Harold A E Gardner	Mrs P M Weale
Bridgwater Somerset	17,139	17 91	13 89	89 635	H Bedale	C Bryer
Bridlington Yorks (E R)	19,704	13 24	14 13	159 564	George Melvin	J Byass

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1932.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1932-33. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
Bridport, Dorset	5,917	12·1	20·3	36,793	S. Edgar Howard	S. J. Gale.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	19,756	11·0	13·7	88,764	Ernest H. Clegg	J. H. Turner.
§Brighton, E. Sussex	147,427	13·44	13·9	1,568,837	J.H.Rothwell, C.B.E.	F. G. Beal.
§Bristol (City & County)	396,918	15 10	11·84	2,747,873	*(See* p. 694-5.)*	
Bromley, Kent	45,374	13·5	10·9	489,935	S. Critchley Auty	W. D. Gibbs.
Buckingham	3,082	12·2	14·8	17,416	Philip Wood	Lord Addington.
§Burnley, Lancs.	98,259	13·35	14·23	559,457	Colin Campbell	R. Place.
Burton upon Trent, Staffs	49,485	15·9	12·6	274,934	H. B. Chapman	W. Hutson.
§Bury, Lancs.	56,286	12·0	14·5	325,791	Richard Moore	W. Judge.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk.	16,708	14·26	13·68	82,393	Thomas Wilson	S. E. Smith.
Buxton, Derbyshire	15,363	14·13	10·85	144,876	H. C. Hoggett	J. Brindley.
Calne, Wilts.	3,463	10·3	10·5	16,465	C. O. Gough	A. G. Angell.
Cambridge	66,803	11·6	11·2	573,600	Cecil H. Kemp	Mrs. F. A. Keynes.
Cannock, Staffs.	34,588	17·4	7·0	120,774	C. A. Loxton, LL.B.	†J. Hallawood.
§Canterbury, Kent	24,450	14·6	13·1	186,198	R. H. Wanklyn	F. Hooker.
Carlisle, Cumberland	57,107	17·6	11·8	344,592	Fred. G. Webster	H. Atkinson,
Carlton, Notts	22,336	17·2	9·2	74,856	E. W. Turpin	†A. T. Marwood.
Carshalton, Surrey	28,769	16·7	7·5	276,432	J. W. Wright	†F. J. Reeves.
Castleford, Yks. (W.R.)	21,781	17·06	12·9	90,887	W.E.S. Barnes	†J. E. Miller
Chadderton, Lancs.	27,455	11·8	12·6	121,458	J. Scholfield, M.B.E.	†H. Brabin.
Chard, Somerset	4,045	9·88	10·63	20,119	JohnAdamsForward	H. E. Dening.
Chatham, Kent	42,996	18·04	10·9	219,188	Edward B. Lee	H. J. Cloake.
Chelmsford, Essex	26,537	15·4	9·8	235,594	G. E. Barford	H. Wright.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	49,385	12·9	13·4	392,154	Robt. Owen Seacome	Capt. J. H. Trye.
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	27,987	17·0	9·2	184,861	P. B. Beecroft, LL.B.	W. S. Toms.
§Chester	41,438	16·1	12·5	299,225	J. Husband Dickson	I. S. Fox.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	64,146	17·3	11·4	308,539	J. L. Feather	A. W. Swale.
Chichester, W. Sussex	13,911	16·64	11·29	91,898	J. W. Loader Cooper.	G. T. Apps.
Chingford, Essex	22,051	18·7	8·7	182,000	A. S. Coldham	†Mrs. E. E. Stutely.
Chippenham, Wilts.	8,493	11·8	12.6	46,824	A. Strand	A G. Townsend.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,489	14·3	17·8	12,305	Frank W. Morris	W. Hannis.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,795	14·5	13·7	138,619	George Jackson	Mrs. B. M. Gillett.
Christchurch, Hants	13,109	19·3	12·9	83,639	W. D. Platt, LL.B.	Maj.G.F.C.Saunders
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	..	...	...	...	*Registrar*:—R. E. Knocker, M.B.E., Dover	*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1913).
Cleethorpes, Lincs.	28,624	16·27	10·02	134,279	A. S. Barter	†Robert F. Dove.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,008	11·7	14·0	58,407	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.	R. Manley.
Coalville, Leicester	21,886	17·5	11·6	77,603	F. W. Newbold	†Seth Marper.
Colchester, Essex	48,702	15·0	11·5	281,698	R. L. H. Hiscott	M. Pye.
Colne, Lancs.	23,790	14·5	8·5	125,912	L. A. Venables	J. King.
Congleton, Cheshire	12,885	15.0	13·3	49,922	Edward A. Plant	F. W. Gibson.
Coseley, Staffs.	25,137	19·7	11·38	63,800	J. C. Roper	†W. Elwell.
Coulsdon and Purley, Surrey.	37,666	12·6	7·7	493,304	E. C. King	†Frank W. White.
§Coventry, Warwick	167,046	14·8	10·3	1,033,293	Fredk. Smith, B.A.	O. M. Flinn.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,061	15·3	11·6	205,197	A. E. Illingworth.	P. Timperley.
§Croydon, Surrey	233,115	14·6	11·4	2,019,342	J. M. Newnham, O.B.E., LL.D.	W. Peet.
Dagenham, Essex	89,365	23·6	7·2	420,671	F. W. Allen	†Mrs. M. Rothwell.
Darlington, Durham	72,093	15·3	12·5	458,211	H. Hopkins	G. R. Campbell.
Dartford, Kent	28,928	14·64,	8·39	198,536	J. J. Hurtley	†A. Webb.
Dartmouth, Devon	6,707	11·5	13·3	48,000	Gilbert Jones	G. H. Marshall.
Darwen, Lancs.	36,010	11·33	15·56	181,181	Charles C. Byers	W. Jepson.
Daventry, Northants	3,608	14·41	19·67	16,119	Geo. E. Foster	W. T. Kilsby.
Deal, Kent	13,680	18·17	14·51	87,174	Douglas A. Daniels	E. Cavell.
Derby	142,406	17·1	11·7	791,678	Charles Ashton, M.A.	A. E. Moult.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,058	17·4	14·0	32,553	A. Hodge	Dr. G. H. H.Waylen.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,303	14·5	14·6	290,292	Holland Booth	H. Shaw.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	63,308	16·3	11·1	457,233	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.	T. Gilberthorpe.
Dorchester, Dorset	10,031	17·04	13·53	63,626	J. A. Hands, S.S.C.	R. N. Dawes.
Dover, Kent	41,097	16·42	11·22	251,170	R.E. Knocker, M.B.E.	F. H. Morecroft.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,553	19·42	13·86	24,792	Arthur V. Holyoake.	A. Blake.
§Dudley, Worcestershire	59,579	20·31	12·9	219,050	George C. V. Cant	J. Fullwood.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,309	12·42	13·21	66,925	Ernest Barlow	H. D. Brice.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,972	13·68	11·45	41,857	J. Murray Coombs	A. Cook.
Durham	16,223	16·81	13·04	89,104	G. A. Carpenter	C. Wilkinson.

Cities Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population 1931	Rate per 1000 Births	Rate per 1000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor 1932-33 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C
Ealing Middlesex	117 688	15 0	10 1	1 193 253	George F Bridges	A E Coblin
Eastbourne E Sussex	57 435	11 7	12 8	824 461	Hy West Bovaigne	I MacLachlan
East Ham Essex	142 394	14 3	10 6	692 517	C Eustace Wilson	G H Mansel
East Retford Notts	14 228	17 99	11 53	71 257	Wm Percival Jones	A P Williamson
Eccles Lancs	44 415	13 5	11 7	231 895	A V Ridgway	M J Peacock
Edmonton Middlesex	77 652	17 5	10 0	445 864	F W Claxton	†G D Fresden
Ely I of Ely	8 382	15 3	10 1	36 379	A E Woodrow	†Lt Col G I Archer
Enfield Middlesex	67 869	14 52	10 4	506 891	K E Lansley	†S H Hill
Epsom, Surrey	27 089	10 3	6 4	274 949	P F Whiteoak Cooper	†H Skelton
Erith Kent	32 780	14 94	10 99	209 437	D S Twigg	†C G Humphreys
Eston Yorks (N R)	31 142	20 4	14 2	111 800	J Belk	†Miss A Eales
Evesham Worcestershire	8 799	16 3	11 8	57 782	Thomas Allaid Cox	Richard White
§Exeter	66 039	14 42	10 8	554 506	C J Newman	K Gatey
Fye F Suffolk	1 732	12 1	12 7	7 735	John A Armstrong	Miss M E Short
Falmouth Cornwall	13 492	15 03	14 48	83 607	Finest P Skinner	J Harris
Farnworth Lancs	28 711	12 3	12 6	115 176	F Entwistle	†G Tomlinson C C
Faversham Kent	10 091	15 1	13 4	50 187	Guy Tassell	W I Gould
Felling Durham	27 041	18 9	14 0	77 944	W P Parkin	†J M Harrisson
Finchley Middlesex	58 961	12 9	10 0	688 276	H Wood Barter	†A I Pike
Fleetwood Lancs	22 983	19 3	10 6	131 250	A Cottam	†A J Priestley
Folkestone Kent	35 890	14 1	13 6	389 820	C F Nicholson	J W Stamer
Fowey Cornwall	2 382	7 78	14 18	14 962	W C P Gatley	C J Mitchell
Friern Barnet Middx	23 081	15 0	8 9	209 045	G F Fletcher	†G F J Mead
§Gateshead Durham	122 379	20 0	13 8	505 809	John W Porter	T H Ritson
Gillingham Kent	60 983	15 7	12 5	305 928	F J R Mountain	S O Summers
Glastonbury Somerset	4 515	9 8	13 8	22 907	R J Gould M A	H F S Stokes
Glossop Derby	19 510	11 6	15 0	85 553	Roger Rose	R J Boak
§Gloucester	52 937	15 9	13 7	347 416	L O Nead	W J Edwards
Godalming Surrey	10 400	12 47	11 91	83 482	Alfred P V Moon	F D Brown
Godmanchester Hunts	1 991	15 3	11 4	6 848	Kenneth Hunnybun	Mrs D M Carr
Goole Yorks (W R)	20 238	19 3	13 1	87 743	J W Pullon	†J T Harrisson
Gosport Hants	37 928	15 8	12 3	269 515	H R Mangnall	S Barnard Smith
Grantham Lincs (Kesteven	19 709	15 3	12 4	109 017	Aubrey Cyril Malim	F Weekly
Gravesend Kent	35 490	18 8	13 0	264 225	Hy H Brown B A	J W Clunn
§Grimsby Lincs (Lindsey)	92 463	17 8	12 0	453 305	J W Jackson O B E	J Newby
Guildford Surrey	30 754	13 9	11 4	303 803	Charles H Wood	W Harvey
Halesowen Worcs	31 058	16 0	10 3	86 370	A Basterfield	†C H Head
§Halifax Yorks (W R)	98 122	12 6	14 9	550 990	Percy Saunders	W Crabtree
Harrogate Yorks (W R)	39 785	12 3	11 6	493 075	Jos Turner Taylor	J A Whitelock
Harlow Middlesex	26 378	18 34	9 4	344 618	J Strachan	†F W de W Bruce B E
Hartlepool Durham	20 545	22 2	16 4	60 295	W Woodward	H Lightfoot
Harwich Essex	12 700	16 9	9 5	64 642	A J Hanslip Ward	Mrs R Hill
Haslingden Lancs	16 637	11 2	14 6	81 950	George R Bull	Capt W H Baxter
§Hastings E Sussex	65 199	12 3	11 39	668 924	D W Jackson	H G Burden
Hayes and Harlington Middlesex	23 646	26 0	7 5	172 835	G Mervyn Heap	†A H Boot
Heanor Derbyshire	22 386	17 2	10 5	78 302	E Cattle	†P M Smith
Hebburn Durham	24 125	21 8	13 3	73 126	J Stuart	†Mrs M A Peterkin
Hedon Yorks (E R)	1 508	12 6	15 7	5 222	J Watson	J F Linkler
Helston Cornwall	2 544	16 8	15 24	9 576	Jos Walker Tyacke	Henry Toy
HemelHempstead Herts	15 122	14 4	10 3	85 345	Alfred E Usher	H Fletcher
Hendon, Middlesex	115 682	33 69	18 10	1 371 687	L Worden LL M	J J Monro
Henley on Thames, Oxon	6 618	18 4	10 3	42 696	Alfred Caldecott	W Lee
Hereford	24 159	14 9	14 0	171 513	J B Feltham	B Powell
Hertford	11 376	15 6	11 3	77 092	Maj J A Longmore M B E	W V Procter
Heston and Isleworth Middlesex	75,446	17 12	8 65	548,315	H J Baker	†H J Nias, M B E
Heywood, Lancs	25,967	13 7	15 7	113,018	George G Bourner	W Duckworth
High Wycombe Bucks					*See* "Chepping Wycombe"	
Higham Ferrers, Northants	2 928	14 1	12 1	11 514	F J Simpson	F W Margetts
Hindley Lancs	21,629	16 2	15 1	63,921	J Robey	†Robert Scott
Honiton, Devon	3 008	13 8	13 8	20,349	E H Byrde	Rev Hon F L Courtenay
Hornchurch Essex	28,417	22 0	8 4	244,027	W C Allen	†F H R Davis
Hornsey Middlesex	95 524	11 9	12 8	1 002,000	E B Croasdell	W Rowlands

Cities Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population 1931	Rate per 1 000 Births	Rate per 1 000 Death	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor 1932 33. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C
Hove, E Sussex	54,994	15 6	11 3	834 567	W J Harrison B A	V R Hudson
§Huddersfild Yks (W R)	113 467	12 27	13 78	782 588	Samuel Procter	L Shires
§Hull, Yorks (E R)	313,366	19 2	13 2	1 593 061	(*See* p 695)*	
Huntingdon	4 108	12 6	10 6	22 945	J W Winter	W E Pittuck
Hyde Cheshire	32 066	10 8	13 5	143 565	Chas Brownson B A	Capt G Dew
Hythe Kent	8 397	11 0	13 7	62,664	Herbert Stamer	C W Clark
Ilford Essex	131 046	15 4	9 3	977,033	A Purrington	G H Broughton
Ilkeston Derby	32 809	20 28	10 23	129 141	F I E Williams	†J E Loe
Ince in Makerfield Lancs	21 763	22 6	13 9	57 850	A E Howgate	R E Jackson
§Ipswich, E Suffolk	87,557	15 6	11 73	499 437	A Moffat	R I Dodds
Jarrow on Tyne Durham	32 018	21 16	16 65	113 796		D Rhodes
Keighley Yorks (W R)	40 440	13 8	13 5	243,353	Samson Walker	J Martindale
Kendal, Westmorland	15 575	15 09	14 51	100 851	Harold Rhodes	†H J Potter
Kettering, Northants	31,220	14 7	10 5	178 711	J Chaston	Col G G Woodwark
Kidderminster, Worcs	28 914	15 87	15 29	131 560	Col J H Thursfield M C I D	Sir A Woodgate
King's Lynn, Norfolk	20 580	16 36	11 28	94 101	J W Woolstencroft	Mrs A E Helme
Kingston upon Thames (Royal), Surrey	39 055	12 6	12 8	391,214	Alfred W Forsdike	G F Hood
Lancaster	43,396	14 8	12 1	234 521	R M Middleton	W E Jones
Launceston, Cornwall	4,071	13 89	14 88	22,560	Stuart J Peter	
Leamington, Spa (Royal) Warwick	29 662	13 0	7 4 8	271,821	Leonard Rawlinson	
§Leeds Yorks (W R)	482 789	14 8	13 4	3 144 910	(*See* p 694)* *	
§Leicester	239 111	15 26	12 36	1 624 929	H A Pritchard	A Hawkes
Leigh, Lancs	45 313	15 7	11 9	201 197	J B Bamber	J I Prescott
Leominster Hereford	5 707	17 0	14 3	30 365	A H Gibson	H Foster
Lewes, E Sussex	10 785	12 78	13 72	83 772	C W Stephenson	A Turner
Leyton, Essex	128 317	14 09	10 61	677 258	John Atkinson	E M Read
Lichfield, Staffs	8 508	14 67	12 57	46 296	W Brocksom	W A Wood
§Lincoln	66 246	14 1	12 6	411 286	G H Banwell	J W Rayment
Liskeard Cornwall	4 266	14 45	17 39	20,967	R A Peter	W E Young
§Liverpool, Lancs	855 539	21 7	14 3	6 535 288	(*See* p 693)*	
London	8 202 818	7 9	11 9	55 925,428	(*See* p 683 and pp 684 6)*	
Long Eaton, Derbyshire	22 339	14 0	9 64	123 426	W F Stanley	†J E Jarvis
Lostwithiel Cornwall	1 325	10 88	19 44	5,223	J Percival Heath	E T Chingwin
Loughborough, Leics	26 945	16 3	10 2	154 944	W S A Robinson	B W Dawson
Louth Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,678	13 86	16 89	45 085	Hugh E Roberts	J Rushforth
Lowestoft E Suffolk	41 768	16 9	10 8	213,105	C Ashton Stray	S W Humphery
Ludlow Salop	5 642	15 8	12 3	29 104	W Charles Lyttell	W Parsonage
Luton Beds	68 526	14 03	10 7	488,170	Wilfrid H Robinson	G W Walker
Lydd, Kent	2 778	14 15	14 49	10 644	Walter Tamacraft	G I Paine
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2 620	11 3	10 0	20,584	H J Ramsbotham	G H Worth
Lymington, Hants	5 157	20 1	14 3	34 002	H J Beeching	E A S Stone
Lytham St Anne's Lancs	25 760	8 4	14 4	299 578	Walter Heap	J H Dawson
Macclesfield Cheshire	34 902	12 4	10 5	151 320	Richard Clegg	L Tomas
Maidenhead, Berks	17 520	15 18	11 17	135 714	H F Davies	E B Norris
Maidstone Kent	42 259	15 5	11 2	355 602	Graham Wilson	J H French
The Maldens & Coombe, Surrey	23 412	14 5	8 3	256 959	J W Johnson M B E	†Ernest Card B Sc
Maldon Essex	6 559	15 3	12 0	32 659	C H Cloughton	E F Baker
Malmesbury, Wilts	2 334	10 1	13 2	9 891	Montagu Hy Chubb	E S MacKirdy
§Manchester Lancs	766 333	15 98	13 86	6 530 243	(*See* p 693 4)*	
Mansfield Notts	46 075	15 2	11 4	236 062	A C Shepherd	J G Platt
Margate Kent	31 312	11 3	11 7	395 858	P L Grove LL B	Percy B Osborne
Marlborough, Wilts	3,492	11 2	13 1	28 823	W H Vowles	H Savery
Merton & Morden Surrey	41 228	15 1	8 0	337 423	C J Mountfield	†C R Inskip
Middlesbrough, Yorks (N R)	138 489	21 36	14 07	638 493	Preston Kitchen O B E	J W Brown
Middleton Lancs	29 189	13 2	14 8	125 320	J P Walmsley	L Partington
Mitcham Surrey	56 856	19 2	9 8	335 207	S Chart	†W Carlton
Morecambe Lancs	24 586	11 4	15 1	192,875	J Entwistle M B E	W Gardner
Morley, Yorks (W R)	23 397	14 5	14 1	95 017	E Thackray	P Marshall
Morpeth Northumb	7 390	18 1	14 8	36 190	Edward C Jackson	R Watson
Mossley, Lancs	12 041	11 8	11 8	44 968	V C Procter	H Laming
Nelson, Lancs	38,306	10 5	13 0	232,496	J H Baldwick	R J Husband
Newark on Trent, Notts	18,055	16 95	13 35	89,557	Lt Col H Tallents D S O, T D, M A, B C L	P J C Staunland.

Cities Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population 1931	Rate per 1 000 Births	Rate per 1 000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor 1932 33 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C
Newbury, Berks	13,336	15 6	12 2	79,287	S Widdicombe	Miss E Kimber
Newcastle under Lyme, Staffs	23,246	19 8	11·6	96,636	Joseph Griffith, LL B	Sir L Lamb, M P.
§NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	283 145	17 8	13 4	2,291,351	*(See p*	695–6)*
Newport, I of Wight	11 313	15 9	13 5	65,938	T Ross Piatt	J L Mitchell
New Romney, Kent	1,786	14 04	17 24	11,041	Walter Tamacraft	Maj M Teichman Derville, O B E
Newton in Makerfield, Lancs	20 150	18 5	11 83	83,422	C Cole	†E C Martin
§Northampton	92,314	13 3	11 8	636,293	W R Kew ..	P F Hanly
§NORWICH, Norfolk	126,207	15 4	12·09	640 930	Noel B Rudd M A	H N Holmes.
§NOTTINGHAM	268,801	17 16	13 56	1,770,330	* *(See p*	696)
Nuneaton, Warwick	46,305	19 2	10 0	192,989		W I Smith
Okehampton, Devon	3 352	9 6	15 1	18,803	J J Newcombe	W B Chamings.
Oldbury, Worcestershire	35,918	20 8	11 1	130,426	A Culwick	†H Edwards
§Oldham Lancs	140,309	13 5	14·3	700,118	J J Williams, LL D	A Bardsley
Ossett, Yorks	14 838	15 09	12 6	60,842	T W Wilson	J Illingworth
Oswestry, Salop	9 754	15 2	15 2	66,870	H Bird Jones	J H Profit
§OXFORD	80 540	15 04	10 76	734 453	Arthur Holt	C H Brown
Penge, Kent	27,762	16 4	9 7	201 874	A J Elson	†F Theobald
Penryn, Cornwall	3 414	18 6	13 6	11,135	Matthew H Truscott	A T Greenwood
Penzance, Cornwall	11,342	13 1	15 9	73 447	E W J Nicholson, LL B	J W Meek
PETERBOROUGH	43 558	15 2	11 9	267,871	Arthur J Reeves	W O Snowden
§PLYMOUTH	208,166	16 4	13 5	1,631,597	R J Fittall, O B E	R R Oke
Pontefract, Yorks (W R)	19,053	19 56	13 86	87,292	Gilbert Wilkinson	G Saintey
Poole Dorset	57,258	15 85	10 54	461,327	Charles Lisby	W C J Shortt.
§PORTSMOUTH, Hants	249,288	17 4	12 8	1,741,593	F J Sparks	W A Billing
§Preston, Lancs	118,839	15 37	11 85	631,224	Sir Alfred Howarth	Dr I C H Derham
Prestwich, Lancs	23 876	12 0	12 16	165,341	F H Ashton	†W Horsley
Pudsey, Yorks (W R)	14 762	13 5	14 9	68,112	Hanson A Demaine	W Womersley
Queenborough, Kent	2,941	16 6	9 7	13,690	E C Harris	B T Mayland
Radcliffe, Lancs	24,674	13 3	12 8	138 721	Samuel Mills, M B E, F S A A	†Tom Jackson
Ramsgate, Kent	33,597	14 82	10 67	215,857	H G Curtis	Mrs E R Dunn
Rawtenstall, Lancs	28,575	12 7	13 4	137,283	Harry Isherwood	J Hamer
§Reading Berks	97 153	15 1	12 0	703,053	C S Johnson, M C	A W Tudor
Redcar, Yorks (N Riding)	20,159	16 7	11 6	116,600	R McClean	W Charlton
Reigate, Surrey	30 830	13 7	11 9	235,031		F J Spranger
Richmond, Surrey	37,791	12 06	10 8	503,595	Edwin M Neave	A Reid
Richmond, Yorks (N R)	4 769	17 09	11 5	20,287	W W Foster	Mrs M Hodgson.
RIPON Yorks (W R)	8,576	15 6	14 47	51,769	J Henry Gough	R Thorpe
§Rochdale, Lancs	90,278	10 6	9 1	504,393	W H Hickson, O B E	J W Dutton
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,196	14 0	12 8	182,314	John L Percival, M C LL B	J W. Leech
Romford, Essex	35 918	20 5	10 3	272,542	C T King	†W T. Boston
Romsey, Hants	4 863	17 2	12 9	21 492	B W. Attlee, M A	W H Summers
Rotherham, Yorks (W R)	69,689	18 18	12 03	322,884	Chas L des Forges M B F	J Ketton
Rowley Regis Staffs	41,238	16 85	11 35	121 924	Clifford Buckley	†David M Chapman.
Rugby, Warwickshire	23 824	10 5	11 2	240,899	D E Blair	J J McKinnell.
Ryde, I of Wight	10,519	11 5	14 3	80,323	Thomas J Fawdry	E C Goble
Rye, E Sussex	3,947	13 73	16 84	35,904	Edwin P Dawes, T D	J M Jenkins.
Saffron Walden, Essex	5 930	10 1	10 4	32,015	William Adams, D L	J Custerson
ST ALBANS, Herts	28,625	13 4	12 0	253,813	W G Marshall	H S Gibbs
§St Helens, Lancs	106,793	20 1	12 5	412 922	W H Pollitt, LL B	T Wood
St Ives, Cornwall	6,687	13 76	13 14	33 034	T J Chellew, O B E	G G Warren
St Ives, Hunts	2,664	14 2	11 9	12,861	G Dennis Day, LL B	J Johnson
Sale, Cheshire	28,063	11 7	10 9	199,780	J W I Foulkes	†W H Wright.
§SALFORD, Lancs	223,442	15 4	14 2	1,116,699	H H Tomson	J F Emery
SALISBURY, Wilts	26,456	15 4	11 9	195,272	Arthur Smart	G Hancock
Saltash, Cornwall	3,603	11 5	18 0	19,365	Reginald McDonald	G H Howard
Sandwich, Kent	3,287	14 38	18 2	19,060	E Cotton Byrne, B A	G T S Martin
Scarborough, Yorks (N R)	41,791	12 5	12 3	364,739	Sydney Jones	G K G. Pindar.
Scunthorpe, Lincs	33,761	18 1	10 3	171 022	J F Auld	†C T Goy
Shaftesbury, Dorset	2,366	11 9	15 3	14,898	W. Bailey Rutter.	F R Matthews.
§SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W R)	511,742	15 0	11 3	2,730,637	*(See p*	694)*
Shipley, Yorks (W R.).....	30,243	13 57	14 04	185,016	H Barnes .	†Gordon Waddilove.
Shrewsbury, Salop	32,370	15·2	12 8	229,464	R F. Prideaux ...	R Mansell.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1932–33. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent.	20,175	18·0	10·0	96,000	G. H. Potter.....	†H. D. Orrom.
Slough, Bucks	33.530	19·05	8·9	268,844	F. R. Duxbury, M.A.	†Charles Ford.
Smethwick, Staffs.	84.354	18·0	11·2	374,372	Frank Chapman.....	Mrs. E. M. Sands.
Southall-Norwood, Middx.	38,932	16·72	8·78	298,652	H. E. Burwell.....	†J. A. Saxon.
§Southampton, Hants ...	176,025	17·2	11·3	1,331,407	R. R. H. Meggeson B.A.	F. Woolley.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	120,093	12·9	10·6	1,198,307	H. J. Worwood.....	R. Tweedy-Smith.
Southgate, Middlesex.....	55,570	11·76	9·07	625,764	A. E. Lauder	T. Hopper.
South Molton, Devon ...	2,831	11·37	13·11	11,523	J. Furse Sanders....	Dr. P. H. Seal.
Southport, Lancs.	78,927	10·66	12·69	868.551	R. E. Perrins, LL.M.	G. Hardman.
§South Shields, Durham	113,452	20·7	15·6	482,633	Harold Ayrey	G. H. Linney.
Southwold, E. Suffolk ...	2,753	10·83	15·69	20,933	Ernest G. Naunton..	E. Pipe.
Spenborough, Y'ks. (W.R.)	30,962	12·7	14·1	126,315	J. H. Linfield	†Andrew Stott.
Stafford	29,485	11·8	11·4	168,968	H. H. Battle.....	Mrs. E. M. South.
Stalybridge, Cheshire.....	24,823	14·3	13·8	104,647	Frank H. Worsley..	Dr. T. B. Williams.
Stamford, Lincs. (Kesteven).	9,946	15·6	12·5	55.436	Charles Atter..	S. Bassendine.
Stanley, Durham.....	24,458	18·9	9·2	80,982	J. Hamilton.....	†Wm. J. Sasbry.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,505	13·6	13·85	729,638	F. Knowles.....	G. Gill.
Stockton-on-Tees, Durh...	67,724	23·25	12·49	328,142	Thomas Downey.....	C. W. Allison.
§STOKE-ON-TRENT, Staffs.	276,619	18·8	13·1	1,004,269	E. B.Sharpley, O.B.E.	T. Mitchell.
Stourbridge, Worcester...	19,903	15·66	11·81	98,811	Geoffrey Ince.....	H. E. Palfrey.
Stratford - upon - Avon, Warwickshire.	11,616	12·65	12·2	84,117	Robert Lunn	J. H. Rowe.
Stretford, Lancs......	56,795	13·8	10·6	460,248	G. H. Abrahams.....	†Arthur Sutcliffe
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,007	15·5	15·7	28,729	T. M. Braithwaite, M.A., LL.B.	G. F. Sidnall.
§Sunderland, Durham ...	185,870	21·8	14·4	820,977	G. S. McIntire, B.A. LL.B.	E. H. Brown.
Surbiton, Surrey.....	29,396	16·49	11·69	359,147	R. H. Wright.	†H. S. Durbin.
Sutton and Cheam, Surrey	46,488	16·3	9·4	504,951	Harry Bolton	†W. Michael Young.
Sutton Coldfield, Warw..	29.924	12·66	11·01	267,905	R. A. Reay-Nadin ..	J. P. Britton.
Sutton in Ashfield, Notts.	25,151	16·3	10·7	87.950	Luther Pepper	†H. C. Wright.
Swadlincote, Derbysh. ...	20,305	15·83	10·75	63,343	E. R. Allen	†A. Plummer.
Swinton and Pendlebury, Lancs.	32,761	13·6	11·8	160,119	W. Carter, M.B.E. ..	†Alfred T. Corns.
Swindon, Wilts.	62,407	16·07	10·67	327,310	W. H. Bentley	W. R. Robbins.
Tamworth, Staffs.	7,510	20·0	12·8	56,458	Henry Wood	G. H. Jones.
Taunton, Somerset.....	25,177	12·3	10·3	177,562	W. H. Bailey	G. H. Stainer.
Teddington, Middx.	23,362	15·8	11·4	185,392	F. E. Read .....[T.D.	†E. G. Ive.
Tenterden, Kent.....	3,473	15·6	11·4	21,590	Col. J. Munn-Mace.	Dr. T. Martin.
Tewkesbury, Glouces. ...	4,352	10·2	18·1	20,196	H. Alec Badham.....	R. A. Gaze.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,097	12·3	14·0	15,478	G. R. Blaydon.....	Sir W. B. Gentle.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks. (N.R.).	21,233	23·5	11·3	62,829	J. R. Carr.....	E. E. Brennan.
Tipton, Staffs......	35,792	22·9	11·91	115,294	K. W. Madin	†J. R. Baker.
Tiverton, Devon	9,611	13·9	12·6	55,201	J. Follett Pugsley...	W. E. Shapland.
Todmorden, Yorks(W.R.)	22,223	12·0	15·1	109,728	H. Garratt, M.B.E....	J. Healey.
Torquay, Devon	49,165	14·0	14·5	475,950	H. A. Hield, M.A. ...	W. D. Thomas.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,913	14·72	16·01	10,435	Reginald Boase	J. Wightman.
Totnes, Devon	4,525	14·9	14·8	26,503	George E. Windeatt.	C. H. Niles.
Tottenham, Middlesex ...	157,748	14·7	10·2	883,687	Eric Townson, LL.B.	†M. E. James.
TRURO, Cornwall.....	11,074	15·1	13·5	59,169	L. Jago Carlyon	F. R. Pascoe.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent.	35,367	11·7	11·3	419,427	John Whitehead ...	R. H. Burslem.
Twickenham, Middlesex	39,909	15·2	10·9	354,850	Edwin G. Stray	J. Wills.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	64,913	19·41	11·94	354,424	C. C. Henderson.....	J. W. Fitzhugh.
Uxbridge, Middx.	31,866	19·5	10·3	242,728	J. Poole.....	†Maj. E. W. C. Flavell, M.C.
WAKEFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	59,115	16·85	13·2	336,319	T. N. Grimshaw.....	W. Emmett.
Wallasey, Cheshire.....	97,465	13·7	11·8	804,856	E. Evans, M.A., LL.B.	F. S. Atkin.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,840	12·3	13·4	15,741	Francis R. Hedges...	L. Shepherd.
Wallsend, Northumb. ..	44,582	18·48	8·71	201,187	Charles S. Bradbury	W. North.
§Walsall, Staffs.	103,102	19·54	11·32	432,754	Herbert Lee.....	W. Dean.
Walthamstow, Essex.....	132,965	15·7	9·3	651,491	F. G. Garner...	B. Cole.
Wareham, Dorset	2,057	20·0	12·6	11,411	J. W. Miller.....	Rev. F. Coram.
Warrington, Lancs. .	79,322	18·5	13·4	335,000	A. T. Hallaway	J. B. Starkey.
Warwick.....	13,459	16·3	12·9	81,214	R. H. Wright.....	Major H. N. Forbes.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population 1931	Rate per 1 000 Births	Rate per 1 000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor 1932-33. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C
Waterloo with Seaforth Lancs	31,180	15 4	13 5	215,917	G Wilkinson	†G W Bevan
Watford, Herts	56 799	14 6	9 2	459 987	William Hudson	J Evans
Wealdstone Middx	27,001	21 2	8 45	231 343	P J Bryant	†H C Stutfield
Wednesbury, Staffs	31 534	20 17	10 6	113 560	N P Lester	A H Westbury
Wellingborough Nthants	21 221	11 6	10 7	111 017	F E Gadd	†R D Pendered, B A
WELLS Somerset	4 833	13 43	13 43	30 819	Ed Pyndar Foster	J F Hamilton
Wembley Middx	48 546	16 05	7 96	572 283	F R Royle O B E	†C J Life
Wenlock Salop	14 152	16 8	15 9	40 979	Frederick W Derry	E S Owen
§West Bromwich Staffs	81 281	20 66	12 1	311 098	Alfred Wickham	C B Adams
§West Ham Essex	294 086	17 7	1 4	1 404 007	Charles E Cranfield	I E Groves
West Hartlepool Durham	68,134	20 7	14 2	323 588	Harold W Stanton O B E, B A	B Magee
Weston super Mare Som	28 555	9 77	13 25	325 554	G Knowles LL B	†E W Pellett
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis Dorset	21 982	13 19	13 23	202 696	Percy Smallman, LL M	Engr Capt F W Hamblin R N
Whickham Durham	20 782	18 89	11 96	95 837	Joseph Buggle	†R Woldingham
Whitley Northumb	24 210	11 67	10 71	227 463	A Barker	†George Lang C A
Whitehaven Cumberland	21 142	21 5	14 4	82 936	Tom Cuppage Lone	W Rowe
Widnes, Lancs	40 608	19 7	13 1	167 349	E W McNorton	G Baguley
§Wigan, Lancs	85 357	17 67	7 93	364 655	W H Tyrer O B E	W Atherton
Willenhall Staffs	21 147	21 3	11 1	75 500	F G T Webb	†J A Harper
Willesden, Middlesex	184 410	15 28	10 42	1 301 637	Edwin A Platt	†Capt H Leigh Mossley
Wilton, Wilts	2,193	18 2	14 6	11,653	Percy D Aylward	The Earl of Pembroke M V O.
Wimbledon Surrey	59 520	10 9	12 3	705,765	Herbert Smith LL B	J W Ramshaw
Winchelsea Sussex	693			4 500	Edwin P Dawes	G M Human K C
WINCHESTER Hants	23 969	13 5	12 2	226 140	Thomas Holt O B E	Lt Col H D Ross
Windsor Berks (Royal)	20 284	15 3	11 9	149 211	J W Hambidge	R G Rawlins
Wisbech, I of Ely	12 005	12 3	11 9	58 420	F W Coulam	J J Hobburn
Woking, Surrey	29 927	13 6	8 7	293 729	F H Smith, LL B	†A D Campbell B S C
Wokingham, Berks	7 294	13 89	14 44	46 282	J H E Clifton	A E Priest [I D
§Wolverhampton Staffs	133 190	17 1	11 9	737 780	J Brock Allon B A	Sir C A Mander Bt,
Woodford, Essex	23 946	14 4	8 9	206 968	J A Simpson LL B	†Sir J Hawkey
Wood Green Middlesex	54 190	13 2	10 1	457 637	H Chubb LL B	†G C Burton
Woodstock Oxon	1 484	14 6	13 3	5 191	Stanley Henman	F I Whitlock.
§WORCESTER	50 497	15 1	13 76	331,121	C H Digby Seymour M A	A Bryan
Workington Cumb	24 691	19 1	13 3	95,047	Thomas Jackson	F W Iredale
Worksop Notts	26 286	17 9	10 5	117 995	A N Schofield	C A Longbottom
Worthing W Sussex	46 230	12 0	14 9	479 412	J Kennedy Allerton	T F Hawkins
§Yarmouth Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	56 769	14 8	10 9	340,136	W E Stephens, O B E	R H Middleton
Yeovil, Somerset	19 078	15 5	9 2	123,869	Maj H C C Batten, D S O	A H J Stroud
§YORK	84,810	16 2	12 1	501 803	P J Spalding LL D	H R Brown

FREEDOMS AND ADDRESSES (CITY OF LONDON)

THE *Honorary Freedom of the City of London* is conferred as a mark of high distinction upon eminent subjects of the Crown for exceptional services to the Country and the Empire The *Freedom of the City of London* is acquired after strict compliance with regulations from time to time issued pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council The names of applicants who have complied with the regulations are submitted for election to the Court of Common Council at its fortnightly meetings those applying through the medium of a Livery Company being submitted in a similar manner to the Court of Aldermen Orphans of Freemen are eligible for election as foundation scholars at the Freemens School, Ashstead, Surrey and Freemen of the City of London are themselves eligible for admission to Almshouses at Brixton in accordance with regulations from time to time issued

Addresses of Welcome are occasionally offered to Foreign Sovereigns and Presidents pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council These high distinctions are sometimes confused with the ceremony of admission to the Honorary Freedom of the City, but the Honorary Freedom is conferred only on persons in allegiance to H M the King

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Position and Extent —The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain with a total area of 7 467 sq miles It is bounded on the N by the Irish Sea on the S by the Bristol Channel on the E by the English counties of Cheshire Salop, Hereford and Monmouth and on the W by St George s Channel The greatest length from N to S (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles and the greatest breadth from W to E (St David s Head to the English border) is 92 miles Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island county of *Anglesey* or Mon (276 sq miles) communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1 000 ft long) built by Telford in 1826 and by the tubular railway bridge (1 100 ft long) of the L & N W Railway built by Stephenson in 1850 Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N W of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles)

Population —The population at the *Census* of 1931 was 2 593,014 (inclusive of Monmouthshire)

Relief —Wales is generally mountainous the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3 571 ft Carnedd Llywelyn 3 484 ft Carnedd Dafydd 3 426 ft) Berwyn (Aran fawddy 2 970 ft) Powys (Plinlimmon 2 462 ft Dyfyn Fawr 2 115 ft, Radnor 2 163 ft) and the Black Mountain Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2 632 ft Brecon Beacon 2 862 ft, Pen y gaver fawr 2 660 ft)

Hydrography —The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England) which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border dividing Montgomeryshire on its way The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel through Monmouthshire The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee The *Towy* (68 miles) *Teifi* (50 miles) *Taff* (40 miles) *Dovey* (30 miles) *Idf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles) the last named broad and navigable are wholly Welsh rivers

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir about the size of Bala and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans —The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratacus), King of the Silures a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon Radnor and Monmouth In A D 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon on Usk and Caer Went and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath) *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands

The Anglo Saxon Attacks —The Anglo Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S W Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc* or Welsh (=Foreign) The West Saxons victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa King of Mercia, and counter attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa s Dike) In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N) *Powys* (Mid) and *Dehenbarth* (S) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Merwyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda who codified the laws of the country while Llewelyn ap Seisyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015 1022

The Norman Conquest —After the Norman conquest of England William I created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven Henry I introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136 From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign but Llewelyn the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I, was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 13 WELSH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage	Population 1931		
		Males	Females	Total
Anglesey (Shire Hall Llangefni)	176 694	23 640	25 385	49 025
Brecknockshire (County Hall Brecon)	469 281	29 310	28 461	57 771
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)	364 108	56 713	64 097	120 810
Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth)	443 189	25 411	29,753	55 164
Carmarthenshire (County Offices Carmarthen)	588 472	88 899	90 164	179 063
Denbighshire (County Offices Ruthin)	427 977	77 451	80,194	157 645
Flintshire (Mold)	163 707	54 755	58 094	112 849
Glamorganshire (County Hall, Cardiff)	469 112	392 351	373 790	766 141
Merionethshire (County Offices Dolgelly)	422 372	20 929	22 269	43 198
Monmouthshire (County Hall Newport)	345 001	178 608	167 015	345 623
Montgomeryshire (County Offices Welshpool)	510 110	24 034	24 428	48 462
Pembrokeshire (County Offices Haverfordwest)	393 003	42 814	44 365	87 179
Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells)	301 165	10 562	10 752	21 314

LORDS LIEUTENANT HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q S

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff 1932	Chairman of Q S
Anglesey	Sir R H Williams Bulkeley Bt K C B	R J Yeoward	John Jones
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk D S O	David R Phillips	His Honour Judge Ivor Bowen K C
Caernarvon	JohnErnst Greaves C B F	Sir M R V Duff Assheton Smith Bt	Rt Hon D Lloyd George O M
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	R A C Pugh	A I Times K C
Carmarthen	Lord Dynevor	Thomas Bevan	Sir F D W Drummond K B E
Denbigh	Col R W H W Williams Wynn C B D S O T D	Godfrey E Fitzhugh	Maj A E Prydelle
Flint	Lord Gladstone of Hawarden	Sir G W E Hunner Bt	Rt Hon Sir J E Bankes G C B
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth G B E, C B	Maj Sir W Cope Bt T D	Lt Col Sir Rhys Williams Bt K C D S O
Merioneth	Lord Harlech C B	Capt J C Hindley	Sir H Beyer Robert
Monmouth	Maj Gen Lord Treowen C B C M G	Sir W H Seager	Sir H M Jackson Bt C B F
Montgomery	Sir H I W Williams Wynn Bt C B	Lord Davies	Major John Lomax, O B E
Pembroke Haverfordwest	Visct St Davids G B E; Sir H E E Philipps Bt	Capt A S Matthias	Sir E M Samson K B E, K C
Radnor	Col Sir C Venables Llewelyn Bt	Llewellyn Evan Thomas	Capt Hon Reginald Walsh M V

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c	Chairman of C C	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
Anglesey	H R Evans	W O Jones, B A M B E	R H Prothero	Arnold Davies M D
Brecknock	Idris Davies O B E	Albert Jolly	Col C G Cole Hamilton, C M G, D S O	W F W Betenson [chard M D
Caernarvon	Sir R Williams	David G Jones	Edward Williams	F H Parry Pritchard
Cardigan	John Evans	Ivor Evans M A	Steven Jones	Ernest Jones M D
Carmarthen	Sir F D W Drummond	Daniel Johns	W Picton Phillips	DavidA Hughes, M D
Denbigh	D O Williams	William Jones	G T Guest	Thos Roberts, M D
Flint	Rt Hon Sir J E Bankes G C B	J Harvey Davies	R Yarnell Davies, M B E	A E Williams, M D
Glamorgan	D I Williams	Henry Rowland	L Lindsay, M V O, O B E	E Colston Williams M D
Merioneth	William Roberts	Hugh John Owen	R Jones	F Lewys Lloyd M D
Monmouth	Arthur Jenkins	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D Rocyn Jones C B E, M B
Montgomery	Thomas Williams	Col G R D Harrison	D P Parry	E W Richards, M I
Pembroke Haverfordwest	Maj J L Adams T D	R A Wheatley, B C L	F T B Summers	H Middleton, M C M B; C A Brigstocke
Radnor	B P Lewis	G W Moseley	A S Michael	J W Miller, M D

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 40,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1932-33. * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.
Aberdare, Glamorg.	48,751	10·3	11·9	155,028	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.	†D. Tysul Davies.
Abergavenny, Mon.	8,608	16·13	14·02	48,565	Wm. H. Hopwood	M. L. Beveridge.
Aberystwyth, Card.	9,474	7·6	13·5	60,476	T. J. Samuel, M.B.E.	P. B. Loveday.
BANGOR, Carn.	10,959	13·1	14·3	58,040	J. P. Williams, B.A.	J. Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,708	15·63	19·72	8,300	J. Hugh Thomas	W. Owen.
Brecon	5,334	13·5	14·6	24,415	G. Hyatt Williams	Capt. D. S. Francis.
Caernarvon	8,469	14·1	13·7	44,820	John Williams	W. G. Williams.
§CARDIFF, Glamorg.	223,648	16·8	12·8	1,791,337	(*see* below)	*(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,309	...	...	11,500	David Morgan Jones	D. Williams.
Carmarthen	10,310	12·6	12·5	45,614	H. Brunel White	T. Lloyd.
Conway, Carn.	8,769	12·4	13·6	52,515	Hugh Parry	I. Jones.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,018	11·2	15·5	4,928	A. W. Gwyn	A. T. Mills.
Denbigh	7,249	15·2	14·2	29,989	Robert Davies	C. F. Roberts.
Flint	7,635	17·65	9·73	29,040	J. Bibby Denny	Robert Davies.
Gelligaer, Glamorg.	41,042	20·48	11·58	136,651	J. Evans	†Henry Jones.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	6,113	17·02	14·23	23,965	H. W. D. Williams	J. Nicholas.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,161	6·3	11·68	7,373	Mervyn D. J. Paton	Dr. T. R. Griffiths.
Lampeter, Card.	1,742	12·68	18·47	9,015	J. Ernest Lloyd	J. Evans.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,980	15·8	12·6	6,229	J. Phillips	A. H. Gower.
Llanelly, Carm.	38,393	14·58	12·45	157,458	Henry W. Spowart	W. Davies.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,449	16·0	17·3	4,439	N. B. Edwards	H. Watkins.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,356	18·3	11·6	7,125	Arthur Davies	Dr. W. E. Ll. Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	71,099	15·3	14·2	233,043	T. Aneuryn Rees	H. I. Williams.
Monmouth, Mon.	4,731	16·0	12·6	22,902	A. C. Tweedy	F. Elcock.
Montgomery	918	13·2	15·4	3,333	N.P. Vaughan-Pryce	J. D. K. Lloyd.
Neath, Glamorg.	33,322	16·8	11·2	138,315	A. E. I. Curtis	J. Branch.
§Newport, Mon.	80,108	17·92	13·07	603,585	O. Treharne Morgan	W. J. Wall.
Pembroke	12,008	14·1	14·0	51,955	Ronald D. Lowless	F. G. Lawrence.
Pontypridd, Glam.	42,737	16·5	13·1	149,392	H. L. Porcher	†J. Colenso Jones,
Port Talbot, Glamorg.	40,672	17·5	11·07	151,474	Moses Thomas	K. Wehrle. [M.B.E.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,599	13·08	17·7	19,241	W. Cradoc Davies	E. R. Davies.
Rhondda, Glamorg.	141,344	17·5	13·4	397,983	D. J. Jones	†Mrs. Eliza Williams
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,912	11·6	12·7	16,429	Baldwin Griffith	J. Roberts.
§Swansea, Glamorg.	164,825	16·76	11·56	997,596	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,108	12·5	18·5	23,885	G. Meyrick Price	E. J. Collins.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,637	14·3	14·9	24,129	J. Ben Davies	W. Watson.
Wrexham, Denbigh	18,567	15·2	11·9	110,757	Lawson Taylor	W. E. Williams.

† See note at head of p. 698

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rummey and Ely, the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population (1931) of 223,648. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, live cattle, canned goods, sugar, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The *Lord Mayor* (1932–33), C. F. Sanders.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. Hugh Jones, K.C.
Recorder, Roland E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk & Clk. of Peace, Cecil G. Brown, LL.B.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal (the largest anthracite port), patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1931 of 164,825. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1932–33), D. Evans.
Recorder, E. W. Milner-Jones.
Town Clerk, H. L. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1931) was 4 842 554, a decrease of 39,943 since the census of 1921.

Relief—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2 764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2 668 feet) and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2 612 feet) in Kirkcudbright, Hart fell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries and Whitecoomb (2 695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*, they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4 406 feet) the highest point in the British Isles and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2 676 feet).

Hydrography—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles) one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet) Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries (Tweeds) in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882 9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5 330 feet (with approaches 8 295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erricht in the Grampian valleys, *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen, and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth* is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ('holms and 'skerries), of which one third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1921) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland) the largest island of the group is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow* between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914 9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1921) of 27,921. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands**—Off the W. coast at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernessshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr na Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Cailliech, 2 403 feet) and many other picturesque mountains. *Mull* (367 square miles) containing *Ben More* (3 185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2 289 feet), *Jura*

* *Land's End to John o' Groats*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house near Duncansby Head (Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End (Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity) a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

* *The Hebrides*—Until the closing years of the 13th century 'The Hebrides included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire) the Isle of Man and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai* latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of 'Sodor and Man.

(160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn an Oir (2 571 feet, and Beinn Chaolais (2 407 feet), *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun Tweeds, *North Uist*, *South Uist Barra* and other islands Thirteen miles W of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical remains of *Callernish*, a well preserved series of monolithic circles cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age

Climate —The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width with a speed of about 4 miles per hour the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler until at about 35° N lat (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit

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EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man —North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland *Picts Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants Celtic *Gaedels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain

The Roman Invasion —In A D 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius) he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about A D 450

The Scots —During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland) and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail* or Picts Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots) *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots the Brythonic Welsh (Welch) of Strath clyde (South west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo Saxons of the Lothians The Welsh were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia In the reign of Malcolm I (943 954) the Brythons or Welsh (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II (1005 1034) From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297) and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314) James IV and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513) and in 1603 James VI , the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother Mary Queen of Scots was the great granddaughter of Henry VII), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain After the abdication (by flight) of James VII and II , the crown devolved upon William III (Grandson of Charles I) and Mary (daughter of James VII and II) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII and II) Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I (great grandson of James VI and I) In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands on behalf of James VII and II but died after a military success at Killiecrankie In 1715 armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745 when the "Young Pretender defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746) From Derby the adherents of "James VIII and III (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746)

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III , in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Headquarters.	Population, 1931.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,430	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen. K.T.	Earl of Caithness.
Angus (Forfar)	270,190	560,186	Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, K.T., G.C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. W.T.J. S. Steuart-Fothringham.
Argyll (Lochgilphead)	63,014	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Lt.-Col. T. O. Lloyd, C.M.G.
Ayr (Ayr)	285,182	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	N. J. K. Cochran-Patrick.
Banff (Banff)	54,835	410,112	James Archibald	Sir George Abercrombie.
Berwick (Duns)	26,601	294,805	Earl of Home, K.T.	Earl of Home, K.T.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,822	139,432	Duke of Montrose, C.B.	N. H. Constable.
Caithness (Wick)	25,656	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt.	Col. E. W. Horne, C.M.G., M.P.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	31,947	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	147,751	157,289	Sir I Colquhoun, Bt, D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	81,060	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	Hugh S. Gladstone.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,369	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Lord Polwarth.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	40,805	304,606	Duke of Richmond	Lt.-Col. M.G.G. Peterkin.
Fife (Cupar)	276,261	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Earl of Elgin.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,082	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Lord Lovat, K.T.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	39,864	245,347	Viscount Arbuthnott	William Low.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,454	46,487	Capt. Alex. Price Haig	Sir H. P. R. Montgomery, [Bt.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	30,341	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	Capt. F. W. Weekes.
Lanark (Lanark)	585,968	562,821	Sir James Knox	Gavin Hamilton.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	526,277	231,724	Earl of Rosebery D.S.O., M.C.	Sir J. Don Wauchope, Bt.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,294	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	Earl of Leven.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	22,075	240,476	Alfred Baikie	Joseph Storer Clouston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,050	226,899	(Vacant).	(Vacant).
Perth (Perth)	120,772	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	J. M. Hodge.
Renfrew (Paisley)	288,575	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	62,802	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bt.	Sir R. W. Brooke, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	45,787	425,656		
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,608	172,549	Maj. C. H Scott-Plummer	Maj. C.H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	21,410	352,889	Alfred Baikie	Magnus Shearer.
Stirling (Stirling)	166,447	286,338	William L. Pullar	Sir G. M. H. Stirling, Bt., C.B.E. D.S.O.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	16,100	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland, K.T.	Alfred N. MacAulay.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	81,426	76,807	Marq. of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.I.E.	Daniel Robertson.
Wigtown (Wigtown)		310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.	Earl of Stair, D.S.O.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1931) of 438,998 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1932-35), William J. Thomson.
Town Clerk, Sir Andrew Grierson, LL.D., S.S.C., J.P.
City Chamberlain, John D. Imrie, M.A., B.COM.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 30,046 acres, and a population (1931 Census) of 1,088,461. (increased to 1,130,675 by subsequent extension of area). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £69,500,000 in 1930. the total net tonnage of the ships entering (1931-32) being 6,313,607 tons; of those cleared 6,271,080 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 116 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1932-35), Alexander Brown Swan.
Town Clerk, David Stenhouse, J.P.
City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan, C.A., J.P.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable
*Aberdeen	H L F Fraser M A LL B	A C Morrison O B E, LL B	John Gauld
*Angus (Forfar)	R H Anderson	Thomas C Jonzon	D C Christie
Argyll	Malcolm Sinclair	Malcolm Sinclair	D A Ross
Ayr	James F Shaw	John Howie	Capt H F M Munro
Banff	G A Cumming	J L M Naughton, M B E F V D Buckie	William Hope
Berwick	R G Johnston O B E	C J L Romanes W S	John Morren, O B E
Bute	David Arnot	James Mathieson	John Robertson Paisley
Caithness	James Robertson	James Roberts on Wick	Wm K Cormack, Wick
Clackmannan	T Cunningham Shanks	James Cuthbert	(Vacant)
Dumfries	John Robson	B M Gowan	William Black
Dumbarton	A A Templeton	John W L Craig	Neil McLennan [D S O
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	A C Stevenson	Maj S W Douglas, C B E,
Elgin or Moray	E D Jameson	D A Shiach	William Stewart
Fife	J M Mitchell	R Osborne Pagan W S	J Tennant Gordon O B E
Inverness	J W Mackillop	D Noble	Maj A C Maclean
Kincardine	John Falconer	J B Cunningham	Robert Mitchell
Kinross	D A K Cuthbert	D A R Cuthbert	M J Martin O B E
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Giffard	Alex Donald O B E
*Lanark	John McGhie and R Bryce Walker	James Annan (Lanark) W S J J L Brown I L D (Middle Ward) James Austin (Eastern Ward)	Alexander Nesbit Keith
*Midlothian	G J McGregor	W B Roberts on S S C N J	Maj S W Douglas, C B E, D S O
Nairn	John McDonald	H G Strachan	William Stewart
Orkney	Duncan J Robertson B L	D J Robertson O B E	John Mun Tulloch
Peebles	J Ramsay Smith and Wm J Blackwood	William J Blackwood W S	Maj S W Douglas C B E, D S O
Perth	I B Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M J Martin O B E
Renfrew	J Caldwell Fraser	I MacRobert Junr	John Robertson
Ross & Cromarty	I S H Burns Dingwall	W S Dewar	Capt D Finlayson, O B E
Roxburgh	George J Sheriff	I Colledge Halliburton	John Morren O B E
Selkirk	W C Dundas H B	J Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren, O B E
Shetland	John N Sinclair	R A Johnson	Gifford Gray
Stirling	James Learmonth	Jas Macpherson	Charles E Middleton O B E
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	A J Macrae	Hugh Chisholm
West Lothian	J G B Henderson, W S	A P Simpson, O B E W S	Maj S W Douglas D S O
Wigtown	A Aitken, Stranraer	Percy J Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald O B E

* The Cities of Edinburgh Glasgow Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City and the Lord Provost of each is entitled by virtue of his office to be appointed Lord Lieutenant

DUNDEE

DUNDEE, a City Parliamentary Municipal and Royal Burgh on the left bank of the River Tay 42 miles N of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 7 317 acres and a population (Census 1931) of 175,583 (an increase of 7 268 since 1921) The principal buildings are University College (St Andrews University) the Technical Institute High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving the making of preserves, shipbuilding engineering, dyeing and brewing The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament

The Lord Provost (1932–35), William Huntly Buist
Town Clerk, W H Blyth Martin

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh 130 miles N E of Edinburgh received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179 The municipal area is 6 748 acres with a population (Census 1931) of 167,258 (an increase of 8 289 since 1921) The tonnage of the ships entered in 1931 was 931 966 tons (and fishing vessels 1 349 845 tons) The chief industries are granite quarrying and working white fish salmon and herring fisheries engineering, chemicals, brewing distilling shipbuilding paper making and woollen jute and linen manufacture The principal buildings are the Last and West Churches of St Nicholas Municipal Offices, Marischal College Kings College Roman Catholic pro Cathedral Public Library H M Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum and the Cathedral of St Machar (14th century) The City is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament

The Lord Provost (1932–35), Henry Alexander
Town Clerk, George S Fraser, M A, B L

BURGHS OF SCOTLAND IN ORDER OF POPULATION

NOTE.—R signifies a Royal Burgh, P a Parliamentary Burgh. Remainder are Police Burghs.

	Burgh	Population
1	Glasgow R P	1 088 417
2	Edinburgh R P	438 988
3	Dundee R P	175 583
4	Aberdeen R P	167 259
5	Paisley, P	86 441
6	Greenock P *	78 948
7	Motherwell and Wishaw	64 708
8	Clydebank	46 963
9	Kirkcaldy R P	43 874
10	Coatbridge*	43 056
11	Kilmarnock P	38 099
12	Hamilton P	37 863
13	Ayr R P	36 784
14	Falkirk P	36 565
15	Dunfermline, R P	34 954
16	Perth R P	34 807
17	Airdrie P	25 954
18	Rutherglen, R P	25 157
19	Dumfries R P	22 795
20	Stirling R P	22 593
21	Inverness R P	22 582
22	Dumbarton R P	21 546
23	Port Glasgow P	19 580
24	Buckhaven and Methil	17 643
25	Arbroath R P	17 637
26	Hawick P	17 059
27	Musselburgh P	16 996
28	Renfrew, R P	14 986
29	Alloa	13 322
30	Galashiels, P	13 102
31	Johnstone	12 837
32	Cowdenbeath	12 731
33	Peterhead P	12 545
34	Barrhead	12 308
35	Irvine R P	12 032
36	Kirkintilloch	11 817
37	Grangemouth	11 798
38	Montrose, R P	10 196
39	Saltcoats	10 173
40	Bathgate	10 097
41	Borrowstounness	10 095
42	Fraserburgh	9 720
43	Forfar R P	9 660
44	Rothesay R	9 346
45	Lochgelly	9 297
46	Helensburgh	8,893
47	Gourock	8 844
48	Elgin R P	8 810
49	Dunoon	8 780
50	Buckie	8,688
51	Troon	8 544
52	Prestwick	8 538
53	St Andrews R P	8 269
54	Kilsyth	7 551
55	Wick R P	7 548
56	Dalkeith	7 502
57	Leven	7 411
58	Annan	6 888
59	Brechin R.P	6 838
60	Stranraer R	6 420
61	Campbeltown R P	6 309
62	Lanark, R P	6 178
63	Largs	6 115
64	Peebles R	5 853
65	Oban P	5 759
66	Selkirk, R P	5 667
67	Crieff	5 544
68	Denny and Dunipace	5 512
69	Burntisland R P	5 389
70	Kilwinning	5 324
71	Girvan	5 292
72	Milngavie	5 056
73	Armadale	4 854
74	Carnoustie	4 806
75	Blairgowrie and Rattray	4 676
76	Galston	4 601
77	Cupar R P	4 596
78	Tranent	4 526
79	Inverurie R P	4 524
80	Ponnyrigg and Lasswade	4 483
81	Keith	4 424
82	Haddington R	4 405
83	Jedburgh	4 221
84	Maybole	4 210
85	Nairn, R P	4 201
86	Stonehaven	4 185
87	Forres R P	4 169
88	Newmilns and Greenholm	3 979
89	Annan R P	3 959
90	Loanhead	3 940
91	Lossiemouth	3 914
92	Kelso	3 855
93	Alva	3 820
94	Huntly	3 778
95	Stornoway	3 771
96	Dunbar R	3 751
97	Linlithgow R P	3 666
98	Cumnock and Hurlhead	3 653
99	Kirkwall R P	3 517
100	Banff R P	3 489
101	North Berwick P	3 473
102	Kirriemuir	3 326
103	Kilrenny Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester I P	3 325
104	Macduff	3 276
105	Newport	3 275
106	Darvel	3 232
107	Inverkeithing I. P	3 185
108	Layport	3 164
109	Jedburgh P	3 057
110	Dalbeattie	3 011
111	Castle Douglas	3 008
112	Monifieth	2 984
113	Tillicoultry	2 953
114	Thurso	2 946
115	Bridge of Allan	2 897
116	Penicuik	2 750
117	Stewarton	2 749
118	Dunblane	2 692
119	Lockerbie	2,574
120	Dingwall R P	2,554
121	Fort William	2 527
122	Cockenzie and Port Seton	2,526
123	Kinross	2 525
124	Leslie	2 477
125	Langholm	2 448
126	Whitburn	2 440
127	Prestonpans	2 426
128	Innerleithen	2,359
129	Kirkcudbright, R P	2 311
130	Turriff	2 298
131	Auchterarder	2 254
132	Eyemouth	2 231
133	Newburgh R	2 152
134	Millport	2,083
135	Melrose	2 052
136	Moffat	2 006
137	Kinghorn R P	2 001
138	Markinch	1 988
139	Newton Stewart	1 914
140	Coupar Angus	1 883
141	Queensferry R P	1 798
142	Duns	1 788
143	Sanquhar R P	1 753
144	Banchory	1 690
145	Cullen R P	1 688
146	Findochty	1 675
147	Alyth	1 662
148	Portsoy	1 651
149	Pittenweem R P	1 619
150	Portknockie	1 619
151	Stromness	1 592
152	Grantown on Spey	1 577
153	Callander	1 572
154	Aberfeldy	1 505
155	Dollar	1 495
156	Dufftown	1 454
157	Invergordon	1 417
158	Ilam R P	1 383
159	Biggar	1 323
160	Lawrencekirk	1 316
161	Ellon	1 300
162	Rothes	1 292
163	Wigtown R	1 261
164	Burghead	1 255
165	Auchtermuchty R	1 253
166	Coldstream	1 233
167	Ballater	1 198
168	Charlestown of Aberlour	1 175
169	Ladybank and Monkston	1 128
170	Elie and Earlsferry R	1 098
171	Rosehearty	1 079
172	Kingussie	1 067
173	Crail R P	1 058
174	Inverbervie, R P	1 032
175	Lochmaben R P	1 014
176	Old Meldrum	980
177	Lochgilphead	974
178	Cove and Kilcreggan	954
179	Whithorn R	951
180	Gatehouse	888
181	East Linton	882
182	Fortrose R P	875
183	Aberchirder	868
184	Cromarty P	837
185	Doune	822
186	Falkland R	792
187	Tobermory	772
188	Kintore R P	756
189	Dornoch, R P	725
190	Lauder, R	628
191	Abernethy	595
192	Culross, R P	495
193	Inveraray, R P	455
194	New Galloway, R	307

* Town with privileges of a Royal Burgh

Position and Extent —Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St George's Channel The land area of the island is 32 531 sq miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N latitude and from 5° 25 to 10° 30′ W longitude The greatest length of the island from N E to S W (Inis Head to Mizen Head) is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E to W (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles On the N coast of *Achill Island* (Co Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands 2 000 feet sheer above the sea Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain* with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line The principal mountains, with their highest

West, the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2 695 ft) of County Galway in the West, *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3 414 ft the highest point in Ireland) in the South West, and the *Galtee Mountains* (3 018 ft) of County Tipperary and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2 470 ft) of County Waterford in the South The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles) rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay the *Boyne* to Drogheda the *Lee* to Cork Harbour the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir Nore* and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour As in Scotland the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs* of which Lough Neagh (150 sq miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen Boderg Forbes, Ree* and *Derg* and the Erne Chain of *Gowna, Oughter Lower Erne* and *Erne* in the central plain, *Melvin, Gill Gara* and *Conn* in the north and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south In County Kerry to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks are the famous *Lakes of Killarney* The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain and the rainfall is more evenly distributed The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N and 62° in the S

Primitive Man —Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B C In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south east while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti* who afterwards established themselves in Scotland

Legendary History — According to Irish legends the island was settled by a Milesian race who came from Scythia by way of Spain and established the *Kingdom of Tara* about 500 B C The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster Connaught Ailech Oriel Ulidia Meath Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway* are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa)

Christianity —Christianity did not become general until the advent of St Patrick *St Patrick* was born in Britain about 389 and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later escaping to Gaul at the age of 22 In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island

Later History —The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A D The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in 'Fingall, 'MacDougall and 'MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira land* (land of the Irish) the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaids tir, Laigins-tir Mumans tir and Kunnak tir) The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O Brians of Munster, the O Neills of Ulster, and the O Connors of Connaught with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait Mac Murchada) the deposed king of Leinster sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O Connor (the high king of Ireland) and visited Henry II, the Norman king of England Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke afterwards known as *Strongbow* who landed at Waterford (Aug 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1 000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster where he eventually settled after marriage with Dermod's daughter In 1172 (Oct 18) Henry II himself landed in Ireland with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English 'Pale" of 600 square miles In the reign of Henry VII English rule was greatly extended and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poynings* Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec 1494) at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poynings' Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII the title of King of Ireland.

Provinces Counties (with Assize Towns) and *County Boroughs*	Acreage	Population 1926	Density of Popn per sq mile
***Northern Ireland —**			
ULSTER			
Antrim (Belfast)	702 851	191 643	175
Belfast County Borough	14 797	415 151	17 956
Armagh (Armagh)	312 767	110 070	225
Down (Downpatrick)	608 861	209 228	220
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417 912	57 984	89
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512 494	94 534	118
Londonderry County Borough	2 199	45 159	13 143
Tyrone (Omagh)	779 563	132 792	109
Total Northern Ireland	3 351 444	§1 256 561	240
§ Males 608 088 Females 648 473		Increase 1911 1926 0 5 per cent	

Provinces Counties and *County Boroughs*	Acreage	Population 1926	Density of Pop per sq mile
†The Irish Free State —			
LEINSTER			
Carlow (Carlow)	221 485	34 476	100
Dublin (Dublin)	219 344	188 961	551
Dublin County Borough	8 357	316 693	24 253
Kildare (Naas)	418 644	58 028	89
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509 470	70 990	89
Leix (Maryborough)	424 892	51 540	78
Longford (Longford)	257 935	39 847	99
Louth (Dundalk)	202 814	62 739	198
Meath (Trim)	577 816	62 969	70
Offaly (Tullamore)	493 637	52 592	68
Westmeath (Mullingar)	435 604	56 818	83
Wexford (Wexford)	580 894	95 848	106
Wicklow (Wicklow)	500 244	57 591	74
	4 851 136	1 149 092	152
MUNSTER			
Clare (Ennis)	787 768	95 064	77
Cork (Cork)	1 840 905	287 257	100
Cork County Borough	2 685	78 490	18 709
Kerry (Tralee)	1 161 708	149 171	82
Limerick (Limerick)	661 573	100 895	98
Limerick County Borough	2 386	39 448	10,581
Tipperary North Riding (Nenagh)	493 255	59 645	77
South Riding (Clonmel)	558 034	81 370	93
Waterford (Waterford)	453 051	51 915	73
Waterford County Borough	1 438	26 647	11 860
	5 962 803	969 902	104
CONNAUGHT			
Galway (Galway)	1 467 639	169 366	74
Leitrim (Carrick on Shannon)	376 774	55 907	95
Mayo (Castlebar)	1 333 941	172 690	83
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608 540	83 556	88
Sligo (Sligo)	443 928	71 388	103
	4 230,822	552 907	84
ULSTER			
Cavan (Cavan)	467 162	82 452	113
Donegal (Lifford)	1 193 573	152 508	82
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318 985	65 131	131
	1 979 720	300 091	97
Total Irish Free State	17 024 481	2 971 992	112

* NORTHERN IRELAND —Under the *Government of Ireland Act* 1920 as amended by the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act* 1922 the *Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act* 1922 and the *Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act* 1925 Northern Ireland comprises the cities of Belfast and Londonderry and the counties of Antrim Armagh Down Fermanagh Londonderry and Tyrone with its capital at Belfast

† IRISH FREE STATE —Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922 the Provinces of Leinster Munster and Connaught with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State with its capital at Dublin

‡ Excluding the larger lakes rivers and tideways The estimated population of the Irish Free State at June, 1932, was 2,973,000

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K G, K P *born* 1869 *appointed Governor* 1922, *re-appointed for further term* Dec 8, 1928 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams Governire, Belfast, Telephones Official, Hillsborough 19, Private, Hillsborough 18) . £8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt -Com Oscar Henderson, C B E, D.S O, R N. (retd)

Aide-de-Camp, Capt H de C Martelli M C.

Military A D C, Lieut C A R Shillington, R N V R

Royal Air Force, A D C, Major M F Hammond-Smith M C

Surgeon in Ordinary, Professor Thomas Sinclair, C B, I R C S M P

Physician in Ordinary, Sir Thomas Houston, M D.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under the Government of Ireland Act 1920 as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act 1922 and the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1928 a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland which comprises the six parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh Down, Fermanagh London derry and Tyrone and the Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry The Constitution of Northern Ireland is federal in type certain legislative and fiscal powers being reserved to the Imperial Parliament

The Northern Irish *Parliament* consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance of £300 per annum) and a Senate of 2 *ex officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons

The *Executive* power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King, he holds office for 6 years and is advised by 7 Ministers responsible to Parliament [The Cabinet Salaries and the allowances of the Members of Parliament here have voluntarily abated by 15 per cent for years 1931/32]

THE CABINET (June 8 1921)

(Stormont Castle Belfast)

Prime Minister The Rt Hon Viscount Craigavon D L M P £3 200

Minister of Finance, The Rt Hon Hugh Mac Dowell Pollock D L M P £2 000

Minister of Home Affairs The Rt Hon Sir Richard Dawson Bates O B E, D L M P £2 000

Minister of Labour The Rt Hon John Miller Andrews D L M P £2 000

Minister of Education The Rt Hon the Viscount Charlemont V L £2 000

Minister of Agriculture The Rt Hon Sir Edward Mervyn Archdale Bt, D L M P £2 000

Minister of Commerce, The Rt Hon J Milne Barbour D L M P £2 000

The above form the Cabinet

Secretary to the Cabinet C H Blackmore, C B E

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Prime Minister's Dept, Senator J A Long

Finance (Financial Secretary), The Rt Hon John Milne Barbour D L M P

Parliamentary Secretary, Rt Hon Herbert Dixon, D L, M P

Asst Parliamentary Secretary Capt Sir Basil S Brooke, Bt., C B E, M A, M P

Home Affairs, George B Hanna, B L, M P

Labour, J F Gordon, M P

Education, J H Robb, K C, M P

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Secretary Sir C H Blackmore, C B E

Principal Officer J Taylor

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Stormont Belfast)

Permanent Secretary Lt Col Sir W B Spender K C B C B E D S O M C

Parliamentary Counsel Sir A Quekett K C, L L D

Principal Assistant Secretary G C Duggan C B O B E

Assistant Secretary R E Thornley, C B E

Solicitor J H B Gunning O B E

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of Work Major P E Shepherd O B E

Registrar General and Statistician J A Bullwinkle O B E

Deputy Keeper of Public Records D A Chart, Litt D

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Stormont, Belfast)

Permanent Secretary Maj Geo V Harris, C B E, D S O

Assistant Secretaries W A Magill, D L Clarke C B E

Attorney General Rt Hon A B Babington, K C M I

Chief Crown Solicitor R Haldane Carson

Chief Medical Officer Norman Colum Patrick, M R C S L I H

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

(Stormont, Belfast)

Permanent Secretary H Conacher C B E

Assistant Secretaries, R R Bowman, J S Godden O B E

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(Stormont, Belfast)

Permanent Secretary A N Bonaparte Wyse, C B E, M A

Assistant Secretaries W A Houston, M A, H Garrett B Sc Ph D

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Stormont Belfast)

Permanent Secretary J S Gordon C B E, D Sc

Assistant Secretaries Geo T Fidler, O B E, G Scott Robertson, D Sc F I C

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(15 Donegall Square West Belfast)

Permanent Secretary Chairman of Electricity Commissioners Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Insurance Commissioner W D Scott C B E

Assistant Secretary G H E Parr M B E

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names Moneylenders, W Abbott, O B E

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Comptroller and Auditor General, W. R. Macconkey C B E

Principal Auditor, F H Kerr

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, S Sloan

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

Inspector General Lt Col Sir Charles G Wickham DSO

Deputy Inspector General, Frederick A Britten OBE BA

THE LEGISLATURE

(Parliament Buildings, Belfast)

Speaker of the Senate Lt Col The Viscount Bangor OBE

Speaker of the House of Commons Rt Hon H G H Mulholland MP

Black Rod Maj J Dilby Hackett DSO

Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker Rt Hon Thomas Moles MP

Serjeant at Arms Brig Gen H G Young CIE, *Librarian*, W S Gibson [DSC

Clerk of the Parliaments A O'Neill Chichester

Clerk Assistants Maj George Thomson DSC MA G C Young

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, LAW COURTS BELFAST

Judges

The Rt Hon Sir William Moore Bt Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5 000

The Rt Hon Lord Justice (James) Andrews £4 000 The Rt Hon Lord Justice (Richard) Best £4 000 The Rt Hon Mr Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown £3 500 The Hon Mr Justice Robert (Dick) Megaw £3 500

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland A Newton Anderson

Private Secretary to L C J William Johnson LL B Barrister at Law

Registrar's Department

Registrar J M Davies BA

Asst Registrars J G Brankley R McQuitty William Horner

First Class Clerk John O H Devine W M Knight J J Caldwell

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk J B Wallace

Asst Chief Clerks A J Wen F Redmond

First Class Clerks James Beattie H E Montieth, John Henderson

Taxing Master's Department

Taxing Master Barry McLaughlin

First Class Clerk R Hovenden Torney

Accountant General's Department

Accountant General J H Elliott ACA

Chief Clerk W J Barry ACA

First Class Clerk N G Bell

Land Registry *Central Office*

Registrar of Titles Martin J Burke

Examiner of Titles E R Wade

Deputy Registrar Paul Burrowes

Chief Clerk J McHenry

Legal Assistant W R Dunlop

Court of Criminal Appeal

Registrar J M Davies

Assistant Registrar J F Caldwell

Recorders

Belfast H M Thompson £2 000

Londonderry R E Osborne 1 500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

Armagh and Fermanagh G C Green £1 400

Down A H Bates 1 400

Tyrone J Linehan KC 1 400

EDUCATION

On Dec 31 1930 there were 1 893 Public Elementary Schools with 201 071 pupils In 1930-31 there were 73 Preparatory Intermediate and Secondary Schools recognised by the Ministry of Education with 12 094 pupils and 123 Centres of Technical Instruction with 23 941 students The Queen's University at Belfast had 123 Professors Lecturers and Demonstrators and 1 427 students in 1930-31

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial Authorities the balance after deducting the cost of collection and of certain services reserved to the control of the Imperial Parliament is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer Northern Ireland makes a contribution to the cost of the Imperial Services i e Navy Army and Air Force National Debt &c

	1929-30	1930-31
Total revenue	£11 126 000	£12 233 000
Total expenditure (including Imperial contribution)	£11 109 000	£12 229,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock—In 1930 there were 315 259 acres under corn crops (oats 306 809 acres) 182 565 under green crops (potatoes 136 294) 28 507 under flax 8 906 under fruit and 478 044 under hay total acreage of 1 013 281 The production (1930) in tons was oats 277 186 potatoes 856 435 turnips 753 060 flax 5 363 hay 835 912 The *Live Stock* included 672 776 cattle 704 100 sheep 216 315 pigs 48 338 goats 104 304 horses 235 mules and 8 299 asses

Principal Industries—Agriculture shipbuilding and shiprepairing flax spinning and weaving linen bleaching and finishing distilling linen embroidering fruit preserving food canning milling and the manufacture of textile machinery ropes and twine furniture tobacco tweeds and woollens shirts and collars chemical manures soaps and candles clothing hosiery pottery roofing felts biscuits matches &c the production of aluminium oxide bauxite salt diatomite or kieselguhr Herring fishing and pickling is an important industry during the summer months

Mineral—About 2 400 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries in 1930 the principal output being igneous rocks (other than granite) about 415 000 tons sandstone 187 000 tons chalk 206 000 tons clay 238 000 tons granite 78 000 tons limestone 107 000 tons

Manufactures—Belfast is the principal industrial centre Linen manufactures provided employment for over 75 000 persons in 1931 the number of spindles being 900 000 The shipyards employed about 13 000 persons in 1930 the output exceeding 168 000 tons

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports—The principal seaports are Belfast Londonderry, Newry Larne and Coleraine There are regular week day shipping services from Belfast to Liverpool Heysham Ardrossan and Glasgow and from Larne to Stranraer Other services are maintained at regular intervals and there are also indirect routes *via* Greenore and Holyhead and Kingstown and Holyhead

Railways—The principal railways are the Great Northern L M & S (Northern Counties Committee) Belfast and County Down London derry and Lough Swilly and the Cloghei Valley The total railway mileage in 1930 was 766 miles

TOURIST ASSOCIATION—*The Ulster Tourist Development Association*, 6, Royal Avenue Belfast

Saorstat Eireann—The Irish Free State.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Vacant £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act* 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstat Eireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations The Constitution as issued by the Crown June 16 1922 contains five Sections of which Section I is declaratory of Fundamental Rights (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution (3) Irish domicile for seven years or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality and men and women having equal rights as citizens (4) Irish the national language English being recognised as an official language (5) No titles of honours may be conferred on any citizen except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council (6) Liberty of the person inviolable (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly (10) Free education for all citizens (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable

Section II provides for a legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the King and two houses the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Eireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30 000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life Parliament shall hold at least one session each year Provision is made for the 'Initiative' of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register, and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a Referendum for the decision of the people In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the schedule Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament

Section III vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides for its exercise as in the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats, provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned

Section IV establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cuirt Uachtarach*) The Courts of First Instance include a High Court (*Ard Chuirt*) invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court Tribunal or Authority whatsoever Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave

Section V contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c

THE EXECUTIVE

ARD CHOMHAIRLE—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President of the Executive Council, Liam T MacCosgair (William T Cosgrave, LL D) £2,500

Vice President Minister for Finance, and Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe) 1,700

Minister for Justice, Seamus MacGearailt O Cionnaoith (J Fitzgerald Kenney, S C) 1,700

Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry and Commerce, Padraig Mac Giollagáin (Patrick McGilligan M A B L) 1,700

Minister for Agriculture, Pádraig O hOgain (Patrick Hogan, B A) 1,700

Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Risteard Ua Maolchatha (Richard Mulcahy) 1,700

Minister for Defence, Deasmhumhan MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) 1,700

Minister for Lands and Fisheries, Fionán O Lomsigh (Finian Lynch, B A) 1,700

Minister for Education, Seán O Suilleabhain (John M O Sullivan M A, Ph D) 1,700

Attorney General

Attorney General of the Irish Free State, Seán MacCoisdealbha (John A Costello LL.B, S C)

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the President, and to Minister for Defence, Eamon O Dugain (Edmund Duggan)

Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Finance, Séamus de Burca (James Burke, B.L.).
Do. to Minister for Lands and Fisheries. Máirtín O Rodaigh (Martin Roddy).
Do. to Minister for Posts and Telegraphs. Micheál O hIfearnáin (Michael R. Heffernan).
Do. to Minister for Industry and Commerce, Séamus O Dóláin (James N. Dolan).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigceartuigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty).
Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy, B.L.).

High Commissioner in London,

High Commissioner, J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., *Office*, 33, 35 & 37, Regent St, London, S.W. 1.
Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner, T. J. Kierman, M.A., Ph.D.

Envoys Extraordinary.

To U.S.A.:—Michael MacWhite (1929), 1,800, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N.W. 1, D.C.
To Holy See.—Charles H. Bewley, S.C.
To Germany—Daniel A. Binchy, D.Ph.
To France—Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagh et Tycooly.

THE JUDICATURE—CUIRT OACHTARACH.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Hugh Kennedy £4,000
Pres. of the High Court, Hon. Timothy Sullivan 3,000
Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; Hon. J. A. Murnaghan .... each 3,000
Judges, High Court, Hon. J. Creed Meredith; Hon. W.E. Wylie; Hon. W.J. Johnston; Hon. H. Hanna; Hon. J. O'Byrne each 2,500

OVERSEAS MIGRATION.*

Saorstat and British Nationality *only*.

Inward	2,154	2,120	2,597	3,407
Outward	24,691	20,802	15,966	1,462
Balance	−22,537	−18,682	−13,369	+ 1,945

* *Inward*, with intention of remaining a year or more. *Outward*, with intention of residing abroad for a year or more

DEFENCE—ROINN COSANTA.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State. The strength provided for (1932-33) is 529 Commissioned Officers and 5,500 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The estimated total expenditure on the Army for the financial year ending March, 1933, is £1,318,458.

RELIGION.

(Census of 1926.)

Catholics	2,751,269
Episcopalians	164,215
Presbyterians	32,429
Methodists	10,663
Other	13,416
Total	2,971,992

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is directed by the State. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin). The estimated State expenditure on education in 1932-33, excluding administration and inspection, was Primary £3,648,000; Secondary £338,647; Technical £180,213; Science and Art £42,065.

FINANCE.

	1930 31. Actual.	1931 32 Estimated
Receipts	£24,365,196	£25,425,000
Expenditure	25,276,784	25,408,150

The estimated *Revenue* for 1931-32 includes Customs, £8,173,000; Excise, £6,196,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £1,231,000; Income Tax and Super Tax, £4,035,000; Excess Profits Duty, £80,000; Corporation Profits Tax, £250,000; Motor Vehicles Duties, £900,000; Post Office Services, £1,831,000.

The principal items of estimated *Expenditure* for 1931-32 are Debt Service, £2,070,027 (Interest £1,372,667, Sinking Fund £697,360); Local Taxation Grants, £2,407,773; Army Services, £1,637,480; Police, £1,609,426; Education, £4,646,946; Old Age Pensions, £2,756,500; Postal Service, £2,201,775; Lands and Agriculture, £1,113,467, etc.

The expenditure figures also include a number of items of a capital and productive character, together with certain abnormal and non-recurrent charges.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1931 there were 763,284 acres under corn crops, 653,729 under root and green crops, 647 under flax, 7,361 under fruit, and 2,313,289 under hay, a total of 3,738,210 acres. The principal produce in 1931 was: oats, 520,820 tons; potatoes, 1,932,120 tons; turnips, 3,302,750 tons; mangolds, 1,539,866 tons; flax, 119 tons; and hay, 5,116,305 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,029,084 cattle, 3,575,379 sheep, 1,227,003 pigs, 153,232 goats, 449,697 horses, 15,719 mules, and 177,334 asses.

Minerals.—517 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1929. 85,187 tons of coal were won.

Sea Fisheries.—Over 12,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1930, the total value of all fish landed being £247,366.

TRADE

The total trade of the Irish Free State for 1931, exclusive of Bullion and Specie, was valued at £87,528,373, being £50,457,477 for Imports and £37,070,896 for Exports; the Imports from Great Britain were valued at £35,728,937, and the Exports to Great Britain at £31,787,287; the Imports from Northern Ireland and the Exports to Northern £3,928,498.

THE LEGISLATURE—OIREACHTAS EIREANN

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Eireann*) of 60 members and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The Oireachtas unless sooner dissolved continues for six years or such shorter period as may be fixed by legislation. The period fixed by legislation is at present five years.

Speaker of Dail Eireann Premises
O Fathaigh (Frank Fahy B.A., B.L.) £1,700
Deputy Speaker of Dail Eireann Padraig
O hOgain (Patrick Hogan) 1,000
Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy)

Party Strength (Dail Eireann)

Government Fianna Fail	71
Cumann na nGaedhael	57
Independents	
Labour	
Independent Labour	
Farmers	
The Speaker	
Total	153

*** Members of Dail Eireann other than Ministers are allowed £30 a month towards expenses together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The Senate—Seanad Eireann

MEMBERS OF SEANAD EIREANN

John Bagwell D.L.	Michael Fanning	D. H. M. Farland
Henry L. Barnville M.D., M.Ch.	Thomas Farren	Sean Milroy
Sir Edward Bellingham, Bt.	Thomas Foran	Colonel Maurice Moore
Thomas Westropp Bennett	Hugh Gahan	James Moran
Sir Edward Coey Bigger	Oliver St. J. Gogarty, M.D.	Joseph O'Connor
Kathleen Browne	Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.	Joseph O'Doherty
Samuel Lombard Brown, K.C.		John Thomas O'Farrell
Caitlin Bean Ui Chleirigh	Sir John Purser Griffith, M.Inst.C.E.	Michael F. O'Hanlon
Michael Comyn, K.C.		Laurence O'Neill
Joseph Connolly	Henry Seymour Cummeskey	Bernard O'Rourke
Mrs. Eileen Costello	Gen. Sir William Hickie	William O'Sullivan, M.D.
John C. Counihan	Rt. Hon. Andrew Jameson, D.L.	James J. Parkinson
George Crosbie	Thomas Johnson	Miss Wyse Power
William Cummins	Sir John Keane, Bt.	William Quirke
Dowager Countess of Desart	Cornelius Kennedy	David Lubbock Richardson
James Dillon	Thomas Linehan	Seumas Robinson
James Green Douglas	Sean E. McElligott	Seumas Ryan
J. C. Dowdall	The McGillycuddy of the Reeks	Michael Staines
Michael Duffy	Francis McGuinness	Thomas Tyrrell
Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Esmonde, Bt.	James Mackean	Arthur R. Vincent
	John McLoughlin	Richard Wilson

The Chamber of Deputies—Dail Eireann

MEMBERS OF DAIL EIREANN

Aiken, Frank	Conlon, Martin	Gibbons, Sean
Allen, Denis	Cooney, Eamon	Good, John
Alton, Prof. Ernest Henry	Corish, Richard	Gorey, Denis J.
Anthony, Richard	Corry, Martin J.	Gormley, Francis
Bartley, Gerald	Cosgrave, Liam J., LL.D.	Corry, Patrick J.
Beckett, J. Walter	Craig, Prof. Sir J.	Goulding, John
Beegan, Patrick	Crowley, Fred H.	Harris, Thomas
Bennett, George C.	Crowley, Tadhg.	Hassett, John J.
Blaney, Neal	Curran, Patrick J.	Hayes, Sean
Blythe, Ernest	Davin, William	Hayes, Michael, M.A., B.L.
Boland, Gerald	Davis, Michael	Hennessy, Dr. Thomas
Boland, Patrick	Derrig, Thomas	Hennigan, John
Bourke, Daniel	Desmond, William	Hogan, Patrick, B.A.
Bourke, Seamus A.	De Valera, Eamonn	Hogan, Patrick
Brady, Brian	Dillon, James	Humphreys, Francis
Brady, Sean	Docklell, Morgan	Jordan, Stephen
Brasier, Brooke	Doherty, Eugene	Keating, John
Breathnach, Colmac	Dowdall, Thos. P.	Kelly, James P.
Breen, Dan	Doyle, Peadar, Sean	Kennedy, Michael J.
Briscoe, Robert	Duggan, Eamon John	Keogh, Dr. Myles
Broderick, Sean	Esmonde, Osmond Grattan	Keyes, Raphael P.
Broderick, William J.	Everett, James	Kiersey, John
Brown, William F.	Fahy, Frank	Kilroy, Michael
Burke, Patrick	Finlay, Thomas A.	Kissane, Eamonn.
Byrne, Alfred	Fitzgerald, Desmond	Lemass, Sean
Byrne, John J.	Fitzgerald-Kenny, James, S.C.	Little, Patrick J.
Carty, Francis J.	Flinn, Hugo	Lynch, Finian, B.A.
Clery, Michael	Flynn, John	Lynch, James B.
Coburn, James	Flynn, Stephen	McDermott, F.
Colbert, James	Fogarty, Andrew	McDonogh, Fred
Collins O'Driscoll, Mrs. Margaret	Geoghegan, James, K.C.	McElligott, Thomas

MEMBERS OF DÁIL EIREANN—*continued.*

McEntee, Seán.
MacEoin, Lieut.-Gen. Seán.
McGilligan, Patrick, M.A., B.L.
McMenamin, Daniel.
Maguire, Ben J.
Maguire, Conor A.
Minch, Sydney B.
Moane, Edward.
Mongan, Joseph W.
Moore, Seamus.
Morrissey, Daniel.
Moylan, Seán.
Mulcahy, General Richard J.
Murphy, James Edward.
Murphy, Patrick S.
Murphy, Timothy J.
Myles, Major James Sproule.
Nally, Martin Michael.
Norton, William.
O'Brien, Eugene P.
O'Connor, Batt.
O'Donovan, Timothy J.
O'Grady, Seán.
O'Hanlon, John F.
O'Hara, Patrick.
O'Higgins, Dr. Thomas.
O'Kelly, Seán T.
O'Leary, Daniel.
O'Mahony, The.
O Neill, Eamonn.
O'Reilly, Dr. John J.
O'Reilly, Matthew.
O'Reilly, Thomas.
O'Rourke, Daniel.
O'Shaughnessy, John J.
O'Sullivan, Gearoid, B.L.
O'Sullivan, Prof. J. Marcus.
Powell, Thomas P.
Reidy, James.
Reynolds, Mrs. Mary.
Rice, Edward.
Roddy, Martin.
Ruttledge, Patrick J.
Ryan, Dr. James.
Ryan, Robert.
Sexton, Martin.
Shaw, Patrick W.
Sheehy, Timothy.
Sheridan, Michael.
Smith, Patrick.
Thrift, Prof. William Edward.
Traynor, Oscar.
Vaughan, Daniel.
Walsh, Richard.
Ward, Dr. Francis C.
White, John.
Wolfe, J. Travers.
(Three vacancies).

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey. *Secretary and Executive Officer*, Major C. E. Etches, O.B.E.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Open only to British Subjects who are past or present members of H.M. Forces, or the Forces of any British Protected State.

STAGES:—

First Stage, N.R.A. Bronze Medal and N.R.A. Bronze Badge. (*Qualifying.*) (7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards.)

Second Stage, N.R.A. Silver Medal and N.R.A. Silver Badge. (Open only to the *Three Hundred* competitors who have taken the highest places in the First Stage.)

Third Stage, The King's Prize of £250, N.R.A. Gold Medal and N.R.A. Gold Badge. (Open only to the *One Hundred* competitors who have taken the highest places in the Second Stage.)

WINNERS OF THE KING'S PRIZE.

The present conditions are 10 shots at 300, 500 and 600 yards, and 15 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards. Highest possible score (since 1925) 300.

Third Stage from 1885.

Year	Winner	Score
1885	Bulmer, Sgt., 2nd V.B. Lincoln	307
1886	Jackson, Pte., 1st V.B. Lincoln	265
1887	Warren, Lt., 1st Middlesex	274
1888	Fulton, Pte., 13th Middlesex	280
1889	Reid, Sgt., 1st Lanark Engrs.	281
1890	Bates, Sgt., 1st V.B. Warwick	278
1891	Dear, Pte., Queen's Edin.	269
1892	Pollock, Maj., 3rd V.B.A. & S.H.	277
1893	Davies, Sgt., 1st V.B. Welsh Rgt.	274
1894	Rennie, Pte., 3rd Lanark	283
1895	Hayhurst, Pte., Canada	279
1896	Thomson, Lt., Queen's Edin.	273
1897	Ward, Pte., 1st V.B. Devon	304
1898	Yates, Lt., 3rd Lanark	327
1899	Priaulx, Pte., Guernsey	336
1900	Ward, Pte., 1st V.B. Devon	342
1901	Ommundsen, Lc.-Cpl., Queen's Edin.	310
1902	Johnson, Lt., 1st London	307
1903	Davies, Cr.-Sgt., 3rd Glamorgan	311
1904	Perry, Pte., Canada	321
1905	Comber, Ar.-Sgt., 2nd V.B. E. Surr.	315
1906	Davies, Capt., 1st Middx. V.R.C.	324
1907	Addison, Lt., Australia	318
1908	Gray, Pte., 5th Sco. Rifles	325
1909	Burr, Cpl., L.R.B	324
1910	Radice, Cpl., Oxf. Univ. O.T.C.	340
1911	Clifford, Pte., Canada	319
1912	Fulton, Pte., Queen's Westmr.	335
1913	Hawkins, Pte., Canada	330
1914	Dewar, Sgt., 4th R. Scots.	309
1919	Loveday, Sgt., New Zealand	253
1920	Morgan, Sgt., South Africa	281
1921	Cunningham, Ar.-Sgt., late R.A.O.C.	226
1922	Marchment, Lt.-Col., 1st London	230
1923	Robinson, Capt., late R.A.F.	232
1924	Burke, Pte., Canada	230
1925	Smith, Sapper, late R.E.	226
1926	Fulton, Sgt., late Queen's Westmr.	286
1927	Vernon, Capt., late R.A.M.C. (T.)	292
1928	Hale, L.-Cpl., late K.E.S., O.T.C.	283
1929	Blair, Lt.-Col., Seaf. Hrs., Canada	283
1930	Foster, Marjorie Elaine, S.L.R.C.	280
1931	Fulton, Sgt. A. G., late Queen's West.	285
1932	Bayly, C.S.M. C. F. H., late 4th V.B. R.W. Kent	289

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The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India, while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schvéikovskoi on the Pashdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands. Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 353 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces as distinguished from the Indian States comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 77 per cent. of the population. The results of the 1931 Census (revised totals) are as follows:

Province, State, or Agency	Area in square miles (1921)	1931			1921	Difference between 1931 & 1921
		Males	Females	Total	Total	
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	296,081	264,211	560,292	495,271	+ 13·1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,143	19,002	9,761	29,463	27,086	+ 8·8
Assam	53,015	4,537,206	4,085,045	8,622,251	7,459,128	+ 15·6
*Baluchistan	54,228	270,004	193,504	463,508	420,648	+ 10·2
Bengal	76,843	26,041,698	24,972,304	50,211,002	46,702,307	+ 7·3
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	18,794,138	18,883,438	37,677,576	33,995,428	+ 10·8
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,621	11,535,903	10,394,698	21,930,601	19,348,219	+ 13·3
Bombay	1,525	958,004	689,441	1,647,445	1,461,741	+ 12·7
Sind	46,076	1,814,074	1,428,116	3,242,190	2,886,478	+ 12·3
Aden	80	3,245	1,911	5,156	5,650	− 8·7
Burma	233,737	7,490,601	7,176,545	14,667,146	13,212,119	+ 11·0
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	7,761,818	7,745,905	15,507,723	13,912,760	+ 11·5
Coorg	1,582	90,575	72,752	163,327	163,838	− 0·3
Delhi	557	309,497	266,749	636,246	488,452	+ 30·3
Madras	142,230	23,082,999	23,657,108	46,740,107	42,318,985	+ 10·4
*North-West Frontier Province	13,419	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,425,076	2,251,340	+ 7·7
Punjab	99,882	12,850,510	10,700,342	23,550,852	20,685,478	+ 14·0
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	25,445,005	22,963,757	48,408,763	45,375,069	+ 6·7
Agra		11,805,651	10,856,017	22,661,668	21,372,794	+ 6·0
Oudh		13,639,354	12,107,740	25,747,095	24,002,275	+ 7·2
Total Provinces	1,094,300	139,931,556	131,595,377	271,526,933	246,856,101	+ 10·0
Assam States (Manipur and Khasi States)	8,456	306,927	318,679	625,606	531,118	+ 17·8
Baluchistan States	80,450	218,410	186,639	405,109	378,977	+ 6·9
Baroda State	8,127	1,257,817	1,185,190	2,443,007	2,126,522	+ 14·9
Bengal States	5,434	516,162	457,174	973,336	896,926	+ 8·5
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	2,283,422	2,363,585	4,652,007	3,959,669	+ 17·5
Bombay States	63,453	2,283,623	2,179,773	4,468,396	3,867,819	+ 15·5
Western India States Agency		2,025,754	1,973,496	3,999,250	3,541,610	+ 12·9
Central India Agency	51,531	3,405,438	3,227,352	6,632,790	6,002,561	+ 10·5
Central Provinces States	1,176	1,258,385	1,247,829	2,483,214	2,066,900	+ 20·1
Gwalior State	26,357	1,867,031	1,656,033	3,523,070	3,193,276	+ 10·3
Hyderabad State	82,698	7,340,010	7,065,128	14,435,148	12,472,700	+ 15·8
Jammu and Kashmir State	84,258	1,938,338	1,068,905	3,646,243	3,320,518	+ 9·8
Madras States Agency	10,696	3,373,032	3,381,452	6,754,484	5,460,312	+ 23·7
Mysore State	29,475	3,353,963	3,203,339	6,557,302	5,978,892	+ 9·7
North-West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	1,212,347	1,046,941	2,259,288	2,825,136	− 20·0
Punjab States and Punjab States Agency	37,959	2,680,684	2,229,321	4,910,005	4,416,036	+ 11·2
Rajputana Agency	128,987	5,845,048	5,340,684	11,225,712	9,831,755	+ 14·2
Sikkim State	2,818	55,825	53,983	109,808	81,721	+ 34·4
United Provinces States	5,949	618,171	587,899	1,206,070	1,124,881	+ 6·3
Total States and Agencies	711,032	41,897,367	39,413,478	81,310,845	72,086,289	+ 12·8
Total India	1,805,332	181,828,923	171,008,855	352,837,778	318,942,480	+ 10·6

In this table the population shown in the Census Tables of 1921 have been adjusted with subsequent changes of area.

* Districts and Administered Territories. † Constituted a Province from April 1, 1932.

Physical features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains and the southern table-land

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet; Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet near the centre of the range, and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range) and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever haunted Terai or Duar jungle, densely forest covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two on the southern slope, are the Sutlej which after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W. and finally joins the Ganges 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest most populous and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 9 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea, while in the south indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast and afford no exit for rivers there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti, all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanadi, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical

geography of Southern India has shaped its history the S W coast, shut in by mountains is very primitive and moves slowly the S E, open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8 000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound The jungles in the Terai are very deadly The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport Snakes are found everywhere In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised chiefly rice millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco and chinchona The black cotton soil is very fertile There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold

Burma —Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween The delta region is flat, further inland are hills and rolling downs, while the north is mountainous Rice is the chief staple Millet cotton, sesamum and tobacco are also grown The forests particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer

Climate —About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N W In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains The S W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan but is small in Sind and Rajputana Madras benefits by the N E monsoon in the autumn

Population —The sixth general census of India was taken on the 26th February 1931 The returns (revised and corrected totals) gave a population of 352,837 778 as compared with 318,942 480 in 1921 (for details *see* p 721), an increase in the ten years of 10 6 per cent The census total of 1931 is divisible into 271 526 933 (or nearly 77 per cent) for British India and 81 830 845 (or over 23 per cent) for Indian States India is not overpopulated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist There were in 1931 37 towns with a population of over 100 000 Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent of the total population

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality —Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong A caste may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet The chief castes and races are (Census 1921)—Sheikh (33 388 000) Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,264 000), Ahir (9 032,000), Rajput (9 773,000) Burmese (8,371,000). Jat (7,567 000), Maratha (6 566,000)

Religions (Census 1931) —The population by religions in 1931 includes 239,193 635 Hindus (68 per cent of the total), 77 677 545 Muhammadans (22 per cent), 12 786 806 Buddhists (3 6 per cent), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 6 per cent for all other religions, including 6,296,763 Christians (3 773 087 of whom are in Madras Travancore, and Cochin), 4,335,771 Sikhs 1,252,105 Jains, 111,853 Parsis, and 8,391,065 described as Tribal, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces Minor Religions and Religions not returned, 459,873 The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus are influenced by the caste system and other Hindu characteristics No particulars of religion are available of 2,308,221 persons (Bombay 75 735 Burma 19,649, and North-West Frontier Province, 2,212,837) The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872

Occupations —Over 72 per cent of the population was in 1921 dependent on agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Industrial occupations support 33 000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500 000 persons the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving The public services comprise over 4,825,000 persons

Sex —Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations The movement

against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945 and 1 000 to 943 in 1931

Languages—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056 000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714 000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18 798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,234 000), Rajasthani (12 681,000) after which come Oriya, Kanarese, Gujarati, Burmese and Malayalam Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi containing a large number of Persian and Arabic words is the *lingua franca* of India Hindustani and Hindi have become the chief literary languages of Hindustan English is understood by many

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100 000 (*including Cantonments*)

	In 1931	In 1921		In 1931	In 1921
Calcutta including Suburbs and Howrah	1 485 582	1 327 547	Madura	182 018	138 894
Bombay City and Island	1 161 383	1 175 914	Srinagar	173 573	141 735
Madras City	647 220	526 911	Patna	1 9 690	119 976
Delhi	477 442	304 410	Mandalay	147 93*	148 917
Hyderabad	466 894	404 187	Sholapur	144 654	119 581*
Lahore	429 747	281 871	Jaipur	144 179	120 207
Rangoon	400 415	345 621	Bareilly	144 031	129 459
Ahmadabad	313 789	274 007	Trichinopoly	142 843	120 442
Bangalore	306 470	237 496	Dacca	138 518	119 450
Lucknow	274 659	240 566	Meerut	136 709	122 609
Karachi	263 565	216 883	Indore	127 327	93 091
Poona	250 187	214 796	Jubbulpore	124 382	108 793
Cawnpore	243 775	216 436	Peshawar	121 866	104 452
Amritsar	264 840	160 218	Multan	119 457	84 806
Agra	229 764	185 532	Ajmer	119 524	113 072
Nagpur	215 165	145 913	Rawalpindi	119 284	101 142
Benares	205 315	198 447	Baroda	112 862	94 712
Allahabad	183 914	157 220	Moradabad	110 562	82 671

A Brief Sketch of Indian History

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B C) is the first landmark of Indian history A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers and from coins and inscriptions The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B C they are written in Sanskrit a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages The writers of these books were Aryans a race which as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush They found in India and conquered a population of yellow skinned type in the Himalayan districts and a short dark skinned race of low civilisation

The principal latest official publications relating to India are —*Parliamentary Papers* (session 1931 32)—Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act 1931 (H C 13) Moral and Material Progress Report 1930 31 (India in 1930 31) (H C 116) East India Budget 1932 33 (H C 104) Statistical Abstract 1920 21 to 1929 30 (Cmd 4109) Accounts and Estimates 1931 32 Explanatory Memorandum (Cmd 3969) 1932 33 (Cmd 4161) Emergency Measures and Correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr Gandhi (Cmd 4014) Burma (Kentung)—Siam boundary (Meh Sai River) Agreement (Cmd 4112) Commercial relations between India and Poland, Convention signed May 8 1931 (Cmd 4119) Round Table Conference 1931 Second Session — Prime Minister's Statement (Cmd 3972) Proceedings in Plenary Session (Cmd 3997) Burma Round Table Conference Report and Prime Minister's Statement (Cmd 4004) Constitutional Reforms Federal Finance Committee Report (Cmd 4069) Franchise Committee Report (Cmd 4086) Indian States (Financial) Committee Report (Cmd 4103) Communal Decision (Cmd 4147) *Non Parliamentary Publications*—British Trade in India 1930 31 Half Yearly Returns of Loans raised in England Home Accounts, 1930 31 Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure 1931 32 Indian Regulations relating to Passengers' Baggage Round Table Conference —Federal Structure and Minorities Committee Proceedings, Indian Franchise Committee Memoranda Burma Round Table Conference 1931 32, Report and Proceedings *Government of India Publications*—Reports of Committees on—Drugs (Chopra) Frontier Regulations Orissa Central Banking Finances of Sind Government of India Act with Rules and Notifications thereunder Sind Conference 1932 Report and Appendices *Published by the High Commissioner for India*—Reports of the Indian Trade Commissioner, 1930 31 and 1931 32 Parliamentary and Non Parliamentary Papers can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H M Stationery Office, Imperial House Kingsway, W C 2 Government of India publications can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W C 2

One inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India (address above) (1s to 1s 9d each)

tion in the rest of India Of both these types there are still survivals The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, their epics the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist than as it actually existed The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established The system of caste originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines generally prevails and the people are organised in village communities In the sixth century B C a new religion arose called Buddhism Its founder was Gautáma a prince of the Kshetriya caste who took the name of Buddha the awakened and died about 487 B C His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909 His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka* the Buddhist gospel Buddhism was in India itself mainly a social reform a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood It prevailed widely from 250 B C to 350 A D but was never quite general and existed side by side with Brahmanism which it never succeeded in ousting At length it lost ground less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself though it still flourishes not only in Siam China and Japan but also in Nepal Burma and Ceylon Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism much modified

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north west of India Alexander (326 B C) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus though he sailed down the river At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus whose ambassador Megasthenes (306 B C) has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta the Greek Sandracottus Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation and notes the absence of slavery Asoka (272 231 B C) the grandson of Chandragupta whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period was a convert to Buddhism which became the State religion Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A D

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians who poured in many waves between about 165 B C and 320 A D over Northern India Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus The sixth century was a period of confusion The emperor Harsha (606 648) after many years of fighting made himself master of Northern India and ended his reign in piety and peace From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed

The Arab conquest of Persia towards the middle of the seventh century brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus and in N W India they made some temporary acquisitions but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027 one of which carried him beyond the Jumna while another ended in the capture of Somnath in Kathiawar The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb ud din whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar near Delhi The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294

THE MOGUL EMPIRE —The Muhammadan Mongols or Moguls after overrunning Central and Western Asia arrived in 1219 under Genghis Khan on the frontiers of India but did not cross the Indus During the reign of the last monarch of the Jaghlak line the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host captured and sacked Delhi in 1398 and laid waste a great part of Hindustan A period of weak dynasties followed frequent invasions from without and general misrule and anarchy within paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors In 1526 *Babar* a direct descendant of Timur overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta His son *Humayun* (1530 56) lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death His victor was Sher Shah Sur who reigned from 1540 1545 *Akbar the Great* Humayun's son (1556 1605) spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan Ahmednagar Berar and Bidar were absorbed and Khandesh and Golconda forced to pay tribute Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms He was tolerant in religion and just to all classes of his subjects Among the great men of his time were the Hindu Todar Mall his able finance minister Abul Fazl the historian of his reign and Faizi the poet *Jahangir* (1605 27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe the ambassador of James I Under *Shah Jahan* (1027 1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory Many stately buildings including the Taj Mahal at Agra testify to his magnificence and taste The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons *Aurangzeb* (1658 1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666) Aurangzeb had great ability and courage but religious intolerance distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career His reign in some respects splendid ended in failure He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore But from this time the decline of the empire began Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707 12) secured the crown After four short lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719 48) grandson of Bahadur came to the throne His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas who subdued the Deccan About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam ul Mulk (ancestor of

the present Nizam) In 1738 to avenge an alleged insult Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants and carried off enormous plunder All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire On the death of Muhammad the phantom rulers *Ahmad Shah* (1748 1754) and *Alamgir II* (1754 1759) occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759 1806) who came to terms with the British

THE MAHRATTAS — As the Moguls declined the power of the Mahrattas increased They were Hindus and their country was in the Western Ghats to the east of Bombay The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627 1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712 1720) Peishwa or Prime Minister succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position Under the Peishwas aided by Scindia Holkar and the Gaekwar who formed independent States about this time the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa Berar and Orissa Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India and were the most dangerous opponents of the English Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace The Mahratta empire containing within itself the seeds of disintegration was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans who had gradually extended their power in India

THE SIKHS —The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect united by military discipline to establish territorial dominion The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469 He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780 1839) who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849)

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE —From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade the Christian nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498 From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade The first Portuguese viceroy Francis of Almeida (1505 1509), established numerous factories and fortresses while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa (1510) and extended the Portuguese dominion notably on the Malabar coast This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan It was stained by great cruelty Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II, the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe But when Philip II, on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East In 1602 by amalgamating existing trading companies they formed The Dutch East India Company, and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold The Dutch, who had some small trading factories were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively The latter achieved little but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century

ENGLISH DOMINION —At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce After some smaller ventures the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600 There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612 In 1615 the British ambassador Sir Thomas Roe supported by the Emperor Jahangir greatly improved the position of the Company In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast built a factory there, fortified it and named it Fort St George in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency In Charles I's reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants The charter was renewed by Charles II, in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity When in 1662, Charles II married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay, in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10 In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay

and Madras In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement but being invited to return they laid in 1690 amid swamp and jungle the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called The English East India Company to distinguish it from the old 'London Company' After a brief period of conflict and trade losses the rival companies came to terms in 1702, and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744 the rival Companies of England and France came into collision with the result that Madras was captured in 1746 Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760 and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761 which completed the ruin of the French Company Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758 In 1760 he returned home and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764) In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services in which great abuses existed Owing to Clive's efforts the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal Bihar and Orissa with the Northern Circars (Madras) and 25 000 000 people came under their government Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772 85) was appointed Governor of Bengal and in 1774 Governor General on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773 He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, not withstanding the opposition of his Council Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali a Mussalman adventurer and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780) and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali Hastings probably saved British India On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786 93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system and by the third Mysore War in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793 98) was uneventful

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* 1798 1805) was distinguished by many important events Tippoo as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia were established in Mauritius and under Napoleon then engaged in his Egyptian campaign were aiming at a great Eastern Empire Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799) the death of Tippoo and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions Lastly Lord Wellesley developed the Indian subsidiary system of subsidiary alliances with Native States which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805) and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805 7) Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed

Lord Minto (1807 13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab Afghanistan and Persia through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone and Malcolm respectively On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* 1814 23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagouli (1816) which still regulates India's relations with that State The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India who had devastated the country in all directions Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances he secured on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India He encouraged education *Lord Amherst* (1823 8) succeeded Lord Hastings Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War which cost 20 000 lives and nearly £14 000 000 but gave to India the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim and, practically Assam

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor General (1828 35) steam communication with India was introduced suttee (or widow burning) was abolished educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education the liberty of the Press finance and justice The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government made the North West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the

residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42) and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War and fought a series of severely contested battles ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted after severe fighting in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852) deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *viâ* the Red Sea and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to Indian rule gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this doctrine of lapse was applied to Satara and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory, while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur his territory was annexed and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856 after repeated warnings to the tyrannical rulers of Oudh that kingdom was also annexed without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62) who succeeded Lord Dalhousie left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May 1857 at Meerut and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The Act for the Better Government of India established the authority of the Crown and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov. 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company. Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII. then Prince of Wales visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government and by fiscal, judicial, educational and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307 000 sq. ms. with a population of 70 millions was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40 000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475 000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Persio-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet and secured

a favourable treaty During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Comm.-under in Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908 promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education, a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it was estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers with which the Government had armed themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. The Home Parliament, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (*see* pp. 735-737). The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which

the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs 10 to the £ was adopted A *High Commissioner for India* in London with a separate establishment responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work previously performed by the India Office was appointed The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers

In January 1921 the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils and the Chamber of Princes were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught

Lord Reading succeeded in April 1921 The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths Mr Gandhi the Ali brothers and their associates continued to advocate non co operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrest The Moplahs (Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar) resisted the ordinary processes of law and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued which forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression Frontier disturbances and fighting continued Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England

In November the Prince of Wales visited India In 1922 the Government arrested Mr Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years imprisonment The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press

The Fiscal Commission (appointed in 1921) reported and advised the adoption of a policy of protection

The Hon V Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self governing Dominions Twenty three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province The "Inchcape Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs 19¼ crores The Government accepted the principle of Protection, but declared that it should be applied with discrimination, hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non Indians The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border At the Imperial Conference, a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921, that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied The Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923 reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg

Early in 1925 the Swarajist leader Mr Das repudiated the policy of violence but asked in return for the cessation of repressive measures A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution and recommended many alterations particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters The terms of reference did not, however extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in the Montagu Chelmsford scheme of 1918 The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened

In 1926 the Cotton Excise duty was abolished It was decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force so that India may ultimately undertake her own naval defence The Government of India decided to prohibit the export of opium for medical purposes, thus taking the lead in initiating the measures for which the Geneva Protocol provides

Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in April, 1926

In the United Provinces a Bill was passed to improve the lot of tenants in Agra Province by facilitating occupancy tenure and for the prevention of unauthorised imposts by landlords

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed at 1*s* 6*d*, that the currency authority should be put under a statutory obligation to buy and sell gold or gold exchange at appropriate prices to maintain the ratio, that a central bank should be created apart from the Imperial Bank and that measures should be taken to establish a gold standard for India Government announced their intention to adopt the ratio of 1*s* 6*d* and to pass the necessary legislation to put the matter on a statutory basis.

Following the success of the Government mission for the suppression of slave trading in the Hukawng valley an expedition was sent to the Kachin tribal chiefs in Burma with the object of endeavouring to persuade the chiefs to agree to the abolition of the system of tribal slavery in the area lying between the head waters of the Irrawaddy. In Nepal the slave liberation scheme formulated by the Prime Minister of that State, was completed at a cost of £275,000.

Important changes in the administration of the State of Hyderabad were made by H.H. the Nizam following representations by the Supreme Government.

During the year there was a recrudescence of communal and religious strife between Moslems and Hindus and serious riots, with great loss of lives occurred in most parts of India particularly in Kohat, Calcutta and Delhi. The Government of Bengal was obliged to proclaim a state of emergency.

The elections for the Indian Assembly and Provincial Councils were held towards the close of the year.

In 1927 a continuance of the measures for the protection of the Indian steel industry in a modified form was recommended by the Indian Tariff Board, whose main proposals were accepted by the Government of India. It was also decided to protect the cotton textile industry against competition in cotton yarn produced under conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in India, by an alteration in the import duty on cotton yarn, and to abolish the duty on imported mill stores etc. An Act for the registration of trade unions came into force. The rupee was stabilised by legislation, at 1*s* 6*d*., and a bill for the establishment of an Indian Reserve Bank was introduced. The Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Committee recommended the carrying on of a certain portion of the work, but that it should in future, as far as possible, be undertaken by contract agency.

A substantial and progressive Indianisation of the Indian Army was recommended by the Sandhurst (Skeen) Committee in order that, by 1952 50 per cent. of the cadre of officers should be Indians.

A settlement was reached with the Government of South Africa on the question of the position of Indians in the Union. A Public Services Commission was formally constituted. The new Council House at New Delhi was opened. The Indian Princes met in conference to consider their future status. His Highness, the Maharajah of Patiala sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in his State. Slavery was abolished in the State of Kalat (Baluchistan).

In the Home Parliament the Indian Navy Bill and the Indian Church Bill were passed. The latter provides that the Church in India shall be an autonomous body.

In November the Home Government announced its intention to set up a Statutory Commission, with the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon as Chairman, to report to what extent it is desirable to establish the principles of responsible government in India, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government.

In 1928 the Commission visited India, but was unfavourably received by many who were dissatisfied with the terms of reference. Boycotts and sympathetic strikes were organised. Towards the end of the year the Commission succeeded in securing the offer of the co-operation of most of the political parties and groups previously hostile. A Committee was appointed, with Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman to consider the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States with special reference to the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (appointed in 1926) issued its Report and the first step to carry out its recommendations was taken by the opening of a Conference in Delhi to draw up schemes for co-ordinated action.

In 1927 it was announced that in future, the number of direct vacancies open to Indian candidates at Sandhurst will be doubled, that a certain number of vacancies will be reserved for Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, and that Woolwich and Cranwell will be open to Indian aspirants for King's Commissions.

In 1929 power was given by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act to appoint Indian judges, etc., as additional members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the hearing of appeals from India. The Statutory Commission continued its labours but met with a considerable amount of opposition organised by some of the political groups in India. Indian leaders attempted (but with little success) to draw up proposals acceptable to the main reconised political parties for submission to the Commission. A bill was introduced in the Assembly providing for the removal from India of non-Indian communist agents and a few days later an attempt was made by communists to destroy members of the Assembly by throwing bombs at the Government benches. The Bill was passed later as an Ordinance owing to the refusal of the President of the Assembly to allow its discussion on the ground that some of its provisions were *sub judice* in view of a trial of some conspirators then proceeding. There was considerable unrest in parts of India during the year, particularly in Bombay. An Act was passed providing for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes under it strikes and lock-outs in utility services are penalised, strikes and lock-outs having any object than the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers are engaged, or are designed to inflict severe general and prolonged hardship upon the community and government are illegal.

A Royal Commission was appointed to report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed. A Committee was also appointed to consider the general problem of road development.

An Act was passed providing that the age of marriage shall not be less than 14 and the age of consent not less than 16.

The Indian States Committee presented its Report. It recommended that the Viceroy, not the Governor-General in Council, should in future be the Agent of the Crown and that important matters of dispute between the states themselves, between the states and the Paramount Power and between the states and British India should be referred to independent Committees for advice. The Committee dealt with the relationship between the Paramount

Power and the financial relations between British India and the states, particularly the claim of the states for a share in the maritime customs the proceeds of which are enjoyed at present exclusively by British India

In view of the impending issue of the Report of the Statutory Commission it was decided to extend the term of the Central and Provincial legislatures thus postponing the elections beyond the end of the year

In 1930 the outstanding event was the issue of the Report of the Statutory Commission (the Simon Commission). The report was unanimous. A survey of the facts containing an analysis of the trend of political thought in India was first published (Cmd 3568) then after a short interval the Commission's recommendations (Cmd 3569). These though in no sense revolutionary foreshadowed many changes. First the separation of Burma whose political association with India is not based on any natural or racial affinity but is a mere accident of history and, secondly a number of radical reforms in the constitution of India proper. Briefly these may be summarised as the grant of the greatest possible measure of independence to local Governments within their own sphere and the substitution of a Federal system in place of the existing arrangements. Measures were also proposed whereby representatives of the Indian States will join with representatives of British India for the discussion of matters of common concern in a Council of Greater India to be appointed not by Statute but by Royal Proclamation.

A notable feature of the Statutory Commission's scheme was its insistence on the principle that the constitution to be framed should be such as will not require to be revised and overhauled by external authority at stated intervals but should contain within itself provision for adaptation by a process of natural growth to meet new circumstances and changing conditions thus avoiding the unsettlement caused by periodic enquiries. The ideal of a Federation for All India was held up as one to be attained by degrees as the Feudatory States come to realise the desirability of entering into closer political relations with British India, and the reconstruction of the constitution of British India on a federal basis was advocated as an essential preparatory step towards that ultimate objective.

It was proposed that the Provinces should be provided with enlarged financial resources. Their Governments would no longer be "dyarchic," as under the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution but unitary every Member being required to accept joint responsibility for all acts of the Administration. Ministers whether chosen from the local Legislature or not were to be nominated by the Governor, and would have charge of those branches of the administration which are now 'reserved' to the Official Side of the Government, *e.g.* control of the Police and maintenance of Law and Order. The Commission recommended that reserve powers should be vested in the Governor for such essential purposes as the protection of minorities and of the rights of the Services, and the carrying on of the Government in any emergency such as the breakdown for any reason of the normal arrangements, that Legislatures should be enlarged the franchise basis widened, and constituencies reduced to more manageable size. Moreover, a certain inelasticity was recognised as indispensable, and measures were indicated whereby each Province may advance towards self-government on the lines found best suited to its individual needs provided always that the rights of minorities were not invaded by any constitutional changes thus effected.

Other recommendations were that in the Central Government the 'Legislative Assembly' should become the "Federal Assembly" the Council of State or Upper House to continue with its existing functions and constituent elements.

The Commission suggested that it may be desirable to treat the defence of India as a matter falling within the responsibility of the Governor General (advised by the Commander-in-Chief as at present) as representative of the Imperial Authorities instead of as a function of the Governor General in (Executive) Council in association with the Indian Legislature. The possibility that this suggestion might be held to derogate from the prestige of the Indian Government was recognised the Commission made it only because on any other basis they regarded the military problem as an almost insuperable obstacle to the carrying out of the policy laid down in 1919 of the progressive realisation of responsible government. It was submitted that so long as British troops are required for the defence of the Indian frontier the British Parliament cannot surrender to any subordinate or independent authority effective control in this sphere.

The Commission's Report published in June was received with a storm of disapprobation in Indian political circles and was the signal for a recrudescence of the non-co-operation movement in an acute form. There were serious riots and bomb outrages in various parts of India. In the course of the measures taken to restore order Mr. Gandhi and numerous other political leaders were brought to trial convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In September the Round Table Conference was convened in London as the next stage in the process of settling the future constitution.

On the North West Frontier there were repercussions of the unrest in India itself repeated raids by tribesmen necessitated defensive and retaliatory measures, particularly by the Royal Air Force.

General elections to the Indian and Provincial Legislatures took place in the autumn.

In 1931 the various Committees of the Round Table Conference presented their Reports, one of the most important being that of the Federal Relations Sub-Committee outlining the constitution of a Federal Government of India. The representatives of the Indian States had expressed their willingness to consider their entry into a Federal system. The Conference adjourned in January. Later, there was considerable disorder in India, but eventually negotiations resulted in an agreement for the cessation of civil disobedience and of the boycott of English goods.

New Delhi was inaugurated in February. The Earl of Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy in April.

The Royal Commission ("Whitley") on Labour, appointed in 1929, submitted their Report and recommendations.

The Round Table Conference re-assembled in

London in October, and discussed the composition and functions of the proposed Federal Legislature, the Federal Court, the representation of minorities, the States' places in the Legislature, &c.

At the conclusion of the Session of the Conference in December the Prime Minister stated, that in view of the differences of opinion revealed during the discussions the Government proposed to appoint three Committees to work in India to investigate more fully the questions of franchise federal finance, and relations with certain Indian States.

In 1932 measures were taken to counteract the civil disobedience movement and Mr Gandhi who attended the Conference, was arrested on his return to India. The various communities having failed to agree in regard to their representation in the Provincial Legislatures the Home Government decided on certain provisions to give effect to a scheme for the representation of the communities, to be laid before Parliament in due course. Later, it was announced that another (small) Round Table Conference would be convened in November, with a view to reach an agreement consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government on the important constitutional questions still remaining to be decided. The North West Frontier Province was constituted as Governor's Province, an annual subvention of Rs 1 crore (£750,000) being granted by the Central Government, to be operative for three years or until the new constitution of India is inaugurated whichever is earlier. An initial balance of Rs 10 lakhs (£75 000) was placed at the disposition of the Province. Aden was constituted a Province, under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773) which created the first Governor General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed, in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter the trade of India was thrown open, while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By 'An Act for the Better Government of India (1858) all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 9. Their term of office is now 5 years with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans and European and Indian commerce. Madras and Bombay were increased in size and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20 to establish new High Courts and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act 1919 confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India. It distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor General in Council and the Indian Legislature. It provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments, and for the use under the authority of the Governor General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects. It provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor General and two Chambers, viz. the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor General and a Public Services Commission on India.

By the Government of India Act, 1929, His Majesty may by Order in Council transfer the control of the military government of Aden to such person or authority as may be specified in the Order.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of (1) the enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law, (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H I M GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt, G B E, C M G, M P.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to and represents the supreme authority of Parliament Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India In matters requiring secrecy (*e g*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* p 300)

The King Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 10 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras Bombay the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa the Punjab, the Central Provinces Assam, Burma and the North West Frontier Province) the Commander in Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs is the Governor General in Council The Governor General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander in Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself Ordinarily the opinion of the majority prevails but the Governor General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor General and two Chambers, viz the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see* pp 735, 737 as to their constitution) Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers The Act confers powers on the Governor General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council, of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political Home, Legislative, Commerce, Industries and Labour Education Health and Lands Army, and Railway Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary) and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor General and his Council The Governor General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium currency, banking, mints, &c The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics civil service judicial affairs prisons police &c The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department* The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping ports, &c The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries stores, labour, public works, post office, telegraphs, civil aviation communications, irrigation, factories, &c The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander in Chief has charge in Council The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government sanitation, land revenue and surveys agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council

British India is divided into 16 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz —Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma and the North West Frontier Province under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor General in Council, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Aden

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of adminis-

tration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 273 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and a Chief Court in Oudh. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces and Berar, Coorg, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

President, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Deputy President, R. K. Shanmukham Chetty.

The *Council of State* consists of 60 members, 34 elected and 26 nominated. Of the latter not more than 20 may be officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 40,513.

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 145 members, 104 elected and 41 nominated, 26 of the latter being officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 1,212,172.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem.*]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (assumed charge April 18, 1931) .....*per mensem* Rs.20,000

Private Secretary, E. C. Mieville, C.M.G. Rs.2,750

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. L. Ismay, C.B., D.S.O.

Comptroller of the Household, Capt. J. Brittain-Jones, Black Watch..... (Rs.500–700) + r pay.

Aides-de-Camp, Flight-Lt. A. H. H. Macdonald, Royal Air Force; Capt. R. J. Streatfeild, Royal Artillery; Capt. C. R. Burden, 3rd Cavalry; Capt. M. G. D. Clive, Grenadier Guards; Capt. R. B. Freeman-Thomas, K.O.Y.L.I.; *Indian Aides-de-Camp*, Subadar-Major (Hony. Captain) Bhikham Singh, Bahadur, M.C., I.D.S.M., 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Lieut.), Mehtab Singh, Governor-General's Body Guard.

Surgeon, Major F. M. Collins Rs.2,100

Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Capt. (local Major) W. R. B. Peel, 19th Lancers.

Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Capt. T. G. Atherton, Royal Deccan Horse.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members, General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India (1925) Rs.8,333

H. G. Haig, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*); Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Education, Health, and Lands*); Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Railways and Commerce*); Sir George E. Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (*Finance*); Sir Frank Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E. (*Industries and Labour*); Sir Brojendra L. Mitter, K.C.S.I. (*Law*) .....each R.6,667

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, M. G. Hallett, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Joint Secretary, C. W. Gwynne, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs.3,500

Reforms Commissioner, Sir James M. Dunnett, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, W. H. Lewis, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

Deputy Secretary, C. M. Trivedi, O.B.E....Rs.2,250

Director, Intelligence Bureau, H. Williamson, C.I.E., M.B.E. Rs.3,000

Director of Public Information, I. M. Stephens, Rs.2,000

Officer on Special Duty, T. Sloan, C.I.E....Rs.2,550

Public Service Commission: (*see* p. 735).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, Sir Charles C. Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.4,000

Foreign Secretary, Sir Evelyn Howell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.4,000

Deputy Secs., H. A. F. Metcalfe, C.I.E., M.V.O., (Rs.2,250); R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E. (*offg.*) Rs. 2,250

Under Secretary, Capt. C. G. N. Edwards Rs.1,700

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Brig. H. Campbell, D.S.O., M.V.O.

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Central India, Lt.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Rajputana*, Sir L. W. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.; *Baluchistan*, *see* p. 743; *North-West Frontier Province*, *see* p. 742; *States of Western India*, Sir Edward H. Kealy, C.I.E. (each Rs.4,000); *Punjab States* J. A. O. Fitzpatrick C.I.E., C.B.E.; *Madras States*, Lieut.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, C.I.E., O.B.E. each Rs.3,000

RESIDENTS.

Hyderabad, Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E.; *Mysore*, Lieut.-Col. R. J. C. Burke; *Persian Gulf*, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E. (each Rs.4,000); *Kashmir*, C. Latimer, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Baroda*, Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E.; *Waziristan*, B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E.; *Gwalior*, Lt.-Col. D. G. Wilson ..... each Rs.3,000

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL, Lt.-Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN, Lt.-Col. C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I. C.I.E. Rs.2,250

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL, KASHGAR, N. Fitzmaurice Rs.1,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Secretary, Sir Alan Parsons, C.I.E; J. B. Taylor (*offg.*).....Rs.4,000

Additional Secretary, Sir Howard Denning, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Currency, Controller of, J. W. Kelly (*offg.*) Rs.3,000–3,500

Deputy Secretary, W. R. Tennant Rs.2,000

Auditor-General, Sir Ernest Burdon, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.5,000

Revenue, Central Board of: Members, Sir Alexander Tottenham, C.I.E. (Rs.3,750); A. H. Lloyd, C.I.E. (Rs.3,000–125–3,500). *Secretary*, R. B. Pandit Ram Nath.....Rs.2,000

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH

Financial Adviser A Macleod Rs 3,250
Deputy Financial Advisers, W J Coates, H I Livingstone, W G Leys (*offg*), G R O'Dowd, P E Barker Rs 1 000 2,250
Military Accountant General, Lt-Col R Prince OBE . . Rs 2 750

Master Security Printing Col Sir George H Willis, CIE, MVO . Rs 3,675

MINTS

Mint Masters Lt Col M Stagg OBE (Calcutta), Major A J Ransford (Bombay) Rs 2,000 200—3 000
Assay Master, Bombay and Calcutta Mints, Major D F Fitzmaurice Rs 1 400–1,800

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Secretary, G R F Tottenham CIE Rs 4,000
Deputy Secretary, J R Blair Rs 2 250

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

Director Rear Admiral H J Walwyn CB DSO RN Rs 2,800
Chief of Staff, Capt E H Daughish, I M Rs 1,900
Commander, Bombay Dockyard Commdr J N Metcalfe, OBE, DSC (P R & Rs 400)
Constructor, W G J Francis
Engineer Manager, Bombay Dockyard Engr Capt W A Williams (Rs 1 750)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary, J C B Drake CIE, CBE Rs 4 000
Joint Secretary, A Rusman Rs 3 000
Actuary, N Mukerji Rs 1 900
Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Dr D B Meek, OBE Rs 2 500
Indian Tariff Board President Dr John Matthai Rs 4 000
Members, Earl Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G I Boag CIE Rs 3 000

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Secretary Sir Lancelot Graham KCIE Rs 4,000
Joint Secretary D G Mitchell, CSI, CIE Rs 4 000
Deputy Secretary G H Spence CIE Rs 2 000
Solicitor to the Government of India Sir Everard Upton Rs 2,000–2 500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(RAILWAY BOARD)

Chief Commissioner, Sir Thomas G Russell Rs 5 000
Member, C P Colvin OBI Rs 4 000
Financial Commissioner, P R Rau Rs 4 000
Directors, J M D Wrench CIE, F D Souza, P B Chandwani, T S Sankara Aiyar Rs 2 500 3 000
Secretary, G C Laughton Rs 2 500 2,800
Director of Railway Audit J F Mitchell Rs 2,750–3,000

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

President, Sir B Narasimha Sarma, KCSI

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS

Secretary, G S Bajpai CIE CBE Rs 4 000
Joint Secretary, A B Reid, CIE . Rs 3,000
Deputy Secretaries, Ram Chandra MBE, M S A Hydari Rs 2,500
Educational Commissioner, F K Clark Rs 2,500 3,000
Inspector General of Forests, A. D Blascheck Rs 3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Director General, Major General J W D Megaw, CIE Rs 3 500
Deputy Director General, Lt-Col H E Stanger Leathes Rs 2,250
Public Health Commissioner, Major Genl J D Graham CB, CIE Rs 2 500 3 000
Assistant Director General, Lt Col E S Goss MC Rs 1 750
Archæology Director General, R I Daya Ram Sahni Rs 1 750–2,250
Officer on Special Duty, Sir John Marshall, CIE
Surveyor General of India, Brigadier R H Thomas, DSO IF Rs 3 250
Director, Agricultural Research Institute Pusa, Dr W McRae . Rs 3 075
Zoological Survey of India Director, Lt-Col R B S Sewell Rs 1,750–2,000
Botanical Survey Director, C C Calder
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A F M Abdul Ali KB Rs 1,300 40–1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, K M Asadullah Rs 1,300 40 1 050

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

Secretary, J A Shillidy CSI Rs 4,000
Joint Secretary A G Clow, CIE Rs 3 000
Deputy Secretary, Lin Tut Rs 1 750

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH

Chief Engineer, Sir Alexander Rouse CIE Rs 2 750
Asst Secretary, Nihab Chand, *R S* Rs 1 000 to 1,250

CIVIL AVIATION

Director, F Tymms, MC Rs 2 500

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (HEADQUARTERS)

Director Generals Sir H A Sams, CIE Ryan, CIE (*offg*) Rs 3 500–100–4 000
Deputy Directors J R I Booth (Rs 3 000), K B L P Kulkarni (Rs 1 750 2 250 or Time Scale)
Chief Engineer, F I De Monte Rs 2 750 125 3 000
Deputy Director General, Telegraphs, R S Pursell, OBE Rs 1 750 2 150
Director, Wireless Branch, P J Edmunds Rs 1,750 2,150

Printing and Stationery, Controller of, C T Letton MBE Rs 1 850—2 250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of J S Pitkeathly, CMG, CIE, CVO, CBE, DSO Rs 3 000 100 3 500
Dep Directors, R W Targett C A Williams Major J Young, MBE, *R B* J P Ganguli, A G Khan Rs 1,500–1,800
Patents and Designs, Controller of, K Rama Pai Rs 1 000 1,500
Observatories, Director General of, Dr C W B Normand Rs 1,750–2 250
Geological Survey, Director of, L L Fermor, OBE Rs 3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, D Penman Rs 2,000–2,500
Explosives, Chief Inspector of, P W Alloway (*temp*) . Rs 1 500–2,000
Metallurgical Inspector, E A Wraight Rs 2,250 to 2,750
Indian Public Service Commission Chairman, Sir David Petrie, CIE, CVO, CBE, *Members*, Dr J. C Weir, KC, *R B* B P Varma, Dr L K. Hyder, CIE., *Secretary*, D Reynell
Census Commissioner, Dr J H Hutton, CIE

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects classified as Central such as defence political relations railways tariffs &c. Other administrative heads classified as Provincial—viz. local self government public health education public works water supply land revenue administration famine relief agriculture excise administration of justice &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility subject to certain limitations within their own areas for administering them. In the ten major or 'Governors' Provinces—i.e. Madras Bengal Bombay the United Provinces Bihar and Orissa the Central Provinces the Punjab Assam Burma and the North West Frontier Province—provincial subjects are further divided into 'reserved' and 'transferred' subjects the administration of and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the 'transferred' subjects but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with as a rule by the Governor his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it or of another Province and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure but in emergencies the Governor General may assent to them subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the several Provinces are for British territory only. The population figures are according to the Census of 1931.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Members *elected* by communities to be represented	Legislative Councils of: Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam	Burma	Coorg	North West Frontier Province
Non Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	29	20			5
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	4	12			20
Indian Christians	5										
Europeans	1	2	5	1		1			1	2	
Anglo Indians	1		2						1		
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	2				2
Universities	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1		
Planting Interests	1					3		5			
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2		1	1	6		
Sikhs					12						1
Mining Interests							1				
General Urban Population								1	14		
Indian Urban Population									8		
Karen Rural									5		
General Rural									44		
Jama										9	
Non Jama										4	
Total *elected*	98	86	114	100	71	76	38	39	80	15	28
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	34	28	26	23	23	27	35‡	14	23	5	12
Grand Total	132	114	140	123	94	103	73	53	103	20	40
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7	14	4	6

* 27 seats reserved for Non Brahmans † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas
‡ Including 27 nominated as the result of elections in Berar

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to or of returning for reconsideration other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Council but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote and a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (18 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province or in all. The franchise is low and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of the fourth general election comprises over 8,744,802 persons, of which nearly 398,000 are women.

(1) MADRAS (area 142,260 sq. miles; pop. 46,740,107) was not only the oldest but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet and other food grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c. are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 89 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,774,226 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madura (182,078) and Trichinopoly (142,843), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY: Madras. Population 647,230.

Gov. H.E. Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Stanley, G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., A. D. Crombie. Rs. 1,500
Milit. Sec., Capt. L. Bootle Wilbraham, M.C. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. F. Crastet, Lieut. A. W. A. Smith, Lieut. J. A. Goschen, Lieut. T. R. D. Batt, Risaldar Sher Bahadur Khan.
Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,700
Commdt. Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. A. G. N. Curtis (*ff.*)
Adjutant, Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. A. G. N. Curtis.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, Sir Archibald Y. G. Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., H. G. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Naydu, P. T. Pa[illegible]an, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi. each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt. B. Ramachandra Reddi. Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., A. B. G. Jagannadha Raju (per annum). Rs. 5,000
Sec. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar. Rs. 1,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. G. T. H. Bracken, C.I.E. (*offg.*) Rs. 3,750
Revenue Sec. J. A. Thorne, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Local Self Govt. Sec., E. Conran Smith, C.I.E. Rs. 1,675
Law and Educn. Sec., Rao Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao. Rs. 2,650
Finance Secs. H. M. Hood. Rs. 2,600. C. E. Jones (*a. i. ttl.*) Rs. 2,150
Development Sec., S. H. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E. Rs. 2,300
Public Works & Labour Sec., D. B. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangai. Rs. 2,600
Board of Revenue: C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., C.A. Souter, E. F. Thomas, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Commr. of Excise, E. F. Thomas, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Horace O. C. Beasley. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Vepa Ramesam, M. Venkatasubba Rao, Sir Edward H. Wallace, C. Madhavan Nair, G. H. B. Jackson, H. D. C. Reilly, *I.B.*, C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, *R.B.*, Dr. Krishna Pandalai, A. J. Cuigenven, H. D. Cornish, Diwan Bahadur A. Sundaram Chettiyar, G. Stone, E. P. Walsh. Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662) and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*) contains 123,541 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles) with a population of 21,879,123. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (89,543), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway

systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (313,789), Poona (250,187), Sholapur (144,654), Surat and Karachi (263,565), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,161,383.

Governor, H.E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick H. Sykes, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (Dec., 1928) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., H. R. Gould, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,250
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Aides-de-Camps, Capt. C. E. Morrison, M.C., Lieut.-Comdr. I. D. Elliot, R.N. (*retd*); Lieut. J. H. Alms; Hon. Lt. *R.B.* Lakhpat Singh.
Surgeon, Major D. C. Scott, O.B.E. ...Rs. 1,645
Commdt., H.E.'s Body Guard, Capt. T. C. Crichton, M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah; Sir Govind Balvant Pradhan; G. A. Thomas, C.I.E.; R. D. Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Maulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad; Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil, *D.B.* Sidappa Totappa Kambli ....each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, N. E. Navle .....Rs. 500
Sec., G. S. Rajadhyaksha .....Rs. 1,650

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Rev. Dept., R. D. Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Sec., Pol. Dept., C. W. A. Turner, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Finance Sec., G. Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Home and Eccl. Sec., R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
General, etc., Sec., R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E.; C. M. Lane (*offg.*) Rs. 3,250; P. L. Bowers, C.I.E. Rs. 3,125
Legal Sec., G. Davis .....Rs. 3,000
Commr. in Sind, R. E. Gibson, C.I.E. (*offg.*) Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir John W. F. Beaumont, K.C. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; C. P. Blackwell, M.B.E.; Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar; W. T. W. Baker; S. J. Murphy; Sajbha Shankar Rangnekar; R. S. Broomfield; K. W. Barlee; Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia; Harilal J. Kania (*offg. addtl.*) .....each Rs. 4,000

SIND

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commrs., A. C. Wild; V. M. Ferrers (*offg.*) .....Rs. 3,500
Addl. Judl. Commrs., A. H. S. Aston; Rupchand Bilaram; R. B. Milne.....Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 76,843 sq. miles, with population of 50,114,002) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 55 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (138,518), now the second capital, and Howrah (224,873), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,485,582.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., G.C.I.E. (Mar., 1932) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., J. D. Tyson .....Rs. 1,700
Military Sec., Capt. R. B. Butler, C.B.E., M.C. Rs. 1,530
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. H. Methuen, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt. T. A. Shepherd-Cross; Lt. A. C. Maynard.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Ishar Singh.
Commdt. Governor's Bodyguard, Lt.-Col. W. Kenworthy.....Rs. 1,405
Surg. to the Govr., Lt.-Col. H. Hingston, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, C.I.E.; Alhadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi; W. D. R. Prentice, C.S.I., C.I.E.; J. A. Woodhead, C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Nawab Kazi Golam Mohiuddin Faroqui *K.B.*; Khwaja Nazim-ud-din, C.I.E., Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy .....Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri .....Rs. 3,000
Dep President, Razaur Rahman Khan ...Rs. 416
Sec., J. W. McKay.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts., R. N. Reid, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., A. G. R. Henderson .....Rs. 3,000
Rev. and Irrign. Sec., H. C. V. Philpot Rs. 2,750
Local Self-Govt. Sec., H. P. V. Townend Rs. 2,750
Fin., Commerce and Marine Sec., E. N. Blandy Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., J. Bartley, Rs. 2,450; G. G. Hooper (*offg.*) .....Rs. 2,150
Agric. and Industries Sec., L. R. Fawcus Rs. 2,750
Educ. Sec., H. R. Wilkinson, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, Member, F. A. Sachse, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir George C. Rankin, K.C. Rs. 6,000
Judges, Sir Charu C. Ghose; Sir Philip L. Buckland; Sir Herbert G. Pearson; Manmatha Nath Mukharji; L. W. J. Costello; J. Lort-

Williams K C, Satyendra Chandra Mallik, R E Jack, Dwarka Nath Mitter, Sarat Kumar Ghose H R Pandkridge, D C Patterson, Mahim Chandra Ghosh, T Ameer Ali, Surendra Nath Guha (*addtl*) each Rs 4 000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North Western Provinces and Oudh until 1902 (area, 106,295 sq miles, pop 48,408,763) forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant Governor OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner After 1877 the two administrations were combined The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse tobacco, millet cotton sugar, and oilseeds About 85 per cent of the population are Hindus and nearly 15 per cent Muhammadans Western Hindi is the chief language The province is served by the East Indian Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (229 764) containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture the sacred Hinduc ity of Benares (205 315) the great manufacturing centre Cawnpore (243 775) Lucknow (274 659), Bareilly (144 031), and Allahabad (183 914)

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad Pop 183,914.
" (Oudh) Lucknow Pop 274 659

Governor, Sir William M Hailey, G C S I, G C I E, (resumed charge April, 1931) Rs 10,000

Priv Sec, Capt L A M Bates
Aides de Camp Capt the Hon A B J Grenfell Capt D de G Lambert
Hon Indian Aides de Camp Risaldar Major (Hon Capt) Har Gayan Singh Bahadur I O M, I D S M V O, Subedar Major (Hon Capt) Mehtawan Singh Butola Sardar Bahadur, I D S M, O B I Subedar Major (Hon Capt) Ram Rup Singh Sardar Bahadur, I O M O B I, Subedar Major Thakur Bhagwan Singh, Bahadur, O B I

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hon Capt Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan K C I F, M B E, E A H Blunt, C I E, O B E Rs 5,333

MINISTERS

Nawab Muhammad Yusuf (*Local Self Govt*)
J P Srivastava (*Education*) each Rs 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Presdt, Sir Sita Ram Rs 2,000
Dep Presdt, Nawabzada Muhammad Liaqat Ali Khan Rs 416
Sec, Surendranath Ghosh Rs 700-40-900

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec to Govt, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C S I C I E, O B E H Bomford, C I E (*offg*) Rs 3 150
Financial Sec, C St L Ieyen, O B E, I S O (*offg*) Rs 2,250
Industries and Educ Sec, P M Khaiegat Rs 2,250
Local Self Govt and Public Health Sec, P Mason Rs 2,500
Judicial Sec, J R W Bennett . Rs 2,350
Revenue and P W D (R. & R.) Sec, H A Lane, C I E . . ... Rs 2,500
Walton, C I E (*offg*) each Rs 3 500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

Chief Justice, Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, LL D Rs 5,000
Judges, Sir Lal Gopal Mukharji, *R B* C H P Kendall, J D Young, C M King C I E, A G P Pullan, J G Thom, D S O M C Chaudhri Niamatullah, E Bennet (*addtl*) each Rs 4,000

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

Chief Judge Sir Saiyid Wazir Hasan Rs 4,000
Judges Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Raza Bisheshar Nath Srivastava O B E E M Nanavati B S Kisch C I E (*actg*) Rs 3 500

(5) The PUNJAB (area 99 842 sq miles, pop 23,580 851) occupies the N W angle of the great northern plain of India and derives its name from the five Rivers which descending from the Himalayas traverse the plain and unite in the Indus It was annexed in 1849 Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner who was made Lieutenant Governor in 1859 when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North West Provinces The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals which are still being greatly extended and are highly remunerative The principal crops are wheat, millet barley, maize pulse oilseeds sugar, and cotton The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock salt which with wheat and other grains and cotton form the principal exports Timber is scarce 57 ° of the population are Muhammadans and 27 ° are Hindus The Sikhs number about 4 072 000 in the Punjab and Punjab States to which they are mainly confined Panjabi, Western Punjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages The various branches of the North Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs has 264 840 people

CHIEF CITY, Lahore Population, 429,747

Governor, H E Sir Geoffrey F de Montmorency, K C S I, K C I E, K C V O, C B E (Oct 1928) Rs 8 333
Private Sec, Maj R I Lawrence M C Rs 1,490
Aides de Camp, Lt R H C Drummond Wolff I T J R P Williams
Hon Indian Aides de Camp Hon Capt Narain Singh, Bahadur, M C, Hon Capt. Jodai Singh

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Khan Bahadur Capt Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan, M B E, Sir Henry Craik, Bt, C S I Rs 5,000

MINISTERS

Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh Malik Firoz Khan, Noon, Dr Gokal Chand Narang Rs 5 000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Presdt, Sir Chaudhri Shahab ud din, *K B* Rs 3,000
Dep Presdt Sardar Buta Singh
Sec, Abnasha Singh

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec to Govt, C C Garbett, C M G, C I E. Rs 3,000
Financial Sec, F H Puckle, C I E. Rs 2,300

Joint Sec and Financial Adviser P W D B M Stagg Rs 2 400
Transferred Depts Sec P Marsden Rs 2 300
Joint Sec and Director Information Bureau K B Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C I E Rs 1 950
Home Sec J W Heaton Rs 2 400
Legis Sec S L Sale Rs 2 250
Police Dept, Inspector General J M Lwatt C I E Rs 2 500
Edn Dept Director of Public Instruction J Sanderson Rs 2 550
Public Works Dept Secy A R Astbury C I E (*Electrical*) (Rs 3 250) D Macfarlane (*Bldgs and Roads* (Rs 3 000) Sir Joseph B G Smith C I E, R P Hadow C I E (*Northern Circle*) (Rs 3 250) A Murphy O B E (*Construction*) (Rs 3 125) J H Bostock (*Southern Canals*) Rs 3 000
Financial Commrs H Calvert C I E M Irvine C I E O B E Rs 3 500

HIGH COURT PUNJAB AND DELHI

Chief Judge Hon Sir Shah Lal Rs 5 000
Judges Sir A B Bicaby M H Harrison J Addison Lakshman Tek Chand J Coldstream Jai Lal K Dalip Singh Syed Agha Haider Sir Abdul Qadir (*addtl*) J H Morris K C (*addtl*) M V Bhide (*addtl*) J K Mahajan (*addtl*) M M J Currie (*actg*) each Rs 4 000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north by China French Indo China and Siam on the east and by Assam Bengal and the sea on the west It is the largest province having a total area of 233 707 sq miles about equal to Spain and Portugal with a population of 14 667 146 These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills Many immigrants come from Bengal Madras and China Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826 Pegu after the second war in 1852 and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885 The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature The province is thinly peopled but owing to remarkable prosperity the population has increased 11 per cent in 10 years The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes who are distinguished by a variety of manners languages and religions Burmese and Shan-Lao are the chief languages Buddhism now almost confined to Burma so far as the Indian Empire is concerned is the religion of 85 per cent of the people The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper education being conducted by Buddhist monks The delta country of Lower Burma is flat but above Prome there is upland hilly country Rice the main product of the delta region is largely milled at Rangoon and exported The principal export after rice is teak which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States and overland from Siam Burma is fairly rich in minerals especially petroleum rubies jadestone and wolfram The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries the Chindwin the Shweli and the Myitnge form important waterways The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo 900 miles from its mouth and carries much traffic There are considerable exports by land to Western China The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina on the Upper Irrawaddy while a branch has been built to the Shan States which lie in the Salwin basin

CHIEF CITY LOWER BURMA Rangoon Pop 400 415
UP BURMA Mandalay Pop 147 932

Governor H L Sir Hugh L Stephenson K C S I K C I E (Aug 1932) Rs 8 333
Private Sec Capt E O Hodgkinson Rs 1 115
Aides-de-Camp Lieut J Innes I E Lt Col W Thyne Capt H W B Livesey R I M Naib Commdt Naib Commandant Jalal Din Khan Bahadur Subadar Maj Hasan Gun M V O

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Lt Colonel C S I U Ba I G Lloyd Rs 5 000

MINISTERS

U Ba In Sir J A Maung Gyi Rs 5 000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President U Pu
Deputy President U Ni
Secretary U Ba Dun

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec W Booth Crawley C I E Rs 3,000
Finance Sec W H Payton Rs 2 350
Liaison Sec H C Wilkie Rs 1 850
Liaison Sec J K Stanford O B E M C Rs 1 700
Legislative Sec P C Dogarty Rs 2 450
Judicial Sec U Tun Ya Rs 1 900
Local Govt Sec G E Harvey Rs 2 000
Head Office I Lister, C I E Rs 2 100
Financial Commr C W Dunn C I E Rs 3 500
Chief Engineer, H L Holman Hunt C I E C Innes Rs 2 750—3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE RANGOON

Chief Justice Sir Arthur Page K C Rs 5 000
Judges Sir John R E Cunliffe Jyotis Ranjan Das Mya Bu H A Brown J M Baguley S N Sen A G Mosely U Ba U J Shaw each Rs 4 000

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province 83 181 sq miles with pop of 37 677 576) This province which came into existence on April 1 1912 comprises Bihar Orissa and Chota Nagpur hitherto forming part of Bengal as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905 Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures The population is exceedingly dense Orissa and Chota Nagpur are ill watered and liable to drought Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable sea board The highlands of Chota Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1 1916 Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica Rice wheat oilseeds sugar and tobacco are cultivated 82 of the people are Hindus and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri in Orissa There is a variety of languages Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief The railway systems are the East Indian Bengal and North Western and Bengal Nagpur

CHIEF CITY, Patna Population 159,690.

Governor H E Sir James D Sifton K C S I, K C I E (Apr 1932) Rs 8 333
Private Sec R G Daubeny Rs 1 500
Aides de Camp Lieut C W H Rice Risaldar Major (Hon Lt) Muhammad Reza Khan Khan Bahadur (*Hon*)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo OBE
J T Whitty, CSI, CIE — each Rs 5,000

MINISTERS

Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr ud din (*Educn*)
Sir Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt*)
each Rs 5 000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Babu Nilsu Narayan Sinha Rs 2,000
Dep Pres R L Lakshmidhar Mahanti Rs 250
Sec Saiyid Anwar Yusuf . . Rs 2 000

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec P C Tallents CIL (*offg*) Rs 3 000
Fin Sec W B Brett Rs 2 300
Revenue Sec H C Prior Rs 2 250
Jt Sec A C Davies (*offg*) Rs 2 300
Educ Sec, B K Gokhale Rs 2 150
Public Works Secs, (*Irrign*) F I Glass (Rs 3 250) (*Rds and Bldgs*) H A Gubbay CIF Rs 3 250
Local Self govt Sec, G E Owen Rs 2 300
Member, Bd of Rev I W Murphy Rs 3 500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Sir Courtney Terrell Rs 5 000
Judges, Sir Jwala Prashad, *R B* A W L Wort, Kulwant Sahay I S Macpherson CIE, Saiyid Fazl Ali, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur CBE, J F W James A E Scroope, S B Dhavle — each Rs 4 000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone 82,109 sq miles pop 12 065 885) The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North West Provinces and Madras but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur The country, hilly and forest clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi The province which is served by the Indian Midland Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore and produces rice, wheat millet, pulse oilseeds and cotton There are cotton mills at Nagpur

Since October 1, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces Berar (area 17 767 sq miles pop 3,441,838) which lies to the north of Hyderabad was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853 in payment of arrears and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army) In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167 000 a year to the Nizam Berar is purely agricultural It is very fertile and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur Population, 215,165

Governor, Sir Montagu S D Butler, KCSI, CB, CIE, CVO, CBF (reappointed March 1930), Sir Arthur Nelson KCIE, OBE (*actg*) Rs 6 000
Priv Sec Capt T F H Kelly
Aide de Camp, Lieut W S Hunt

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

E Raghavendra Rao, H C. Gowan, CSI, CIE — each Rs 4,000

MINISTERS

R B G P Jaiswal Dr P S Deshmukh Rs 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, S W A Rizvi Rs 2,000
Dep President M Muzaffar Hussain
Sec, C R Hemeon

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec, E Gordon Rs 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, C F Waterfall Rs 2 400
Finl Sec, N J Roughton Rs 2,500
Rev Sec C D Deshmukh Rs 1 750
Legal Sec, C R Hemeon Rs. 1 600
Educ Sec C E W Jones CIE Rs 2,500
Public Works Sec (*Ir & R & Irrign*) J A Baker, CIE Rs 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER

Sir Robert H Mactear Rs 3 500
Additional Judicial Commissioners
R J Jackson Ganpat Laxman Subhedar, M. Bhawani Shanker Niyogi, F H Staples Rs 3 000

(9) ASSAM (area 53 015 sq miles pop. 8 622 251) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825 It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912 A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese The Assam Bengal railway serves the province Tea and rice are the principal products Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea gardens Seat of Government Shillong

Governor H E Sir Michael Keane, KCSI, CIE (May 1932) Rs 5 500
Priv Sec, Major D G P M Shewen, OBE Rs 1 635
Aide de Camp, Lt T Trotter Rs 730
Honorary Indian Aides de Camp, Subadar Major Namsing Mall, Lt Col A B Beddow

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Maulavi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, A J Laine, CIE Rs 3,500

MINISTERS

Maulavi Abdul Hamid, *R B*, Kanak Lal Barua Rs 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Maulavi Faizuur Ali Rs 1,000
Dep President, Hirendra Chandra Chakrabarti Re 1 a year
Sec, B N Rau.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, G E Soames, CIE, W L Scott CIE (*actg*) Rs 2,650
Transfd Depts, *Sec*, H G Dennehy (*offg*) Rs 2,150
Fin and Rev Sec, C K Rhodes Rs 2,200
Legis Sec, B N Rau Rs 2,350
Public Works Sec, E P Burke (*offg*) Rs 2,250

(10) The NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (area 13,419 sq miles, pop 2,425,076 partly estimated) It was constituted a Governor's Province on April 18, 1932. Attached to the Province are the five trans border political

agencies of Malakand, Khyber Kuram Tochi and Wano together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans and the chief languages are Pushto and Western Punjabi The province produces wheat barley and other grains oilseeds cotton &c It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan

CHIEF CITY Peshawar Population 121 866

Governor H E Lt Col Sir Ralph E H Griffith K C S I C I E (April 1932) Rs 5 500

Priv Sec Capt B O Burge Rs 750

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

G Cunningham, C S I C I E O B E Rs 3 500

MINISTER

Nawab Sir Abdul Quayum Rs 3 500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan of Zaida Rs 833

Dept President K B Abdul Rahim Khan

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary C H Gidney, C I E Rs 2 400

Judicial Commr, Sir John H R Fraser C I I O B E Rs 3 250

Rev & Divsl Commr J S Thomson Rs + Rs 400

Leg Sec A S Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan Rs 2 000

Transfd Subjects Sec A J Hopkinson Rs 1 650

Fin Sec, A B Lala Chuni Lal Rs 1 200

Frontier Corps Sec C I G H Russell C I E D S O

Public Works Secy Col H S Gaskell D S O I E (*Rds & Bldgs*) (Mil Pay) F H Burkitt C I I O B E (*Irrign*) Rs 2 875

(11) AJMER MERWARA (area 2 711 sq miles pop 560 292) ceded in 1818 lies within Rajputana The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority 78 % of the people are Hindus Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages

CHIEF CITY Ajmer Population 119 524

Chief Commissioner Sir Leonard W Reynolds K C I E C S I, M C Rs 4 000

(12) COORG (area, 1 582 sq miles pop 163 327) annexed in 1834 The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority

Chief Com, Lt Col K J C Burke Rs 4 000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area 54 228 sq miles pop 463 508) was constituted a separate administration in 1888 under the Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier The districts it comprises (Sibi Quetta Pishin Thal Chotiali Nushki, Zhob, Chagai Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts and is sparsely populated A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans and Pashto is the chief language The Afghan Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7 To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa The Khan of Kalat the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £10,000 per annum for quit rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass and have the treaty right to occupy any other position

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, A N L Cater C I E Rs 4 000

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, H Weightman Rs 1 300

Rev and Judl Commr, Lt Col J A Brett C I I Rs 2 250

Sec P Wks Dept Brigadier C H Haswell C I E Rs

(14) DELHI.—This province (area 593 sq miles pop 636 246) was constituted on October 1 1912 out of the Punjab division of Delhi in pursuance of the policy announced by H M the King Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December 1911 to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi (Pop 447 442)

Chief Commissioner J N G Johnson C I E Rs 3 000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3 143 sq miles pop 23 463) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal Since 1858 Port Blair in South Andaman has been used as an Indian penal settlement Much valuable timber worked by convict labour is obtained The *Andaman Islands* almost due south of the Andamans were first occupied by the British in 1869 They comprise 19 islands The principal products are coconuts

Chief Commissioner J W Smyth C I E Rs 3 000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited) distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency in which they are included (Pop 10 600 in 1911)

ADEN AND PERIM.—From old time the peninsula of Aden situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade route between Europe and the East has been an important centre Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance It was occupied by the British in 1839 It is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire It has an area of 75 square miles and a population (according to the census of 1931) of 46 638 It is a free port The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations The total sea borne trade in 1931 32 was £6 894 600 In 1931 32, 1,483 vessels called at Aden and 298 at Perim The British Government has treaty engagements with and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes both inland and along the coast (Hadhramaut) from the Straits of Bab el Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair

Aden has been separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India from April 1, 1932

Perim—a small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles and a population of 1,700 serving as a bunkering station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden

Aden Chief Commissioner and Resident and Commander-in Chief, Lt Col B R Reilly, C I E O B E *per mensem* Rs. 3,500.

In 1834 the East India Company occupied

Sokotra (area, 1,400 sq miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 12 000 mainly Arabs A formal protectorate was established in 1886 The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign power The Kuria Muria Islands, to the south of Oman which have been a British possession since 1854 and which were formerly attached to the Aden Residency were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931

The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 mile north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Aden It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2 200 A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies

Civil Administrator, Captain G V Wickham

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1 Open competitive examination in England and India 2 The Indian Army 3 The patronage of the Secretary of State 4 The patronage of the Local Governments

The Civil Service of India—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July–August Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug 1 in the year of examination Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission London W 1 Examination fee £8 Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £270 if of European domicile, or £315 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c A first class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates In case of failure to pass the final examination or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences at Rs 7,200* a year The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London

The Indian Army—Copies of a pamphlet giving full information regarding conditions of service may be obtained, on application, from the Military Department of the India Office The following is a summary of the principal points Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners Candidates must be between 18 and 19 years of age (in the case of Indian candidates the age limits are 18 and 20 years) Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supplementary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's initial pay is at the present moment roughly Rs 480 (£36) per month Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W C

Indian Police Force (Higher Grade)—A competitive examination is usually held in London and other centres in June of each year in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination The standard of the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Police Service is such that competitors whose school education ended before they reached the age of 17 can have little prospect of qualifying for appointment A fee of £4 is required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres Save as provided in the regulations a candidate must be a European British subject Indian and Burmese candidates are eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug 1 must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India must forfeit their appointments Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office Whitehall, London Successful candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination, are examined as to their ability to ride Free passage to India is granted to probationers Their initial pay is Rs 350 per month, plus an overseas pay of Rs 100 per month in the case of probationers with non Indian domicile The pay proceeds by annual increments to Rs 700, plus overseas pay of £30 a month, and thence to Rs 1,350 per month with overseas pay of the same amount, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts *

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is not extensive Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years

* The rates of pay quoted are subject to revision and will in any case up to March 31 1933 be subject to a maximum reduction of 10 per cent on account of the financial emergency at present existing in India

of age and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs 600 per month rising by annual increments to Rs 1 050 per month, plus overseas pay of £30 a month *

Indian Railway Service of Engineers —The Secretary of State in Council from time to time makes a number of appointments of Asst Executive Engineers on Indian State Railways In making these appointments he acts with the advice of a Selection Committee Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary Services and General Dept, India Office Whitehall, London Every candidate must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 25 on Jan 1 of the year in which the examination is held Candidates must produce evidence that they have obtained one of the University degrees or passed one of the examinations specified in the Regulations and must have had at least one full year's practical experience of civil engineering Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course must have had a full three years of such practical experience Every candidate must be a British subject of non Asiatic domicile All selected candidates are on probation in the first instance on an initial pay (including overseas pay) of Rs 525 a month and are required to execute agreements for three years at the end of which period, if they have given satisfaction their services are retained The pay rises by increments to Rs 1 025 in the 9th year and to Rs 1 675 in the 24th year of service, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts *

Indian Forest Service —Recruitment for this Service is at present suspended, and it is not known whether or under what conditions it is likely to be resumed In Bombay and Burma the Forest Service is under the control of the Local Government by whom appointments are made Any recruitment of candidates from Europe is undertaken by the High Commissioner for India India House Aldwych London W C 2, to whose offices enquiries should be addressed

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Services and General Department India Office Whitehall London, S W 1 Pay Leave and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations and other Statutory Rules which can be consulted at the India Office

* The rates of pay quoted are subject to revision and will in any case up to March 31 1933 be subject to a maximum reduction of 10 per cent on account of the financial emergency at present existing in India

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1931

(In lakhs of rupees)*

Separation of Central and Provincial Finances

The Government of India Act 1919 was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act for the delimitation of the functions of Government as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the ten 'Governor's Provinces viz Bengal, Madras Bombay the United Provinces the Punjab Bihar and Orissa the Central Provinces, Assam Burma, the Province of Coorg and the North West Frontier Province † As regards these provinces the functions of Government have been classified as either 'central subjects or "provincial subjects A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a 'central source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920–21

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees They were not except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State to be subject to increase and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces The general policy pursued has involved a progressive reduction of the provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation The Budget for 1928 29 provided for the remission of those portions of the contributions which had not been permanently remitted at the close of the previous year

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1921 as from that date all 'provincial revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1 1924

* A lakh = Rs 100 000 (See p 747 for the Indian system of notation)

† See p 733 as to the financial arrangements sanctioned on the constitution of the North West Frontier Province as a Governor's Province

Gross Revenue and Receipts (1930-31)

	Central Govt	Provincial Govts.	Total
Principal Heads of Revenue			
Customs	4680 8		4680 8
Taxes on Income	1630 3	30 7	1631 0
Salt	683 2		683 2
Opium	253 3		253 3
Land Revenue	34 0	2993 7	3027 7
Excise	40 5	1631 1	1677 6
Stamps	28 0	1232 6	1260 6
Forest ..	29 8	443 5	473 3
Registration	1 5	114 6	116 1
Sch duled Taxes		32 4	32 4
Tributes from Native States	63 4		63 4
Total	7470 8	6478 6	13899 4
Railways (net receipts) ‡	3913 7	2 4	3910 1
Irrigation (net receipts) ‡	4 8	729 0	733 8
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts) ‡	-60 3		-60 3
Interest Receipts	338 4	240 2	578 6
Civil Administration			
Justice	2 8	95 2	98 0
Jails and Police	8 9	111 8	120 7
Ports and Pilotage	33 2	2 7	35 9
Education	2 2	87 5	89 7
Medical and Public Health	7 7	75 7	83 4
Agriculture	18 8	35 5	54 3
Misc Departments	23 3	48 0	71 3
Total	90 9	456 4	523 3
Currency and Mint	1 43		124 3
Civil Works	27 1	139 5	166 6
Miscellaneous			
Superannuation	14 8	31 3	46 1
Stationery and Printing	40 7	27 6	68 3
Miscellaneous	40 2	134 7	174 9
Total	95 7	193 6	289 3
Receipts by Military Dept	398 9		398 9
Extraordinary Receipts and Transfers from Revenue Reserve Funds	99 2	68 4	167 6
Miscellaneous adjustments			
Total Revenue	17459 5	8308 1	20707 6
Equal (at Rs 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£93 447	£62 310	£155 757

Expenditure charged against Revenue (1930-1931)

	Central Govt	Provincial Govts	Total
Direct Demands on the Revenue			
Customs	93 4	..	93 4
Taxes on Income	74 7		74 7
Salt	126 4		126 4
Opium	74 4		74 4
Land Revenue	9 9	407 6	417 5
Excise and Stamps	17 4	225 8	243 2
Forest	36 6	303 0	339 0
Registration	0 3	74 1	74 4
Scheduled Taxes		0 4	0 4
Total	433 1	1011 2	1444 3
Forest and other capital outlay charged to Revenue	4 0	19 6	23 6

‡ Gross receipts less working expenses

Expenditure charged against Revenue—*continued*

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Central Govt	Provincial Govts	Total
Railways			
Interest Annuities &c	3133 9	0 6	3134 5
Interest on capital contributed by Companies	137 6		137 6
Other expenditure	68 6	0 1	68 7
Total	3340 1	0 7	3340 8
Irrigation			
Interest on debt	12 7	457 0	469 7
Other expenditure	22 9	143 1	166 0
Total .	35 6	600 1	635 7
Posts & Telegraphs			
Interest on debt	76 1		76 1
Other expenditure	19 0		19 0
Total .	95 1		95 1
Interest			
On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways Irrigation Posts and Telegraphs &c)	260 2	155 4	415 6
On other obligations	1481 9	119 6	1601 5
Total	1742 1	275 0	2017 1
Civil Administration			
General Administration	212 7	199 8	1412 5
Audit	103 2		103 2
Justice	15 3	579 5	594 8
Jails and Police	140 0	1523 8	1663 8
Ports and Pilotage	38 5	13 6	52 1
Ecclesiastical	32 1		32 1
Political	196 1		196 1
Front er War	277 5		277 5
Education and Scientific	155 6	1323 0	1478 6
Medical & Public Health	51 2	587 9	639 1
Agriculture	48 2	259 5	307 7
Miscellaneous Depts	63 4	127 7	191 1
Total	1333 8	5614 8	6948 6
Currency and Mint	97 0		97 0
Civil Works	262 6	1175 6	1438 2
Miscellaneous			
Famine Relief	0 1	35 0	35 1
Territl & Pol Pensions	37 9	22 8	60 7
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	256 5	438 1	694 6
Stationery and Printing	54 8	122 0	176 8
Miscellaneous	80 8	110 0	190 8
Total	430 1	727 9	1158 0
Mil & Marine Services	5828 9		5828 9
Extraordinary Items	15 6		15 6
Total expenditure charged against Revenue	13618 0	9424 9	23042 9
Equals (at Rs 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£102 315	£70,686	£172 821
Deficit	£8 688	£8 376	£17,064

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1930-31

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
Madras	1683 9	1789 7	−105 8
Bombay	1380 9	1561 9	−181 0
Bengal	966 3	1140 8	−174 5
U Provinces	1196 7	1287 7	−91 0
Punjab	1056 1	1098 8	−42 7
Burma and Shan States	770 2	1131 2	−361 0
Bihar and Orissa	527 6	606 2	−78 6
Central Provinces & Berar	470 1	514 2	−44 1
Assam	244 4	278 9	−34 5
Coorg	11 9	15 5	−3 6
Total	8308 1		−1116 8
Equals (at Rs 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£62 310		£−8,376

REVISED ESTIMATES 1931 32

The revised estimates for 1931 32 show deficits in all cases (in lakhs of rupees) Madras 50 7 Bengal 206 5 Bombay 110 7 United Provinces 111 4 Punjab 47 7 Burma and Shan States 92 8 Bihar and Orissa 35 1 Central Provinces and Berar 42 5 Assam 24 2 Coorg 0 9

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 1932 33

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Revenue	Expenditure	*Surplus*	*Deficit*
Madras	1593 6	1593 6		
Bombay	1448 0	1507 0		59 0
Bengal	952 8	1112 2		159 4
United Provinces	1102 0	1158 8		56 8
Punjab	1065 0	987 2	77 8	
Bihar and Orissa	500 1	499 1	1 0	
Burma and Shan States	921 4	913 0	8 4	
Central Provinces and Berar	492 9	488 7	4 2	
Assam	224 7	240 7		16 0
Coorg	13 2	13 3		0 1
North West Frontier Province	159 2	167 1		7 9
Total	8472 9	8680 7	91 4	299 2
Central Government ordinary revenue	12996 3	12781 5	214 8	
Total	21469 2	21462 2	306 2	299 2
Equals (at 13⅓ Rs to £1) (000 omitted)	£161,019	£160 965	£2 296	£2,244

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written out as 1 00 000) and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1 00 00 000). Thus 1,68 00 000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs 1 00 000) may be read as equal to £7 500 at 13⅓ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 16 annas and at 13⅓ rupees to £1 the anna is equivalent to 1⅛*d*. The anna is sub divided into 12 pies (1/12 *d* approximate value).

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The figures of Gross Revenue given above include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges the total receipts from the sale of opium and the receipts of certain spending departments while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1929 30 is therefore given in the table below which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings after deducting all expenditure including interest charges similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure.

NET REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees) *

Principal Heads of Revenue	1930-31
Customs	4680 8
Taxes on Income	1600 3
Salt	683 2
Opium	178 9
Other Heads	203 2
	7346 4
Commercial Undertakings	
Railways	573 6
Irrigation	− 30 7
Posts and Telegraphs	− 155 4
	387 5
Currency and Mint	
Currency	
Mint	
	87 3
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	40 2
Extraordinary Items	83 6
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	7885 0
Equals (at Rs 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£59 138

NET EXPENDITURE

	1930-31
Debt Services	1403 7
Military Services	
Army	4886 9
Marine	68 4
Military Engineer Services	450 9
Transfer to Military Reserve Fund	24 2
	5430 0
Collection of Revenue	358 7
Civil Administration	1236 9
Miscel. Civil Charges	374 6
Civil Works	235 5
Forest and other capital outlay charged to revenue	4 0
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs)	9043 4
Equals (at Rs 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£67,824
Deficit (000 omitted) ..	£8,688

* A lakh is 100 000 rupees

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE —The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue

Central Government

	Accounts 1930-31	Revised Estimate 1931-32	Budget Estimate 1932-33
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
State Railways	1320 9	835 0	415 0
Posts & Telegraphs	3 7	87 6	23 1
Irrigation Works	0 3	0 2	—
New Capital at Delhi	48 2	12 2	—
Other Capital Outlay	297 0	81 8	127 2
Total	1662 7	1016 8	565 3
Equals (at Rs 13⅓ to £) (000 omitted)	£12 471	£7 626	£4 240

Provincial Governments

	1930-31	1931-32
Madras	116 1	175 4
Bombay	197 9	381 1
Bengal	38 6	31 6
United Provinces	115 0	104 6
Punjab	175 1	192 1
Burma & Shan States	18 8	27 1
Bihar and Orissa	0 1	0 1
Central Provs & Berar	42 6	28 6
Assam		30 2
Coorg		
N W Frontier Prov	0 3	
Total	732 5	970 8	643 4
Equals (at Rs 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£5 494	£7 281	£4,826

BURDEN OF TAXATION —If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India without allowing for certain portions of Salt Excise and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States the burden is estimated at Rs 3 9 per head or if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added Rs 5 1 per head

DEBT AND ASSETS —On March 31 1932 the public debt of the Central Government amounted to Rs 529 4 crores (£397 million) in India and £379 million in England The figures include debt incurred on behalf of Provincial Governments, the debenture stock of various railways taken over on the transfer of the lines and the capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable annuities The interest bearing obligations and certain interest bearing assets of the Government of India amounted to Rs 704 crores (£528 million) in India and £380 9 million in England The excess of interest bearing obligations over interest yielding assets amounts to Rs 215 crores (£162 million) Apart from Rs 33 37 crores in cash bullion and securities held on Treasury Account the Central Government held on March 31 1932, £40 million in the Gold Standard Reserve

LAND REVENUE —This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue The State is the paramount landlord in India and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa about one fourth of Madras and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed, elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years) The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N W Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole Elsewhere (especially in Burma Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam and most of Madras) the *ryotwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor holds direct from the State In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions averaging about 8 per cent Private improvements are exempt from assessment The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1930-31 amounted to Rs 3 028 lakhs (£22 708 000)

THE OPIUM REVENUE —Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) States Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly Bengal opium is either sold direct to the Governments of Borneo Netherlands Indies, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c or issued to the Excise Department for local consumption In addition a substantial quantity is supplied to the Medical Department for medical purposes and by export to the United Kingdom for sale to chemists The gross revenue from Bengal opium including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India was £1 899 600 in 1930-31 The expenses of production &c, were £557 700 Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China but the Government of India in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China and as from March 31, 1917 export of Indian opium to China is prohibited In 1926 the Government of India announced its intention to restrict the export of opium except for medicinal purposes

EXCISE —Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other drugs The revenue amounted to Rs 1 678 lakhs (£12 582 000) gross in 1930-31 (Central and Provincial Governments)

CUSTOMS —The net receipts amounted Rs 4,681 lakhs (£35 106,000) in 1930-31 (For tariff *see* p 751) The export duty on rice yielded 87 lakhs (£651 000) The export duty on jute produced 342 lakhs (£2 564 700) The duty on motor spirit and kerosene amounted to 406 lakhs (£3,049 000) The protective special duties on iron, steel, &c, yielded 593 lakhs (£4 449,000)

INCOME TAX is levied on non agricultural incomes at the following rates —

Annual Income	*Rate of Tax per Rupee**
Rs 1 000 and over	4 pies
,, 2 000 ,	7½
,, 5,000 ,,	11¼
,, 10 000 ,,	15
15 000	20
, 20 000	23¾ ,
,, 30,000 ,	28¾ ,
,, 40,000 , ..	31¼
,, 1,000,000 or upwards	32½ ,,

* 12 pies = 1 anna 16 annas = 1 rupee, 13⅓ rupees = £1 (statutory rate)

In the case of companies and registered firms whatever the total income the rate is 3*as* 1 pies in the rupee

Super tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of Hindu undivided families at rates ranging from 1 anna $6\frac{3}{4}$ pies to 7 annas $9\frac{3}{4}$ pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs 75 000 and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs 50 000 at a flat rate of 1 anna 3 pies in the rupee In the case of individuals unregistered firms and other associations of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, the rate ranges from $11\frac{1}{4}$ pies to 7 annas $9\frac{3}{4}$ pies on incomes in excess of Rs 30 000 Rs 1 631 lakhs (£12 232 000) were received from taxes on income in 1930 31

STAMPS —Stamps yielded 1 261 lakhs gross (£9 454 000) in 1930 31 About two thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one third from commercial stamps

SALT —The salt duty was reduced from Rs 2[1] to Rs 2 a maund (82*lb*) in 1903 to Rs $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 1905 and to R 1 in 1907 It was increased to Rs $1\frac{1}{4}$ on March 1 1916 to 1*s* 2 from March 1 1923 reduced to Rs $1\frac{1}{4}$ from March 1 1924 and raised to 1*s* 1*g* as in 1931 Rs 683 lakhs (£5 124 180) were received from salt in 1930–31

FORESTS —About 107 000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State while about 142 000 square miles besides are under State control The revenue from forests amounted to Rs 473 lakhs (£3 550 000) in 1930 31 A third of the revenue comes from Burma

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS —The Post Office in 1930 31 conveyed 1 300 million letters post cards newspapers &c and issued over 39 million of money orders Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world The length of telegraph wire including cable in India on March 31 1931 was 573 461 miles and the number of paid messages sent in 1930–31 was over 18 million The capital outlay amounted to Rs 1 522 lakhs (£11 417 700) at the end of 1930 31 The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1 1914 The combined services showed for the year a loss of 133[1] lakhs (£1 001 000) the increase on 1929 30 being due mainly to adverse economic conditions and general trade depression

RAILWAYS —Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board though many are leased to and worked by companies The mileage open for traffic on March 31 1931 was 42 281 Of the mileage open about 50 per cent was on the standard gauge (5^{1} ft) and about 42 per cent on the metre gauge On March 31 1931 the total capital at charge was Rs 870 crores (£652 356 000) The net earnings of the railways in 1930 31 amounted to 3 234 lakhs (£24 252 000) showing a percentage of 3 / on total capital at charge The number of passengers originating was 576 million and the goods traffic amounted to 83 4 million tons Rates are very low third class passengers travelling on the average about four miles for a penny The net gain to the Central Government from Budget Lines administered from funds under its direct control was 5 *a* crores in 1930 31 To meet the contribution (5 7 crores) payable to general revenues 10 9 crores were withdrawn from the Reserve Fund The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1930 31 was 1 465 lakhs (£10 990 000)

IRRIGATION —The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31 1931 was £102 331 000 which apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine yielded a profit to the State after payment of interest charges of about £1 276 000 The area irrigated by Government irrigation works excluding the Indian States in 1929 30 amounted to 31 6 million acres while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to over 11/ times the total capital expended on the works Two fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab

HOME CHARGES —The net expenditure in England chargeable to Revenue amounted in 1930–31 to £26 212 000 The main items were —Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities £9 581 000 Interest on Ordinary Debt and other obligations £4 625 000 management of debt £608 000 Interest assumed in respect of British 5 per cent War Loan £836 000 Stores £2 356 000 of which £2 280 000 was for Marine and Military Stores payments for British forces troop service &c, £2 721 000 Army non effective charges £3 396 000 Civil annuities pensions &c £1 409 000 Furlough payments civil and military £2 188 000 home administration (£450 400 less £114 500 contributed by H M Treasury) £31 600 in connection with new offices Aden contribution £150 000 The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling

CURRENCY —The principal coin in use is the silver rupee containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy and weighing in all 180 grains troy or 1 tola Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees Owing however to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893 legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public with a view to eventually fixing the exchange For a time the rupee continued to fall but subsequently it rose and between 1898 and 1916 was practically stable at 1*s* 4*d* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign the rupee however remaining also legal tender to any amount but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920 In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest being added to the Gold Standard Reserve In June 1912 it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25 000 000 From April 1 1921 the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve when that reserve reaches £40 000 000 is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve The total receipts from profit on coinage interest and discount and profit by exchange up to March 31 1932 amounted to £59 970 258 Of this sum £1 123 655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways, £2 886 217 has been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created rupee securities £14 148 884 has been transferred to Revenue and the remainder credited to

the Gold Standard Reserve On March 31, 1932 the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £10 694 637 (estimated value), while £29 was held in cash in England and £2 152 334 deposited in gold at the Bank of England and £27 153 000 held in gold in India India has a paper currency The 1 2½ 5 10 50 and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India but other notes only within their circles of issue In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins

ARMY —The sanctioned strength of the Army in India is British troops and officers, 68 900 Indian troops and officers 155 300 Army in India Reserve of Officers 1 600 Indian Army Reserve 40 000 Auxiliary Force 36 000 Indian State Forces 44 700 and Indian Territorial Force 19 000 For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies During the period (1902 9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander in Chief considerable changes were effected in the Organisation and training of the Army On June 1 1907 there was a redistribution of the Army of India The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20 000 000 in 1912–13 to 5 430 lakhs (£40 725 000) in 1930 31 The estimated net expenditure for 1932 33 is 4 674 lakhs (£35 050 000) During the Great War of 1914 18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 877 000 combatants and 563 000 non combatants giving a grand total of about 1 4 million men 1 381 000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India the total Indian casualties were about 122 000 (as compiled up to Dec 31 1919) In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to his Commissions was removed the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE was reorganised on a combatant basis in 1928 and now flies the white ensign An admiral of the Royal Navy was appointed as the first Flag Officer commanding The fleet consists of four sloops two patrol boats, one survey ship and various auxiliary craft

Flag Officer Commanding and Director Rear Admiral H I Welwyn CB DSO RN Rs 2 600

EDUCATION —Elementary education is based so far as possible on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions Higher education is an imported product It is popular and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities and its influence has to some extent been unsettling There are 16 Universities in British India and 2 in Indian States viz, Agra Andhra Annamalia Calcutta Madras Bombay Allahabad Benares (Hindu) Patna Dacca Aligarh (Muhammadan) Lahore, Hyderabad Mysore Lucknow Rangoon Nagpur and Delhi In State institutions education is secular The institutions in 1929 30 numbered 260 930 and the scholars 12 515 000 including 1,468 000 females Of the institutions about 50 per cent are maintained by the State or aided by grants the rest being private and unaided Of the total expenditure on education in 1929–30 (£20 571 000) £4 535 000 came from fees and £13 125 000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT municipal and rural, in its present form is a product of British rule The municipalities at the end of 1929–30 numbered 777 with a total population of over 19 million and receiving an income of £9 486 500 from rates and taxes (octroi taxes on

SEA BORNE TRADE	1927–28	1928–29.*	1929–30.*	1930–31 *	1931 32
	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)
Imports of Private Merchandise	187 377	189 979	180 598	123 616	94 756
Government Stores	8 766	7,569	6 683	6 202	3 203
Total Merchandise	196 143	197,548	187 281	129 818	97 959
Treasure—Private	26 112	27 970	20 826	20,142	5,444
Government	60	1	48	6	7
Total Treasure	26 172	27 971	20 874	20 148	5,451
Total Imports	222 315	225 519	208 155	149 966	103 410
Exports of Private Merchandise					
Indian Produce &c	239 365	247 596	233 104	165 369	116,916
Foreign Goods (re exports)	7 153	5 875	5 345	3 858	3,494
Government Stores	1 179	892	793	649	491
Total Merchandise	247 697	254 363	239,242	169,876	120,901
Treasure—Private	1,969	2 198	1 177	1,821	47,172
Government	383	2 567	2 681	1 180	2 267
Total Treasure	2,352	4 765	3,858	3,001	49,439
Total Exports	253 049	259 128	243 100	172 877	170,340
Total Sea borne Trade	475 364	484 647	451 255	322 843	273,759
Net Imports (*or Exports*) of treasure	23 820	23 206	17,016	17 147	43,988†
Net Exports of Merchandise	51,554	56 815	51 961	40,058	22,942
Excess of Exports	27 734	33,609	34,945	22,911	66,930

(NOTE —The figures of trade have been converted into sterling at the rate of Rs 13⅓ to £)
* Revised figures. † Net Exports

houses and lands water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c) and £18,848,000 from other sources Out of 12,781 members of municipal bodies 817 were officials and 11,964 non-official In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Of their total expenditure of about £12 243,000 in 1929-30 27 per cent was devoted to civil works, 37 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals

TRADE OF INDIA —India's visible balance of trade in 1931 32 was Rs 90 5 lakhs (£67,875,000) The ordinary course of Indian trade yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1931 32, exports of treasure exceeded imports by £43,988,000 The table (p 750) exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 13⅓ to the £).

During the year 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31 the value of the imports (excluding Government stores and treasure) decreased by Rs 3 848 lakhs (£28,860 000), or 23 per cent, while the total exports (including re exports but excluding treasure and Government stores) fell by Rs 6,509 lakhs (£48,818,000), or 29 per cent

The bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two thirds of the exports consist of food tobacco and raw materials

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1931 32 (converted at Rs 13⅓ = £1) —

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Goods	£11,033	Rubber Manuf's	£1,657
Cotton Yarn	2,242	Spices	1,562
Cotton, raw	5,275	Drugs	1,433
Machinery	8,192	Wool & Woollen Goods	1,215
Iron and/or Steel	4,010	Fruits & Vegeta's	1,009
Brass	947	Glass	915
Other metals	2,353	Grain & Pulse	882
Mineral Oils	6,780	Soap	665
Silk, artificial	2,582	Paints	657
Silk Goods	1,881	Building, &c, Materials	628
Silk, raw	467	Apparel	613
Sugar	4,624	Salt	540
Instruments	2 770	Arms, &c	514
Provisions	2,560	Stationery	510
By Post	2,298	Boots	497
Motor Cars, Cycles, &c.	1,642	Wood & timber	455
Cycles	488	Haberdashery	407
Dyes, &c	2,007	Cigarettes	396
Hardware	1 957	Leather	341
Chemicals	1 921	Precious Stones	337
Paper	1,677	Government Stores	3,204
Liquors	1 702		

EXPORTS (000 omitted)

Jute Manuf.'s	£16,443	Lac	£1,380
Jute, raw	8,291	By Post	1,349
Cotton, Raw	17,585	Coffee	708
Cotton Yarn, &c.	3.865	Fruits & Vegeta's	677
Rice	13,607	Spices	654
Other Grains, &c.	1,671	Opium	652
Tea	14,57[illegible]	Dyes	652
Seeds	10,941	Tobacco	641
Metals & Ores	4 102	Wood	589
Leather	4,014	Coir	567
Hides and Skins	2 743	Fodder	564
Wool, raw	2,079	Oils	429
Woollens	446	Rubber	335
Paraffin Wax	1,738	Raw Hemp	204
Oilcake	1,10[illegible]	Re-exports	3,494

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS —There are 8,175 officers and 17,601 honorary judges and magistrates exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1929, 2,513,844 civil suits were instituted; 2,609,341 persons were tried, and 1,334,608 convicted, in criminal cases of whom 793 were sentenced to death and 660 executed, 1,832 to transportation, and 185,099 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1929 was 14,955 officers and 184,501 men. There were 1,184 prisons, with a daily average of 138,402 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 8,188 prisoners on March 31, 1930.

VITAL STATISTICS —The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38 21 per 1 000 in 1908 and 28 72 in 1913, it was 35 9 per 1,000 in 1929 and 25 95 in 1929 There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918 to fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1929 were about 12,244,000 in India as a whole The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 35 47 in 1929 In 4,767 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 54,173,000 patients were treated in 1929 The number of persons vaccinated in 1929 30 was 15 919,000 According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 lepers

CUSTOMS DUTIES – The general import tariff is now 25 per cent *ad valorem* The principal exceptions are.—Cotton twist, yarn and thread 6¼ per cent or As 1⅞ per lb whichever is higher, cotton piece goods 25 per cent if of British manufacture, 50 per cent if not, plain grey, i e, not bleached or dyed in the piece, 25 per cent or As 4⅜ per lb., which ever is higher, if of British manufacture 50 per cent or As 5¼ per lb, if not, raw cotton Ps 6 per lb ; raw hemp, artificial silk yarn and thread 18¾ per cent, silk or artificial silk mixtures 34⅜ per cent, motor cars and motor cycles 37½ per cent., sugar 31¼ plus Rs 3 As 7 per cwt, arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, silk or artificial silk piece goods, gold and silver plate, &c 50 per cent, cigars 112½ per cent, cigarettes, from Rs 10 As. 10 to Rs 15 per 1000, spirits generally Rs 37 As 8 per gallon; salt R 1 As. 9 per maund (82² lb.), plus As 4½ per maund if manufactured outside India, motor spirit As. 10 per gallon, and kerosene As. 3 Ps 9 per gallon, mineral oil 12½ per cent (an excise duty of As 10 is leviable on motor spirit and As 2 Ps. 9¼ per gallon on kerosene produced in India, coal As 10 per ton; coal tar dyes 10 per cent, spices 37½ per cent ; manufactured tobacco Rs 3 As. 12 per lb., matches R. 1 As. 14 per gross of boxes of 100; match splints As 5 Ps 7½ per lb ; veneer (for match boxes) As 7 Ps. 6 per lb, beer As 15 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs 60 per gallon, certain machinery 10 per cent. ; certain metals, iron and steel and railway plant and rolling stock 15⅝ per cent. ; gold coin, metallic ores, certain agricultural instruments, quinine, etc, are free. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal tubs, iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. There are export duties of As. 2 Ps. 3

a maund on rice, Rs 4½ per bale of 400 lb on raw jute other than cuttings, for which the rate is Rs 1¼ per bale Rs 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs 32 per ton on hessians, and 5 per cent *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins

SHIPPING —In 1931 32 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India was 6 032 with a tonnage of 14 938 000 Of this tonnage, over 67 per cent was under the British flag

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea borne trade in 1931 32 —

Countries	Private Merchandise only	
	Imports	Exports
Total Value (000 omitted)	£97 959	£120 901
	Per cent	Per cent
British Empire —		
United Kingdom	35 4	27 8
Ceylon	1 1	4 9
Hong Kong	0 4	1 2
Mauritius	0 0	0 6
Straits Settlements	2 3	3 0
S Africa	0 2	0 9
Kenya	2 6	0 3
Canada	0 3	0 9
Australia and New Zealand	1 3	2 1
Aden	0 4	0 5
Other Possessions	0 8	1 9
Total, British Empire	44 8	44 1
Foreign Countries —		
Belgium	2 4	2 7
China (excl. Hong Kong)	2 2	5 0
Egypt	1 2	1 6
France	1 7	4 8
Germany	8 1	6 5
Netherlands	1 6	3 0
Italy	2 8	3 5
Japan	10 6	8 9
Java and Borneo	4 4	1 1
Switzerland	1 0	0 0
United States	10 2	8 9
Iraq	0 5	0 5
Persia	2 2	0 7
Spain	0 1	0 8
Arabia	0 2	0 8
Siam	0 1	0 5
All other countries	5 9	6 6
Total Foreign Countries	55 2	55 9

(NOTE – Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs 13⅓=£1)

PORTS —The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India In British territory in 1929–30 260,681,000 acres were sown, or 228 161,000 acres excluding area sown more than once Of the total area sown approximately 10 per cent was under wheat, 34 per cent under rice, and 42 per cent under other food grains and pulses, 7 per cent. under oilseeds, and 9 per cent under cotton, jute, and other fibres Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops The total area under irrigation was 51 million acres

BANKS —In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks In 1929 there were 33 Indian joint stock banks whose head offices are located in India, in addition to 18 exchange banks with head offices outside India and 22 Indian co operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs 5 lakhs and over The capital of the Imperial Bank of India was Rs 562 lakhs reserve, Rs 548 lakhs deposits Rs 7 924 lakhs and cash balance, Rs 1 400 lakhs The corresponding figures for the Indian joint stock banks were capital Rs 787 lakhs reserve Rs 367 lakhs deposits Rs 6 272 lakhs cash balance Rs 905 lakhs The 22 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had —capital, £106 million reserve £121 million deposits £1 514 million outside India, and Rs 6 666 lakhs in India cash balances £220 million outside and Rs 905 lakhs in India The 22 Indian co operative banks had a capital of Rs 140 lakhs a reserve of Rs 65 lakhs deposits Rs 1 090 lakhs loans outstanding Rs 893 lakhs, and cash balances amounting to Rs 85 lakhs The proportion per cent of cash to liabilities on deposit was —18 in the case of the Imperial Bank 15 % for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India 10% for other exchange banks and 13 to 14% in the case of Indian joint stock banks

CO OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES —In 1930 31 there were in British India and Indian States 1 863 central 93 773 agricultural and 10,530 non agricultural societies with a total membership of 4 308 262 and a capital of £68 974 000 The Provincial and Central Banks showed a profit of £442 000, and agricultural and non agricultural societies £1 472,600

MINERALS —The output of coal in India in 1929 was 23 419 000 tons The production has much increased in recent years Nine tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 306 million in 1929 The production of salt is about 1 709 000 tons The production of manganese ore was about 994 300 tons and of saltpetre 4 585 tons (export figures) The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 364 000 oz Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India The output of the former in 1929 was 180 tons, and of the latter 1 348 tons

MANUFACTURES —In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive Cotton weaving is by far the most important hand industry There were 8 129 factories in 1929 subject to the Indian Factories Act employing 1 553 000 persons, including 257 000 women and nearly 47 000 children (12 to 15 years of age) the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 27 the corresponding percentage for women was 31 The maximum weekly hours for children are 36 There were 327 cotton mills at work in British India and Indian States in 1929 30 mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad In 1929 30 the production was 834 million lb of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 562 million lb of woven goods The 98 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1 140,435 spindles and 53,900 looms There were, in 1929, 17 woollen and 10 paper mills, 11 breweries, and various other factories

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES —In 1929–30 there were 6,925 joint stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid up capital of Rs 28,691 lakhs (£215,181,000)

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF	Date of Succession	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1921	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8 135	2 126 522	Hindus	1,460,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1931	26 382	3 195 476	,,	1 400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82 698	12,471 770	Hindus and Muhammadans	4 099,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1925	85 885	3 672 299	Muhammadans	1 485 000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29 528	5 859 952	Hindus	2 250,000
Salutes of 19 Guns					
*Bhopal, The Nawab of	1926	6 902	692 448	Hindus	414,000
†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1926	9 519	1 151 508		830,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1931	73 278	328 281	Muhammadans	81 000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3 217	833 726	Hindus	790 000
†*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12 756	1 380 063		340,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1924	7 625	4 006 062	Hindus and Christians	1 337,000
Salutes of 17 Guns					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15 000	781 191	Muhammadans	346 000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1929	1 993	496 437	Hindus	198,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23 315	659 685	,,	555 000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1927	2 220	187 068		69 000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1932	1 417	979 019	Hindus and Christians	416 000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7 616	484 547	Hindus	230 000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	15 579	2 338 802		561 000
Kalauli, The Maharaja of	1927	1 242	133 730		53 000
†Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5 684	630 060	,	309 000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34 963	1 841 462		800,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5 932	1 499 739	Hindus and Sikhs	844 000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13 000	1 401 524	Hindus	390,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2 553	287 898	,	160,000
Salutes of 15 Guns					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3 241	701 154	Hindus	366,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1914	1 606	190 362	Animists	42,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	148 659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	449	77 005		47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1897	419	66 998	,	45,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1925	1 777	230 333	,,	105 000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1911	1 200	230 188	,	126 000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1 447	189 272	,,	38,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1931	1 669	226 351	,	105 500
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16 062	67 652		29,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1921	6 050	193 152	Muhammadans	201 000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1926	858	77 734	Hindus	33 000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2 079	284 948	,,	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1929	886	67 114		39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453 607	Hindus and Muhammadans	360 000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2 818	81 721	Buddhists and Hindus	29 000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1 964	186 639	Hindus	70,000
Salutes of 13 Guns					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1931	875	362 735	Hindus	178,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2 860	426,404	Hindus and Muhammadans	577,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1 318	592 489	,,	242,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of	1911	1 107	88 406	Hindus	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85 778	,	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj Rana of	1929	810	96 182	Muhammadans	56,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1 259	308,183	Hindus and Sikhs	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

TLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1931	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate
					£
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,336	465 493	Hindus and Muhammadans	466,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,275	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1928	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	164,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3 791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	840,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1 750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	84,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101 881	Hindus	120,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,517	168 454	,,	126,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	,,	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	304,437	,,	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	,,	53,000
Alirajpur, The Raja of	1891	836	89,364	Animists	41,250
Baoni, The Nawab of	1911	121	19,734	Muhammadans	15,000
Barwani, The Rana of	1894	1,178	120,150	Hindus	77 250
Bijawar, The Maharaja of	1900	973	111,723	,,	26,250
Bilaspur, The Raja of	1931	448	98,000	,,	22 500
Cambay, The Nawab of	1915	350	71,715	,,	78,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	,,	53,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	,,	36,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1932	1,130	166,549	,,	48,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	122,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	339,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,590	,, ,,	52,000
Jhabua, The Raja of	1895	1,336	123 932	Animists	26,250
Maler Kotla, The Nawab of	1908	168	80,322	Hindus and Muhammadans	117,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	Hindus	83,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	,,	57,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	96 697	,,	300,000
Narsinghghar, The Raja of	1924	734	101,426	,,	69,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2 596	197,600	,,	68,000
Pudukottai, The Raja of	1928	1,179	426 813	,,	143,000
Radhanpur, The Nawab of	1910	1 150	67,789	,,	77,250
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	,,	48,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	296	27,165	,,	20,000
Samthar, The Rajah of	1896	180	33,216	,,	26,250
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140 468	,,	40,000
Sitamau, The Raja of	1900	201	26,549	,,	19,500
Suket, The Raja of	1919	420	54 328	,,	20,250
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	318,482	,,	83,000

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King Emperor, comprise about two fifths of the area but only two ninths of the population of India Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States., the military force they maintain is strictly limited, no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction, and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c, the Supreme Government has jurisdiction Some States pay tribute, most do not Tributes aggregating £475,900 (£91,875 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1930-31 Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial

Legislative Councils cannot legislate, and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta) and Berar are still technically Indian States territory The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711 032 square miles and a population of 81,310 845 They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles The States vary greatly in size and importance Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub division there are many chiefs of single villages In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 662, only about 200 are of any real importance The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 753 754 are the names of 86 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States Some well known Indians of title, such as H H the Aga Khan, GCSI GCIE, GCVO, and the Maharajah of Burdwan, GCIE, KCSI, are not ruling chiefs

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, and Gwalior.

The Indian States may be thus classified — 1 *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 466,894—the fifth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line 2 *Mysore* This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer In Dec 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages There is a Mysore State Railway Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops Mysore has important goldfields 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop 173,573) was granted to Ghulab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846) It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops depending for their support on the Peshawar border 5 *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim Tibet Convention 6 The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej The most important of these is *Patiala* 7 Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces *Rajputana* (pop 11 225 712) extends some 460 miles from north to south and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles About half of the area is desert It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer, he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers distributed among the States to supervise the administration and give advice when it is required The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur* The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire and resemble feudal monarchies. 8 The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous All but 17 are petty chiefships The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and

Cochin, lying together in S W India These important States attached to Madras Presidency represent ancient Hindu dynasties 10 The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur and Rampur 11 Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes 12 Gujarat including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar 13 The Southern Mahratta States 14 The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N W frontier inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range a distance of 800 miles The names of some of these tribes Wazirs Orakzais Afridis &c have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them 15 The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood in Chota Nagpur Orissa the Central Provinces and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency 16 The Indo Chinese group of States and the numerous hill tribes of the N E frontier

Countries Contiguous to India

NEPAL

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhuvana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang *suc* 1911

Prime Minister, His Highness Maharaja Sir Judha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana K C I E (Hon) Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief (Personal salute in British India 19 guns)

Nepal (area about 54 000 sq miles pop 5 600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S slopes of the Himalayas and includes Mt Everest (29 141 ft) Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys The lower hills are covered with jungle in which wild animals abound Rice wheat &c, are grown Nepal is divided into four provinces Its exports to British India are estimated to amount to about £4 000 000 and its imports to £2 000 000 year The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (77 miles) Nepal exports rice and other grains hides, oilseeds *ghi* cattle jute large quantities of timber, &c and imports cotton goods and yarn sugar salt spices metals &c The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests customs &c, is over £2 000 000 The aborigines are Mongolian in type and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6 Relations have now long been friendly The policy of seclusion is however consistently followed by the Nepal rulers The real political power rests with the Prime Minister This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules The army numbers about 45 000 By arrangement with Nepal India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923 between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised

CAPITAL *Kathmandu* (pop 80 000) — *British Embassy at the Court of Nepal* Lt Col C T Daukes C I E Rs 3,000

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area about 20 000 sq miles pop about 250 000 mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S E of the Himalayas and its products resemble those of Nepal In 1863 owing to outrages on British subjects portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6 667 and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British who however will not interfere in its internal affairs The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Jongsa Penlop the chief councillor and virtual ruler the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk K C S I, G C I E, was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907 He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory The estimated annual revenue is £13 000 Bhutan's total trade with India is estimated at over £65 000 a year There is no British Resident

CAPITAL *Punakha*

THE PERSIAN GULF

For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade She has suppressed piracy, slavery and inter tribal warfare on land and sea made surveys and laid down buoys and cables Vigorous measures have been taken against gun running England and India still have the lion's share of the trade the bulk of which is conducted by Indians who make Bombay their *entrepôt* The Arabian shores are low lying deserts the Persian coasts mountainous at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains The heat is intense in summer Natural harbours are few

The ruler of *Bahrein* (capital, Manama) has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India who have a Political Agent at Bahrein In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with and subsidised by the Government of India who have a Political Agent and Consul at his Court

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras el Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820 and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery and for the cessation of hostilities at sea Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the 'Trucial chiefs The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingah and Bahrein

Important caravan routes converge at *Kuwait*, which has an excellent harbour The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt Col T C W Fowle C B E Rs 4 000
Secretary Capt E H Gastrell Rs 1 750
Political Agent and Consul Muscat Capt R G E W Alban Rs 1 250
Political Agent Kuwait, Lt Col H R P Dickson, C I F Rs 1 700
Political Agent Bahrein Capt C G Prior Rs 1 700

PERSIA (*q v*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan The demarcation of the Perso Baluch frontier partially carried out in 1872 and 1895 was completed in 1905

ASIATIC RUSSIA —A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan The Trans Caspian Railway runs to Merv to Samarkand and Andijan with a branch to Tashkent The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier opened in 1898 brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg The Amu Darya or Oxus which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles is navigated by Russian steamers

CHINA —India is in contact with two dependencies of China Chinese Turkestan and Tibet and one province Yunnan

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Transhan the Pamirs and Kuenlun There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined There is a British consul general at Kashgar Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18 500 feet) via Ladakh in Kashmir

Tibet a plateau seldom lower than 10 000 feet forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined) from Kashmir to Burma but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas India imports from Tibet wool borax salt and musk in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces Under the Anglo Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890 a trade mart was opened at Yatung but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention a political mission was despatched from India with a military escort It reached the capital Lhasa after sharp fighting on August 3 1904 A new Convention was signed (Sept 7) providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet for three trade marts with British and Tibetan agents for unrestricted traffic by existing routes and for payment of an indemnity The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to or permit the intervention of any foreign Power By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904 and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory By the Anglo Russian Convention of Aug 1907 both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet agreed to maintain its territorial integrity to refrain from intervention in its internal administration to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa not to assign any territory to either Power and not to obtain railway mining, or other concessions but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted In Dec 1905 the ruler of Tibet the Tashi Lama visited India The Dalai Lama who fled before the British advance on Lhasa returned to Tibet in Jan, 1910 The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas or monks who resented the loss of their authority In Feb 1910 the Dalai Lama again fled to India pursued by Chinese troops He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention but allowed him to remain at Darjiling He left India in June 1912 for Lhasa where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted In August 1912 the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet To this the Chinese Government agreed and representatives of the British Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct 1913 to discuss the relations between the three countries A convention the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N E of Burma By Anglo Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan and arrangements were made regarding trade extradition &c Part of the boundary is still undefined By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma Burma imports from Yunnan hides raw silk, &c and exports cotton goods &c Tengyueh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty ports There are British consuls at Tengyueh and Yunnan fu

SIAM (*q v*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier mainly with Chiengmai Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle silk goods, &c, and exports cotton goods &c The boundary of Burma and N W Siam was demarcated in 1892–3 France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands as within the British sphere of influence

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles) Land and Water	Population. Census, 1921.	Census, 1931
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	588 454	731,605
British Columbia (Victoria)	355 855	524,582	694,263
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	610,118	700,139
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	387,876	408,219
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	523,837	512,846
Ontario (Toronto)	412,582	2,933 662	3,431,683
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	88,615	88,038
Quebec (Quebec)	594,434	2,360,665*	2,874,255
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	757,510	921,785
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	4,157	4,230
North-West Territories (*Otlawa*)	1,309,682	7,988	9,723
Royal Canadian Navy †	...	485	...
Total	3,690,043	8,787 949	10.376 786

Land Area, 3,510,008 square miles · Water Area, 180 035 square miles (exclusive of Hudson Bay, Ungava Bay, the Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence). The rural population, in 1931, was 4,804,728, and the urban population 5,572,058 Of the total immigration of 25,752 in 1931-32, 7,088 were from the British Isles and 14,297 from the U.S.A.

* Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, March 1 1927
† Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted in their homes in the Census of 1931

Increase of the People.

Census Year	Population Males	Females	Total.	Decennial Increase	Immigrants during the Year
1861	.	.	3,090,561	..	...
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,752,708	2 619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477
1931	5 374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588 303	88,223

Racial Origins	1921	1931
British Races	3,896,985	4,868,903
English	1,823,150	2,545,496
Scottish	907,880	1,273,637
Irish	1,050 384	1,107,817
Other	25 572	42,953
European Races	2,978,617	3,696,902
French	2,054,890	2,452,751
Scandinavian	207,535	267,359
Hebrew	75,681	126,196
Italian	43,412	66,769
Polish	33,365	53,403
Finnish	15,497	21,494
Belgian	9,593	20,234
Other	636,645	788,696
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,732
Chinese	27 774	39,587
Japanese	9,021	15,868
Other	6,222	10,276
Indian	105,492	110,814
Negro	16,877	18,291
Unspecified	165,655	27,842

Religions.	1921	1931
Roman Catholics	3,389,636	4,284,338*
United Church	.	2,027,692†
Anglicans	2,407,994	1,635,615
Presbyterian	1,409,407	870,728†
Baptist‡	421,731	443,341
Lutheran	286,458	394,194
Jewish	125,197	155,614
Greek Orthodox	...	122,389
Mennonite§	58,707	88,736
Salvation Army	24,733	30,726
Confucian	27,214	24,687
Evangelical Associations	13,905	22,213
Mormon	19,622	22,005
Christian Science	13,826	18,436
Buddhists	11,281	15,764
Doukhobor	12,648	14,913
Brethren	11,380	13,473

Indian Population (1921) 110,814; (1931) 122,922.
Eskimo population (1921) 3,265 (exclusive of Eskimos of Baffin land); (1931) 5,979.

* Including 186 654 Greek Catholics In earlier censuses only small numbers were involved, and Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox were included under the general term "Greek Church" A rapid increase in membership of both Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox has been shown for recent censuses and since the former owe obedience to the Pope in matters of faith, they have been included with the Roman Catholics for 1931
† Practically all Methodists and Congregationalists, and a large number of Presbyterians, united to form the United Church of Canada in 1925. ‡ Including Tunkers § Including Hutterites

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41′ (approximately the latitude of Rome, Italy).

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian plateau. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 12,972 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 20, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 9, 1931	April 4, 1931

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency The Right Honourable The Earl of Bessborough, G C M G, P C *£10,000

Secretary to the Governor General, A E Lascelles, M V O M C $6 000

Comptroller of the Household, Lt Col H W Snow, C M G, D S O, Reserve of Officers

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General, James F Crowdy, M V O, I A. $4,200

Deputy-Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, F. L C Pereira.

Aides-de Camp, Lieut.-Col Henry Willis O Connor, D S O, P C I I Lieut Donald H Fuller, R N Capt Sir John Child, Bt., Coldstream Guards, Capt. R F H P Stuart French, 11th Hussars

THE EXECUTIVE

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor General, aided by a Privy Council

THE DOMINION CABINET

(Sworn in Aug 7 1930 revised as at Oct 1, 1932.)

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Rt Hon R B Bennett P C † $15 000

Minister without Portfolio Rt Hon Arthur Meighen (Senator)

Minister without Portfolio Rt Hon Sir George H Perley, K C M G

Minister of Finance Hon E N Rhodes K C 10,000

Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Hon Hugh Guthrie 10 000

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon H H Stevens 10,000

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon R J Manion 10,000

Minister of National Revenue, Hon E B Ryckman 10 000

Minister without Portfolio, Hon J A Macdonald

Postmaster General Hon Arthur Sauvé 10,000

Minister of Pensions and National Health Col Hon Murray MacLaren 10,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon H A Stewart 10,000

Secretary of State, Hon C H Cahan 10,000

Minister of National Defence Col Hon. D M Sutherland 10,000

Minister of Marine and (Acting) Minister of Fisheries Hon Alfred Duranleau 10,000

Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs Hon Thomas G Murphy 10,000

Solicitor General Hon Maurice Dupre 10,000

Minister of Immigration and Colonization Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour Hon W A Gordon 10,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon Robert Weir $10 000

Leader of the Opposition Right Hon William Lyon Mackenzie King, C M G P C 10 000

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

High Commissioner's Office London England, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London S W 1

High Commissioner Hon G Howard Ferguson, K C M G

Private Secretary George Grant

Secretary, Lt Col G P Vanier, D S O, M C

Assistant Secretary E P Luke

Accountant Thos Allin

Canadian Legation to the United States 1746, Massachusetts Avenue Washington, D C

Minister Hon W D Herridge, K C

1st Secretary Hume Wrong

2nd Secretary, D Arcy Greer

3rd Secretary Keith F Crowther

Commercial Secretary Merchant Mahoney

Canadian Legation to France, 1 Rue Francois 1er Paris

Minister, Hon Philippe Roy

Counsellor Jean Desy

Secretary, Pierre Dupuy

2nd Secretary Thomas A Stone

Canadian Legation to Japan, Tokyo Japan

Minister, Hon H M Marler

1st Secretary, H L Keenleyside, M A, Ph D

Commercial Secretary, J A Langley

3rd Secretary, K P Kirkwood

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA

British High Commissioner, Sir William Henry Clark, K C S I, K C M G (Earnscliffe, Ottawa)

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons The *Senate* consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor General, distributed between the various provinces thus 24 for *Ontario* 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*, each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural born or naturalised subject of the King, and the

* Regular rates of salaries are given Practically all salaries were subjected to a 10 per cent reduction for the fiscal year 1932 33

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*four thousand dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada All salaries and sessional underwriters are subject to a reduction of 10 per cent for the fiscal year 1932 and 1933

owner of a property qualification amounting to $4 000 The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest and the Parliament consists of 245 members elected as follows 82 for *Ontario* 65 for *Quebec* 14 for *Nova Scotia* 11 for *New Brunswick* 17 for *Manitoba* 14 for *British Columbia* 4 for *Prince Edward Island* 16 for *Alberta* 21 for *Saskatchewan* and 1 for *Yukon* The House of Commons is also composed of natural born or naturalised subjects of the King no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage and at the General Election in Dec 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker and twenty including the Speaker form a quorum Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive* $4 000 per Session with travelling expenses and deductions for non attendance

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb 6 1916 the new buildings being started the same year the foundation stone was laid by H R H the Duke of Connaught (Gov Gen) Sept 1 1917 and the corner stone of the main tower by H R H the Prince of Wales Sept 1 1919 The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons

The Senate

Speaker of the Senate Hon Pierre Blondin* $6 000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments Austin Blount C M G 6 000
1st Clerk Assistant, L P Gauthier 4 740
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod Andrew R Thompson 4 140
Law Clerk J C A Creighton C M G K C 5 120

The House of Commons

Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt Hon George Black M P (*and allowance* $3 000) $6,000
Deputy Speaker Armand Lavergne 4 000
Clerk, A Beauchesne M A K C, F R S C (*and allowance* $1 500) 6 000
Clerk Assistant Thos M Fraser B C L 4 740
Sergeant at Arms Lt Col H J Coghill (*and allowance* $600) 4,520

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature—Justice is administered, as in England by judges police magistrates, and justices of the peace of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor General for life from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa The only other Dominion Court viz, the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada.

The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery Court of King's Bench Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts County Courts General Sessions and Division Courts The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails

Supreme Court of Canada *

Chief Justice of Canada Rt Hon F A Anglin P C $15,000
Puisne Judges Rt Hon Lyman Poole Duff Hon T Rinfret Hon J H Lamont Hon R Smith Hon L A D Cannon each 12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion Hon A K McLean 10 000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon Eugene R Angers 9 000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, James F Smellie K C 6 000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C Moise K C, D C L 5 000

DEFENCE

The Canadian Militia is composed of the Active Militia and the Reserve the Active Militia consisting of the Canadian Permanent Force (a small body of all arms) and the units of the Active Militia of the several branches of the service which are organized and perform annual training The Reserve Militia consists of reserve units and of all able bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 with certain well defined exceptions The total establishment of the Non Permanent Active Militia (1931) is 9 071 officers and 118 500 other ranks

Expeditionary Force in the Great War—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595 441 of whom 418 052 were sent overseas Over 80 of all enlistment was voluntary The total outlay for the War is estimated at $2,000 000 000

Royal Canadian Navy

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (1932) of 4 Destroyers and 3 Mine sweepers The authorized complements are 104 officers and 792 men of the Permanent Force There is also a Naval Reserve of 70 officers and 430 men and a Naval Volunteer Reserve of 70 officers and 930 men

Royal Canadian Air Force

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force permanent service was on Jan 1, 1932, 178 officers and 709 airmen

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Headquarters Ottawa

Hon Commandant, H R H the Prince of Wales, K G
Commissioner, Maj Gen James Howden MacBrien C B C M G D S O
Deputy Commissioner, Col T S Belcher
Assistant do, Lt Col A W Duffus (*Ottawa*)
Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col C. F Hamilton
Secretary, G T Hann

* All salaries and sessional indemnities are subject to a reduction of 10 per cent for the fiscal year 1932-33.

* Judges salaries were subjected to a special income tax of 10 per cent. for the fiscal year 1932-33

EDUCATION

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments There are (1931) 30,500 public elementary and secondary school districts (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec) with 2 137 810 pupils In addition there were 95,083 pupils in private elementary and secondary schools Higher education is conducted in 153 universities and colleges with an enrolment in 1931, of 83,114

FINANCE

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund only Revenue	Expenditure
1926	380 745 506	320 660 479
1927	398 695 776	319 548 173
1928	422 717 983	336 167 961
1929	455 453 874	350 952 934
1930	449,411 806	357 779 794
1931	349 587 299	393 989 944
1932	329,709 056	375 403 344

Consolidated Fund Receipts	Year ended March 31	Year ended March 31
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	131,208 955	104 132 677
Excise	57,746,808	48,654 862
War Tax	107,320 633	122 866 063
Post Office	30,212 326	32,234 946
Canals & Public Works	1 389,062	1 257,436
From various sources	21 709 515	21 163 072
Total Receipts	349,587 299	329 709 056

Consolidated Fund Expenditure	Year ended March 31 1931	Year ended March 31 1932
	$	$
Debt, Interest on	121 289,844	121,151,406
Provincial Subsidies	17 435 736	13 694 970
Civil Government	12 628,382	12 135 790
Pensions	45 965,723	48 686,389
Public Works	23 763,284	16,099 739
Post Office	36 292,604	34 448 986
Soldiers Civil Re establishment	9,774 357	11,154 426
Other Expenditure	126 840 014	118,031 638
Total Expenditure	393,989 944	375,403 344

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	$	$
1925	2 818,066 523	2,417,437,686
1926	2,768 779 184	2 389 731,099
1927	2,774 046,323	2,347,834,370
1928	2,728 610 374	2,296,850,233
1929	2,702 024,333	2,225,504,705
1930	2,603 437 648	2,177,763 959
1931	2,672,778 954	2,261,611,937
1932	2,896 778,245	2 375,846,172

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

	1931	1931 bush per acre	1931 bush
All Wheat	26 114 650	11 6	304,144,000
Oats	12 871 341	25 5	328,278,000
Barley	3,768,269	17 9	67,382,600
Rye	777,534	6 8	5,322,000
Peas	83,148	16 5	1,370,000
Beans	80 659	15 7	1 267,900
Buckwheat	323,103	20 6	6 649,700
Flax	627,430	4 1	2,565 000
Mixed Grains	1,186,877	33 2	39,431,000
Corn for husking	130,808	41 5	5,426,000
		cwt	cwt
Potatoes	583 947	90 0	52,305,000
Turnips, &c	154,147	191 0	29,371,000
	Short ton 2,000 lb	tons	tons
Hay and Clover	8 532 369	1 64	13,960,000
Grain Hay	1,800,000	2 00	3 613 000
Alfalfa	537,410	2 50	1 342,000
Fodder Corn	341 717	8 38	2,864 900
Sugar Beets	50,647	9 06	459,000

In 1931 the live stock included 3,128 996 horses 7 991 000 cattle 3,608,000 sheep, 4,716,720 swine and 65 468 000 poultry

In dairy produce the Dominion output of creamery butter in 1931 was 225 802,635 lb, valued at $ 0,168,738 There was also produced 84 337 000 lb of dairy butter valued at $20,710,000. The cheese production, home made and factory, for the same period totalled 119,402,458 lb valued at $18,169,395

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming There were 6 524 fur farms in the Dominion in 1930, 5 070 of which were fox farms the remainder being divided between mink raccoon marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep beaver, muskrat chinchilla rabbit coyote badger and Siberian hare The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1930 including estimates of the numbers of muskrats and beaver was 568,018, valued at $16 197 747 born in captivity, 232 864 sold from farms 24,500 value $1 828 545, pelts sold, 77 657 value $3,096 270 the total sale for live animals and pelts being $4 924 815 as compared with $6,779 863 in 1929

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1931 was $30 682 631, as against $47 804 216 in 1930 and $60 259,744 in 1918 the banner year of the fishery harvest The capital invested in vessels, &c, engaged in catching operations and in fish canning and curing establishments in 1931 was $45 351 256 and the number of men employed 69 370 The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1931 was 662

Lumbering.—The value of production, including (*a*) primary forest production and (*b*) the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulpmills was $303,145,169 in 1930, as compared with $337,649,678 in 1929 The principal items of production in 1930 were sawn lumber $87,710,957 shingles $5,388,837, lath $1,154 593, and wood pulp £112,355 872

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1930 had a total capital of

$3,203,316,760, the gross value of the products being $3,428,970,628. These industries employed 644,439 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $736,092,766.

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1931* were as follows: Gold, 2,693,892 oz. ($55 687,688), copper, 292,304,390 lb. ($24,114,065); lead, 267,342,482 lb. ($7,260,183); nickel, 65,666,320 lb. ($15,267,453); silver, 20,562,247 oz. ($6,141,943); zinc, 237,245,451 lb. ($6,059,249); cobalt 521,051 lb. ($652,179); coal, 12,243,211 short tons ($41,207,682); natural gas, 25,874,723 M. cu. ft. ($9,080,754); crude petroleum, 1,542,573 bbls. ($4,211,674); asbestos, 164,296 tons ($4,812,886); gypsum, 863,752 tons ($2,111,517); salt, 259,047 tons ($1,904,149). The total value of the mineral output in 1931 was $228,029,028.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1932.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	$	$
United Kingdom	106,385,619	173,907,600
Irish Free State	45,511	2,661,421
Australia	5,690,770	5,387,982
New Zealand	1,080,230	3,724,225
British East Africa	1,436,338	372,388
British South Africa	4,323,169	8,401,496
British West Africa	323,678	400,062
British India	5,099,736	3,041,522
British West Indies—		
Barbados	2,673,435	1,092,425
Jamaica	4,420,706	2,634,659
Trinidad and Tabago	3,124,902	2,147,637
Other B.W.I.	1,545,834	2,398,372
British Guiana	4,541,922	778,469
Newfoundland	1,483,881	6,601,852
Hong Kong	660,939	1,434,659
Other British Empire	4,933,163	3,835,453
Total British Empire	147,825,833	218,820,262
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Argentine Republic	2,608,363	4,344,735
Austria	322,872	101,143
Belgium	5,04 ,721	14,036,437
Brazil	982,544	979 854
Chile	109,935	405,359
China	3,725,558	5,908,133
Colombia	5,035,311	533,891
Cuba	981,091	1,637,676
Czechoslovakia	2,759,864	173,098
Denmark	89,266	3,875 680
Ecuador	400	29,846
Egypt	269,503	171,203
Finland	56,578	666,459
France	13,570,141	17,954,321
French Africa	130,168	343,758
St. Pierre & Miquelon	107,081	8,642,119
Germany	11,657,869	10,405,256
Greece	104,492	2,412,035
Haiti	45	83,299
Honduras	290	111,058
Iraq	98,340	5,231
Italy	4,193,437	4,265,690
Japan	5,990,402	16,555,690
Korea	17	10,237
Mexico	788,447	1,366,947
Nethe lands	5,827 969	13,502,157
Neth. East Indies	340,807	507,258
Neth. West Indies	1,400 701	53,225
Norway	54- ,938	3,324,772
Panama	3,441	336 323
Peru	3,515,589	628,167
Portugal	341,,16	81,472
Portuguese Africa	3,450	1,063,283
Rumania	21,807	22,548
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	18,001	55,197
San Domingo	522,884	262.273
Spain	1,476,630	566,103
Sweden	879,476	2,385,789
Switzerland	3,687,517	2.0,090
United States	351,686,775	225,322,799
Uruguay	131,344	424,927
Venezuela	229 026	54 ,827
Total For. Countries	430.691,911	357,524,040
Grand Total	578,517,744	576,344,302

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1930, including inland vessels, was 3,170 sailing vessels and 5,728 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,432,064). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 931 were: Canadian 17,865 (11,707,129 tons), British 5,826 (20,008,005 tons), Foreign 17,906 (22,885,015 tons); total tonnage 54,600,149 The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 154,861, with a registered tonnage of 94,675,207.

Banking.—There were 10 chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1931, with 3,970 branches, with liabilities to the public of $2,741,554,219; assets of $3,066,018,472; deposits $2,422,834,828. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1931, was $24.750,227. These two classes of Dominion savings bank were amalgamated in 1929.

Home Produce Exported, 1931–32.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$204,398,365
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	68,798.683
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	5,512,130
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	175,740,269
Iron and its Products	15,462,977
Non-ferrous Metals and Products	69,072,888
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	13,456,701
Chemicals and allied Products	10,535,038
All other Commodities	13.367,251
Total	$576,344,302

Imports for Consumption, 1931–32.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$128,621,260
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	24.563,246
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	83,879,362
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	32,008,168
Iron and its Products	98,811,706
Non-ferrous Metals and their Prod'cts	34,302,105
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	102,147,347
Chemicals and allied Products	30,732,343
All other Commodities	43.454,205
Totals	$578,517,744

* Preliminary figures.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec 31 1931 was 43,173 miles the capital liability of the steam railways being $4 101 124 843 (1930), earnings (1931) $358 549 382 the working expenses (1931) $321 025 587 There were also (1931) 1 982 (single track, 1 409) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of $216 778 095 earnings $49,088,310, and working expenses $35 367 067 In 1931 the passengers carried numbered 26 550 556 (steam) 720 468 361 (electric) and freight 88 148,232 tons (steam) 1 977 441 tons (electric)

Name	Total Miles Operated 1931	Capital 1931
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track	21 950	$ 2 910 466 763
Canadian Pacific single track	15 636	925 732 170*
Other Lines single track	5 756	398 075 770
Total (1930) miles of track including Sidings &c miles of road	56 908	4,234 274,703*

Investment in road and equipment of steam railways 1931

Canadian National	$1 975 130 198
Canadian Pacific	946 070 242*
Other Railways	324 446 264
Total	$3 245 646 704*

Canal—In 1931 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 27 651 of 17 618 784 tons There are seven systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1 846 miles (of which 509 miles are constructed canals)

The new *Welland Ship Canal* between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario with a 25 foot channel was opened for traffic on April 20 1931 although the official opening was postponed until August 1932

Posts and Telegraphs—There were 12 427 post offices on Mar 31 1931 The postal revenue was $30 416 106 in 1930 31 On March 31 1930 there were 4 210 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 237 351 boxes The length of telegraph lines directly operated by the Dominion Government in 1931 was 9 300 miles and that by the Canadian National System 24 627 miles Other lines reached 19 301 miles On March 31 1931, there were 1 075 coast and land wireless stations 319 ship wireless stations 58 broadcasting stations and 523 100 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes The ship to shore wireless traffic for the twelve months ended March 31 1931 amounted to 396 727 messages and 8 534 982 words Wireless beam stations are operated at Montreal Quebec for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia and a station at Louisburg, N S provides a long distance service to ships

On December 31 1930 there were 1 399 986 telephones and 4 476 213 miles of telephone wire in use earnings $65 240 610 expenses $56 559 517

* Subject to revision

Provinces of the Dominion

ONTARIO

Area and Population—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407 262 sq miles with a population (1930) of 3 313 000 Of the population (Census 1921) 1 082 871 live in rural parts and 1 883 594 in urban centres

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 112 members elected for five years which meets every year at Toronto Executive Council of fourteen members (three without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province

Lieutenant Governor, Hon Herbert A Bruce $10 000

Official Sec, Col A Fraser LL D 1 400

Executive

Premier and Minister of Education Hon George Stewart Henry LL D $12 000

Highways, Hon Leopold Macaulay 10 000

Attorney General Hon William H Price 10 000

Agriculture Hon Thomas Laird Kennedy 10 000

Health, Hon John Morrow Robb 10 000

Provincial Secretary and Registrar Hon George H Challies 10 000

Mines, Hon Charles McCrea 10 000

Lands & Forests, Hon William Finlayson 10 000

Provincial Treasurer Hon Edward Arunah Dunlop 10,000

Public Welfare, Hon William G Martin 10,000

Public Works and Labour, Hon Joseph Dunsmore Monteith 10 000

Ministers without Portfolio Hon J R Cooke Hon H C Schofield Hon Paul Poisson

Speaker Legislative Assembly Hon Thos Kidd $2 500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario Rt Hon Sir William Mulock K C M G I C $10 000

Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court Hon Francis R Latchford 10 000

Chief Justice of the High Court Division Hon H E Rose 10 000

Justices of Appeal Hon J Magee Hon C A Masten Hon H W E Middleton Hon W R Riddell Hon D L Grant Hon R G Fisher Hon A C Kingstone each 9,000

High Court Judges, Hon H J Kelly Hon W A Logie C B Hon W H Wright Hon William Edgar Raney, Hon John Millar McEvoy Hon P Kerwin Hon Nicol Jeffrey Hon Charles Garrow, Hon George H Sedgewick each 9 000

Agent General for Ontario in the British Isles William C Noxon, 163 Strand, London, W C 2

Assistant, S E Percival

Finance—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1930 were $57,343,291, and the Ordinary Expenditure $57 989 353

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total area is 234,163 200 acres, and in 1931 the area of cleared land was about 15,000 000 acres, of which 9,064,649 acres were under field crops The estimated total value of all field crops in 1931 was $124 541,000 Cheese factories produced 79,816,828 lb of cheese in 1929 valued at $14 513,547, and creameries made 59,185 194 lb of butter valued at $23,623,174 In 1931 there were 578 333 horses, 2,488 000 cattle 1,035 000 sheep, 1,379 943 pigs and 23,588 000 poultry Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway Improved farms orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province There is a scheme of land settlement with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian There is always a demand for farm workers

Lumbering—The value of production including primary forest production and the value added by manufacture in pulp mills and saw mills in 1929 was $111 000 000

Manufactures—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada The total value of its manufactures in 1929 was $2 103,090,788 There were, in 1929 339,859 employees, and an invested capital of $2,418 340 450 and an annual wage bill of $307 304,007 The chief manufacturing centres in 1929 were Toronto ($593 253 569), Hamilton ($197,949,081), Ottawa ($36 098 047) Oshawa ($66,317,911) London ($50,346,829), and East Windsor ($59 617 888)

Minerals—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1930 being $113,530,976 The principal metals are gold, $35 886,552, silver, $3,893 876, nickel, $24,455,133, and copper, $15,187 259

Hydro Electric Power—The Province of Ontario is well supplied with water power having available about 7 000 000 h p The chief power rivers are the Niagara, the St Lawrence and the Ottawa One of the world's largest and most successful electrical undertakings—the largest publicly owned—is operated by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which generates and transmits power to more than 600 co operating municipalities and serves about 75 per cent of the population of the Province The aggregate peak load exceeds 1,200 000 h p The undertaking represents a capital investment of about £70 000,000 ($350 000 000)

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population 632,000 with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity, Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (156,000), Ottawa, the Federal capital (127,000), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories, London (71,000), Brantford (30 000), Kingston (23,500), Peterborough (22 000), Windsor, connected by tunnel beneath Detroit River with Detroit Mich, U S A (63,000), Port William (26,000), Kitchener (31,000), Guelph (21 000), St Catharines (25,000), Sault Ste Marie (23,000)

QUEBEC

Area and Population—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,434 square miles, with a population (1931) of 2,874 255, an increase since the last Census of 513,590 In 1927 the Province was diminished by 112,400 square miles by the award of the Imperial Privy Council in the controversy between the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland with regard to their boundary in the Labrador Peninsula

Government—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years to represent the 90 electoral districts of the Province

Lieut Gov, Hon Henry George Carroll $10,000
Aide de Camp, Lt Col J D Papineau *hon.*

Executive

Prime Minister and President of the Council and Attorney General, Hon L A Taschereau K C $14,000
Provincial Treasurer Hon R F Stockwell 8,000
Lands and Forest Hon Honoré Mercier, K C 8,000
Agriculture Hon A Godbout 8,000
Provincial Secretary Hon A David, K C 8,000
Public Works Hon J N Francoeur, K C 8,000
Labour, Hon A J Arcand 8,000
Colonisation, Game and Fisheries, Hon H Lafleur 8,000
Roads and Mines Hon J E Perrault, K C 8,000
Without Portfolio Hon E Moreau Hon J H Dillon Hon L Lapierre Hon N Perodeau Hon George Bryson -

The Legislature

Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon Jacob Nicol $5 000
Speaker Legislative Assembly Hon J D Bouchard 5,000

The Judicature

King's Bench —
Chief Justice Hon J M Tellier $20,000
Puisne Judges, Hons Ed Guerin, C E Dorion A R Hall S Letourneau, E E Howard Alphonse Bernier, A Rivard A Galipeault, W L Bond Paul Saint Germain, Joseph Walsh, J L St Jacques each 9,000

Superior Court —
Chief Justice Hon Sir F X Lemieux, LL D, *born* 1851 10,000
Do (acting), Hon R A E Greenshields 9,000
Puisne Judges Hons L P Demers, P G Martineau, W Mercier C H Archer, C Pouliot L A Panneton, J Archambault, C Lane Pierre d'Anteuil, L J Loranger, A E Delorimier, L Coderre, C A Duclos, G E Gibsone, A Marchand, A Sevigny, E E Surveyer P Cousineau, J Demers, C A Wilson, Gonsalve Desaulniers, Arthur Trahan A Stein C D White, H A. Fortier, L J C E Boyer J J Denis, W. Patterson, Louis Cousineau Frank Curran, Wilfrid Laliberté, P H Bouffard; H. A. Fortier . each $9,000

Circuit Court —
Judges, Hons M Ethier, J B Archambault; R J Stackhouse, H Rivet

Court of Sessions of the Peace —
Montreal—Hon Gustave Perrault (*Chief Justice*), J J Enright, Amédée Monet, Victor Cusson, J O Lacroix, Gustave Marin; Maurice Letheau.
Quebec—Hons Hugues Fortier (*Chief Justice*), P A Choquette, Art Fitzpatrick; J. H Fortier

Agent General for Quebec in England, Hon L. J. Lemieux, 2 Cockspur St, Trafalgar Square, S W 1

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1931-32 was $36,941,080 and the actual expenditure $37,525,729. The bonded debt (June 30, 1932) was $91,987,691 and the net funded debt $66,860,821.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1930 was $1,022,980,687 the principal manufacturing centres being (1930): Montreal ($532,404,756), Quebec ($38,314,617), Three Rivers ($37,972,620), Shawinigan Falls ($24,510,936), Sherbrooke ($15,946,699), Granby ($11,385,686), and Hull ($8,960,340) The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 120,000,000 acres, of which 51,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood pulp industry is assuming greater importance every year. Several large mills have recently been built, and during 1930 the production reached 1,833,000 tons, valued at $112,355,872. The Province produces more than half of the total output of the Dominion. In 1930, 1,536,240 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at $90,668,181 (mainly newsprint). Unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1930, was about 8,463,816 acres. In 1930 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 34,059,680 lb. (valued at $5,106,866), and butter 60,746,665 lb. (valued at $17,851,545). In 1931 there were in the Province 304,537 horses, 1,720,000 cattle, 732,000 sheep, 725,398 swine, and 7,932,000 poultry

Education.—The Superintendent of Education, assisted by a Council composed of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Committee, each under a deputy head, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1930, 8,279 schools with 634,757 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 20 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Dairying, Polytechnic, Fine Arts, Rangers', Historic Guides,' Blind and Deaf, Nursery, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville); and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 130,594), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Montreal (population, 818,577), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (29,433), Sherbrooke (28,933), Trois Rivières (35,450), Verdun (60,745). Population figures from the "Seventh Census of Canada, 1931.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'-47° N. lat. and 59° 40'-66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons. Estimated population (1929) 550,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Hon. Walter H. Covert, K.C. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines, Col. the Hon. G. S. Harrington, K.C $7,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. John Doull, K.C. 6,000
Highways, Hon. P. C. Black 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. O. P. Goucher 6,000
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. J. F. Fraser, K.C. 6,000
Health, Hon. G. H. Murphy, M.D., C.M., ... 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. Albert Parsons, Joseph McDonald.

The Legislature.
(Single Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Daniel G. MacKenzie $1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon J. A. Chisholm $10,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. R H. Graham 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Mellish, W. F. Carroll, H. Ross ..... each 9,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish 1,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 8,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1931 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 735,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and the apple crop for 1931 was 1,400,000 barrels, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the fields and orchards in 1931 were valued at $15,000,000. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $100 per 100 acres, or $1 per acre for any additional, not to exceed 150 acres in all. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1931 the live stock included 50,500 horses, 287,300 cattle, 282,300 sheep, 48,100 swine, and 1,255,500 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1929 the gross value of the manufactures was $65,033,701. The capital invested was $117,526,491, and 16,568 hands were employed; the principal industrial centres being Sydney ($12,962,221) and Halifax ($10,900,999).

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries in 1927 was $9,500,000, and the number of persons employed was about 20,000.

Minerals.—Mine products in 1927 were valued at $35,980,000; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 4,745,005 gross tons were produced in 1932. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries. Sydney in Cape Breton has a population of 22,545, and Glace Bay 17,007.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of about 130,000, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail ferry.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47'—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Hugh H. Maclean, K.C., V.D. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. C. D. Richards $3,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. A. Stewart 3,000
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Antoine J. Leger 3,000
Agriculture, Hon. Lewis Smith 3,000
Health, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D. 3,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. Leonard O'Brien.

The Judicature.
Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. H. Barry $10,000
Hons. O. S. Crocket; A. T. Le ; J. P. Byrne ; J. B. M. Baxter each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen $3,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket 500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1927 were $4,933,029, and the ordinary expenditure $4,917,237.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 500,038 acres were under field crops in 1925. The total value of the field crops in 1927 was $18,413,500. The live stock (1927) included 216,679 cattle, 153,057 sheep, 77,307 pigs, 51,304 horses, and 954,093 poultry. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1925) $4,798,589. In 1927 the cheese factories in operation produced 802,000 lb., and the creameries 1,885,262 lb. of butter.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1924 was $67,456,026, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($26,552,152). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County; and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 69,093) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1931 Census) of 700,139, an increase since the last census of 61,079.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of $1,800.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. James McGregor $9,

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. John Bracken ....
Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid 6,000
Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Railway Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod 6,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. D. G. McKenzie ....
Education, Hon. R. A. Hoey 6,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, Hon. W. J. Major, K.C. ....
Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. R. A. Hoey (*actg.*) 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. E. McPherson 6,00

The Judicature

Court of Appeal —
Chief Justice, Hon J E Prendergast $10,000
Puisne Judges Hons E M Dennistoun C B E, W H Trueman H A Robson S E Richards each 9 000

King's Bench —
Chief Justice, Hon D A Macdonald 10,000
Puisne Judges Hons A C Galt A K Dysart J E Adamson J T Kilgour W J Donovan, P J Montague each 9 000

Finances —The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30 1931 were $14 705 531 and the expenditures $14 705 531, bonded debt $94 201 735

Agriculture and Live Stock —The total land area in Manitoba is 143 857 280 acres of which 5 708 897 acres were under field crops in 1931 The soil is fertile and productive The value of field crops in 1931 was $24 664,000 The live stock included 326 529 horse 677 668 cattle 213 936 sheep, 387,646 swine 5 546 691 poultry The dairy output was 522 851 lb of cheese 21 079 073 lb of creamery butter ($4 531 785) the honey production was 7 352 000 lb

Manufactures —The gross value of the manufactured products in 1930 was $162 000 000 The capital invested in the 957 manufacturing enterprises amounted to $174 000 000 and the hands employed 29 000 the chief industrial centres (1930) being Winnipeg St Boniface Brandon and Portage La Prairie In 1930 there were 4 420 mile of steam railway in the Province

Principal Cities —CAPITAL WINNIPEG population 1931 218 785 the third largest city in Canada Other cities (1931) Brandon (17 082) St Boniface (16 305) Portage La Prairie (6 597)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population —British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372 630 square miles with a population (Census of 1931) of 694 263 the Census of 1921 gave 524 582, shewing an increase in the decennial period of 169 681 (32 35 per cent) the highest percentage for the Dominion

Government —The Government consists of a Lieutenant Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members

Lieut Governor Hon J W Fordham Johnson (1931) $9 000
Private Sec, A M D Fairbairn . 2,400

Executive

Premier and Minister of Railways, Hon S F Tolmie, P C $9 000
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries Hon S L Howe 7 500
Attorney General, Hon R H Pooley K C 7 500
Minister of Lands, Hon N S Lougheed 7,500
Minister of Finance and of Industries, Hon J W Jones 7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon William Atkinson 7,500
Minister of Mines and of Labour, Hon W A McKenzie 7 500
Minister of Public Works, Hon R W Bruhn 7,500
Minister of Education Hon J Hinchliffe 7 500
President of the Council, Hon W C Shelly
Without Portfolio, Hon R L Maitland K C
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon C F Davie

The Judicature

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice Hon J A Macdonald $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons A Martin W A Galliher Albert E McPhillips M A Macdonald each 9,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice Hon Aulay Morrison 10,000
Puisne Judges Hons D Murphy F B Gregory D A McDonald W A Macdonald, and A J Fisher each 9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty Hon Archer Martin .

Agent General in London F P Burden British Columbia House 1 Regent Street S W 1

Finances —The receipts of the provincial government in 1930–31 were $24 280 703, and the expenditure $29 099 964

Agriculture and Live Stock —The agricultural production of British Columbia in 1931 was valued at $40,108,000 Live stock in 1931 included 56 379 horses 246,000 cattle 145 000 sheep, 51 977 swine and 4 409 000 poultry The butter output totalled 5 438 305 lb of creamery and 2 410 000 lb of dairy butter, and the cheese 780 885 lb

Production and Industry —The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1930 was $240 938 154 the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver Victoria New Westminster and Prince Rupert The yield of the principal industries was in 1931 forests $44 447 000 agriculture $40 108 000 mining $34 883 000 fishing $11 110,000 There are extensive coal measures and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber the mines have produced over $1 272 731 028 and are still in the early stages of development Only one tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron The climate is healthful and temperate The principal exports are fish coal, gold, silver minerals timber fruit pulp and paper

Principal Cities —CAPITAL VICTORIA Population 1931, 38 441 Other centres are Vancouver (246 293 in 1931) New Westminster (17 524), Prince Rupert (6 326)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population —Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St Lawrence, between 46° 47° N lat and 62°–64° 30 W long It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk) and its population (Census 1931) 88 038, a decrease from the last census of 577 persons The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station The British took it from them in 1745 but afterwards restored it, they seized it again however, during the Seven Years War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British

Government —The Government is vested in a Lieut Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by

the people 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly men (on general suffrage)

Lt Governor, Hon Charles Dalton (1930) $7 000

Executive

Premier and Attorney Gen, Hon James D Stewart, K C 3,500
Minister of Public Works Hon J D Stewart (*actg*) 2 000
Provincial Sec, Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture Hon G Shelton Sharp 2,000
Education and Publ Health Hon William J P MacMillan M D 2 000
Without Portfolio Hons H E MacPhee, A F Arsenault, H D MacLean W G. Mackenzie, M W Wood
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon A A MacDonald
Assist Provincial Sec Treas and Clerk of Executive Council H L Stewart 2 000

The Judicature

Chief Justice Hon John A Matheson $10 000
Assistant Judges Hon Aubin E Arsenault Hon Albert C Saunders each 9,000
Judge of Vice Admiralty Court William S Stewart

Agriculture and Live Stock—The value of the field crops in 1929 was estimated at $25 976 000 The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings) according to condition and locality The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry There are about 600 fox ranches conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals The live stock (1930) included 35 570 horses 99 500 cattle, 87 000 sheep, 54 000 pigs, and 979 700 poultry

Manufactures—The gross value of the manufactures in 1930 was $4,638 725 against $2 326 708 in 1900

Principal Cities—CAPITAL CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop 12 347) on the shore of Hillsborough Bay which forms a good harbour Other towns are Summerside (3 228) Souris (1 094), and Georgetown (884)

ALBERTA

Area and Population—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255 285 square miles including about 2 360 square miles of water, with a population (1926) of 607,584 an increase since the 1921 Census of 19,130

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members elected for five years representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided The Executive Council consists of eight members

Lieut Gov, Hon W L Walsh (1931) $9 000

Executive

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon J E Brownlee $8,500
Attorney General, Hon J F Lymburn 6,000
Public Works Hon O L McPherson 6,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon R G Reid 6,000
Education, Hon P E Baker 6,000
Agriculture and Health, Hon George Hoadley 6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon Vernon W Smith ... 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs Irene Parlby
Clerk of the Executive Council, J D Hunt $5,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon G W Johnston 2,500

The Judicature

The Supreme Court of Alberta

Appellate Division Hon Horace Harvey (*C J*) $10,000
Judges Hons A H Clarke, C R Mitchell H W Lunney A A McGillivray each 9,000
Trial Division—Judges Hons W C Simmons (*C J*) W C Ives J M Tweedie J R Boyle, Frank Ford, A F Ewing each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total area in field crops 1930 was 10 425 200 acres The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at four point in the Province Free homesteads are still available in many desirable localities The value of the field crops in 1930 was estimated at $85 868 900 wheat $51 831,000 oats, $11 691 000, hay and clover $4 653,000 grain hay $19 910 000 potatoes $2 029 000 barley $2 660 000 The live stock included 698 665 horses 348 297 milch cows and 939,813 other cattle 530 000 sheep and 636 402 swine The creamery butter made totalled 17 500 000 lb, valued at $4,856 250 and cheese 980,000 lb, valued at $166 600

Finance—Gross bonded Debt March 31, 1930 $106 888 380 Net General Debenture Debt $71 089 000 Revenue (1929–30) $15 829,865 Expenditure (1929 30) $15 402 884 Assessed valuation of land within the Province $521 958 416

Manufactures—The gross value of the output in 1929 was $107 556 792 against $1 313,375 in 1900 the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($44 694 670) and Edmonton ($30,388,021)

CAPITAL EDMONTON Population (1926) 65 163 Calgary (65 513) Lethbridge, Medicine Hat Red Deer and Westaskiwin are the other principal cities of the Province

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251 700 square miles the population at the Census of 1931 being 921 785 an increase of 163,996 persons since the Census of 1921

Government—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant Governor with a Legislative Assembly of 63 members There is an Executive Council of ten members

Lieutenant Governor Hon H F Munroe, O B E, V D M D $9,000
Premier, President of Council and Minister of Education and of Natural Resources Hon J T M Anderson 9,000
Attorney General and Provincial Treasurer Hon M A MacPherson K C, M C 7,200
Agriculture Hon W C Buckle 7,200
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon Howard McConnell, K C 7,200
Public Works, Telegraphs and Telephones, Hon James F. Bryant K.C 7,200
Public Health and Child Welfare, Hon F D Munroe, M D ... 7,200
Highways, Hon A C Stewart K C 7,200

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, Labour & Industries, Hon. J. A. Merkley $7,200
Without Portfolios, Hons. R. Stipe, M.D., W. W. Smith.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Robert Sterritt Leslie.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick Haultain, *born* 1857 .....$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. W. F. A. Turgeon, W. M. Martin and P. E. Mackenzie each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and W. E. Knowles.....each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1931 the grain yield totalled 207,256,000 bushels. The approximate value of grain crops was $65,101,000, of field crops $2,046,000, livestock $12,434,000, poultry products $6,934,000, and garden produce $2,036,000. The live stock included 1,077,234 mules and horses, 1,214,785 cattle, 209,888 sheep, and 497,027 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1931 was $50,000,000, and the value of the manufactured products $84,000,000, the principal industrial centres being Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

In 1931 there were 4,720 public elementary schools with 221,550 pupils and 6,946 teachers, and 19 Secondary schools with 8,942 pupils.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1931), 53,209. Other large centres are Saskatoon (43,291), Moose Jaw (21,209), Prince Albert (9,905), Swift Current (5,296), North Battleford (5,986), and Yorkton (5,027).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Comptroller and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending Dec. 31, 1931, was $826,138.

Comptroller, George A. Jeckell.
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (1,309,682 square miles, population 12,000—including 7,100 Eskimo, and 3,800 Indians) comprise the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory (except such portions thereof as form the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory) together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any province, except the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. For administrative purposes the Territories were subdivided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the Territories under instructions from the Governor-General in Council or the Minister of the Interior.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

(Appointed by the Governor-General in Council.)
Commissioner, Hugh Howard Rowatt.
Deputy Commissioner, Roy Alexander Gibson.
Councillors, Charles Camsell; Austin Louis Cumming; Kenneth Robinson Daly; Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Acting Secretary, David Livingstone McKeand.

DOMINION OFFICIALS.

Chairman, Dominion Lands Board, H. E. Hume, *Ottawa.*
Stipendiary Magistrate, J. M. Douglas, *Edmonton.*
Public Administrator, (*Mackenzie District*) Egbert Owen, *Edmonton*; (*Franklin District*) W. M. Cory, *Ottawa*; (*Keewatin District*) (Vacant).

THE WORLD'S RUBBER.

In a Paper on "The Supplies of Rubber," Dr. George Rae, D.Sc., said the total area under plantation rubber at the end of 1929 was between 6,600,000 acres and 7,200,000 acres, of which the area under native rubber in Netherlands' India was variously estimated at between 1,100,000 acres and 1,700,000 acres. The remaining 5,500,000 acres consisted of approximately 3,360,000 acres in estates owned by Europeans and Americans; 320,000 acres in Asiatic owned estates over 100 acres, and 1,630,000 acres in native holdings under 100 acres. About 80 per cent. of all the estate rubber trees were tappable; 90 per cent. of the native rubber in Malaya and Ceylon was tappable, and probably less than 50 per cent. of the native rubber elsewhere was tappable.

The total exports of rubber from producing countries were 94,000 tons in 1910; 267,000 tons in 1915; 354,000 tons in 1920; 518,000 tons in 1925; 861,000 tons in 1929, and about 800,000 tons in 1930. The actual output of rubber for the year 1929, distributed according to the nationality of producers, was approximately as follows:—

	Tons	Per Cent
British:—U.K.	236,000	7·9
" Local ...	69,000	8·1
Netherlanders ...	57,000	6·7
Other European ...	30,000	3·5
American	22,000	2·6
Asiatic estate ...	64,000	7·6
Malayan native ...	199,000	23·4
Neth Ind. native	103,000	12·8
Other native	36,000	4·3
Wild...	26,000	3·1
	847,000	

The absorption of rubber by manufacturers (i.e., the quantities of rubber they turned into rubber goods) was 85,000 tons in 1910; 230,000 tons in 1915; 310,000 tons in 1920; 560,000 tons in 1925; 790,000 tons in 1929; and approximately 705,000 tons in 1930.

Newfoundland.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Estimated 1931.
Newfoundland	42,750	238,670	259,259	277,285
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,949	3,774	4,264
Total.....	162,750	242,619	263,033	281,549

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1927	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1928	6,697	13,611	20,308	3,906	15,573	19,369	1,655
1929	6,791	14,925	21,716	4,033	15,294	19,327	1,650
1930	6,700	15,383	22,083	3,839	12,920	16,759	1,631
1931	6,707	12,699	19,406	3,913	9,832	13,745	1,588

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'-51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'-59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, [illegible] navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (1932) $15,000

THE MINISTRY (October, 1932)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Customs, Hon. F. C. Alderdice $8,000
Secretary of State, Hon. J. C. Puddester... 4,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. L. E. Emerson, K.C. 4,000
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Hon. W. J. Walsh $4,000
Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. J. G. Stone 4,000
Chairman, Bureau of Labour, Hon. K. M. Brown .....
Without Portfolio, Hons. H. A. Winter, K.C.; F. McNamara; J. S. Ayre; S. J. Foote, K.C.; W. J. Brown; H. Mitchell.

Not in the Cabinet.

Minister of Public Works, H. W. Quinton.. 4,000
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, H. C. Winsor 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 25 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 27 members, elected by the people for 4 years, every male British subject aged 21, and every female aged 25, being entitled to the franchise.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. M. P. Gibbs.....
Speaker of the House of Assembly (Vacant) 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood, Kt. $9,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. J. M. Kent, Hon. W. J. Higgins .....each 8,000
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War in addition to 3 000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces

EDUCATION

Education is denominational and is assisted by Government Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1930 31 by 60 592 pupils The Government grants in 1930–31 amounted to $1,025 157 33

RELIGION

Census figures for 1921 estimated for 1931 —

Religion	1921	1931
Roman Catholics	86 576	92 845
Church of England	84 665	90 195
United Churches	74 205	76 840
Presbyterians	1 876	1 903
Salvation Army	13 023	13 747
Various	2 688	6 019

FINANCE

The revenue expenditure and debt of Newfoundland are stated as under ($1 at par = 4s 2d or $4 86 = £1 sterling) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
	$	$	$
1927 28	9 466 005	10 740,000	
1928 29	10,025 649	11,132,822	85 477 106
1929 30	11,570,215	11 934 313	87 592 106
1930 31	7 931 000	11 960 000	87 592 106

EXTERNAL TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	$	$	$
1913 14	15 193 726	15 134 543	30,328,269
1928 29	29 237 381	36 797 703	66,035 084
1929 30	31 871,151	40 051 959	71 923 110
1930 31	25 261 701	33 537 569	58 799,270

Chiefly distributed in 1930 31 as under —

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	$4 192 300	$9 491,661
United States	9 266 133	10,985 135
Canada	10,675,248	2,327 020
Portugal	6 548	991,711
Spain	86 859	1,506,739

The principal imports are flour textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil pulp and paper herrings, seal skins tinned lobsters, iron pyrites and other minerals the total value of the fishery products in 1930–31 was upwards of $10,469 856

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer and seal fishing in winter and spring Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment while large pulp and paper mills have been erected The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St John's

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways —There were 905 miles of railway open in 1926 and 47 miles of private line The transinsular line runs to Port aux Basques, and Exploits River and Bay of Islands with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde Hearts Content Terrenceville, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay) Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney C B is maintained by a fleet of 11 first class steamers

Posts and Telegraphs —There were 893 post offices in 1930 (161 of which were also telegraph offices) and 79 telegraph offices additional dealing with 7 386 400 letters and post cards 3 300,000 newspapers and books, and 711 521 parcels 800 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices There are 4,830 miles of telegraph line and 1,200 miles of postal telephone wire Postal revenue $485 320 Customs duty collected, $178 836, telegraph revenue $189,581

Shipping —On Dec 31, 1930 the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 2 501 sailing vessels of 102 718 tons, and 255 steam and motor vessels of 41,670 tons In 1929 30 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 3,375 499 tons, of which 1 820,223 tons were British

TOWNS

The CAPITAL, ST JOHN'S (population 1931 42 645 with suburbs 59 420), contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings Other towns are Harbour Grace (3 825) Bonavista (4 052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3 217)

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner in London D J Davies C B E B Sc (*Acting*) *Office*, 58, Victoria Street,

LABRADOR

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north The boundary between Quebec and Labrador came up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Oct, 1926 By the judgment given in March, 1927, the boundary was defined as a line drawn due N from the eastern boundary of Blanc Sablon as far as 52° N Lat and from thence W along that parallel to the Romaine River, and thence N along the east bank of that river and its headwaters to their source and thence due N to the crest of the watershed or height of land there, and thence W and N along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley The territory thus confirmed as under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 120,000 square miles Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos engaged in fishing and hunting There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.* Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911-1921.	Estimated March 31, 1932.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,526,345
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,804,584
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	965,934
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	585,460
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	421,562
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	221,584
Territories.					
North Australia (Darwin)	287,227	3,310	3,867	557	4,550
Central Australia (Alice Springs).....	236,393				
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	9,245
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	6,539,270

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase: Births	Increase: Overseas Arrivals	Increase: Total.	Decrease: Deaths	Decrease: Overseas Departures	Decrease: Total	Marriages.
1926	133,162	107,924	241,086	56,952	65,704	122,656	47,865
1927	133,698	117,423	251,121	58,282	68,499	126,781	49,033
1928	134,078	99,792	233,870	59,378	72,560	131,938	48,592
1929	129,480	82,248	211,728	60,857	73,285	134,142	47,501
1930	128,399	63,093	191,492	55,331	74,501	129,832	43,255
1931	118,509	40 414	158 923	56,560	52,475	109 035	38,882

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1931.§

Year of Census.	Result of Census: Males	Females	Total	Decennial Increase	Net Immigration during Period
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881–1891 ... 382,741

Races and Religions.

Races	1911.	1921	Religions	1911	1921.
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl. half-caste	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do.	3,576	2,928	Methodists.....	547,806	632,629
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	3,956	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated).....	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,536	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races.....	8,830	9,345			

* Exclusive of full blood Australian Aboriginals, who are estimated at 60,000.
§ Estimate, as at March 31; Census postponed to June 1933.

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent being surrounded by the following waters —*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait, *East*, Pacific Ocean, *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and *West* Indian Ocean The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles the island of Tasmania having an area of 26 215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974 581 square miles. The coast line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41 39° 8 South latitude and 113° 9′-153° 39′ East Longitude, the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles and from North to South 1 971 miles Its nearest distance to England is about 11 000 miles

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area the former containing a regular coast line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication The whole continent is roughly speaking a vast irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast line with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland A large part of the interior particularly in the west, consists of sandy and

[illegible]th the direction of the mountain chains from N to S, and the tertiary formation to be found in the N, S, and W develops in the S E into a gigantic tertiary plain watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers Nearly all round the coast however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S E point and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan and Darling in the S E part of the island on the east coast the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence Richmond, Brisbane, Mary Burnett Fitzroy, and Burdekin, on the west the Swan, Murchison Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue De Grey, and Fitzroy, on the north the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria and Daly, and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers Minerals comprise gold, silver copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested

Climate —The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept 22 (Spring), and Dec 22 (Summer) The climate is extremely dry, but except in the tropical coast land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9 1900, and was inaugurated Jan 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States **Trade** and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth, posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as old age pensions, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

Governor General, His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P C, G C M G (1931) £10,000
Military Secretary Capt L F Bracegirdle D S O, R A N
A D C, Lieut C H Finlay

Executive Council.

(Oct 13, 1932.)

Prime Minister and Treasurer Rt Hon Joseph Aloysius Lyons P C
Attorney-General Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry, Hon John Greig Latham C M G, K C
Minister without Portfolio Rt Hon Stanley Melbourne Bruce P C C H M C
Minister for Defence Rt Hon Sir George Foster Pearce, P C, K C V O
Postmaster General, Hon Robert Archdale Parkhill
Minister for Trade and Customs Hon Henry Somer Gullett
Vice President of the Executive Council Hon Alexander John McLachlan
Minister for the Interior, Hon John Arthur Perkins
Minister for Commerce, Hon Frederick Harold Stewart
Minister for Health, and Minister for Repatriation Hon Charles William Clanan Marr D S O M C V D
Assistant Ministers Hons Walter Massy Greene Josiah Francis James Allan Guy

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, Australia House Strand W C 2

Resident Minister Rt Hon S M Bruce P C C H, M C, M P £2 250
Official Secretary and Financial Adviser J R Collins C M G C B E 1 550
Assistant Sec, H F Farrands 653

Commissioner General for Australia in America (vacant)
Official Secretary D McK Dow, 'Cunard Building 25, Broadway New York 784
Commercial Representative for Australia in Canada, L R McGregor 36 Yonge Street, Toronto

THE LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives The *Senate* contains 36 members six from each of the Original States elected for six years by universal suffrage The *House of Representatives* similarly elected for a maximum of three years contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State The House of Representatives 1932 is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £800 per annum, with free railway passes

President of the Senate, Hon Patrick Joseph Lynch
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon George Hugh Mackay

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
Chief Justice Rt Hon Sir Frank Gavan Duffy P C, K C M G £3 500
Judges Hon Sir George Edward Rich, K C M G Hon Hayden Erskine Starke Hon Owen Dixon Hon Herbert Vere Evatt Hon Edward Aloysius McTiernan each 3 000
Court of Conciliation and Arbitration Chief Judge His Hon George James Dethridge 3 000
Judges Their Hons George Stephenson Beeby Edmund Alfred Drake Brockman C B C M G D S O V D each 2 500
Federal Court of Bankruptcy Judge Hon. Lionel Oscar Lukin 2,500

DEFENCE

Navy

The Australian fleet consists of the Cruisers *Australia Canberra, Brisbane, Adelaide* 4 sloops 5 destroyers seaplane carrier and several auxiliaries The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men The sea going forces of the Royal Australian Navy on February 15, 1932, consisted of 341 officers and 2 776 men. There is also a R A N Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces

Army

From 1911 to 1929 the defence policy was based on the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army but from November 1st 1929, the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted Under this system men from 18 to 40 years of age may be enlisted in the Militia Forces and youths from 14 to 17 years in the Senior Cadet Corps On March 31st, 1932, 29 821 were undergoing training

Air

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force in April 1932 was 102 officers and 788 airmen and of the Citizen Air Force 48 officers and 260 airmen The Air Force and the Civil Aviation expenditure (excluding war services) for the year 1930 31 was £579 898

FEDERAL FINANCE

The Premiers Plan

The Governments of Australia met in Conference (May June and August–Sept 1931) to consider what measures were possible to restore solvency and to avoid default The National Income of Australia was £650 000,000 in 1927–28, falling to £564 000 000 in 1929 30 and a further fall to £450 000 000 was estimated for 1931–32

The Premiers Conference adopted a plan which combines all possible remedies in such a way that the burden falls as equally as possible on every one and no considerable section of the people is left in a privileged position Thus sharing of the burden is necessary to make the load more tolerable it is still more necessary, because only on this condition will it be possible to get the combined effort required

The plan has been adopted by the Conference as a whole, each part of which is accepted on the understanding that all the other parts are

equally and simultaneously put into operation It embraces the following measures —

(*a*) A reduction of 20 per cent in all adjustable Government expenditure, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1930, including all emoluments, wages salaries and pensions paid by the Governments whether fixed by statute or otherwise, such reduction to be equitably effected

(*b*) Conversion of the internal debts of the Governments on the basis of a 22½ per cent reduction of interest,

(*c*) The securing of additional revenue by taxation, both Commonwealth and State

(*d*) A reduction of bank and Savings Bank rates of interest on deposits and advances

(*e*) Relief in respect of private mortgages

These proposals require the greatest effort in economy and taxation which the Conference considers it safe to attempt The effect will be still to have a gap of from £13,000,000 to £15 000 000 to be covered for a time by borrowing

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE

The plan provides for Government economy on the basis of an immediate cut, averaging 20 per cent, for all Government wages and salaries below the level of 1929 30 To this will be added all saving that can be made from a strict scrutiny into the necessity of every item of Government expenditure

Year	Revenue	*Expenditure	Payments to States
	£	£	£
1927 28	73,808,227	79 258,464	9,085 789
1928 29	74,894,799	77 253 774	9,036,638
1929–30	77,143,387	78 614 392	9,489,344
1930 31	69,566 920	80 324,539	11,112,615
1931–32	71,532 298	70 218 207	10, 88 503

The above particulars do not include the Interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned

DEBT

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on June 30 1932 was £398,884 730, including a War Loan from the British Government of £79 724,220, which is subject to a funding arrangement whereby the debt is to be extinguished about 1956 by annual repayments of 6%, of which £1 18 8*d* per cent is for reduction of principal The British Government agreed to the suspension for the years 1931–32 and 1932–33 of the repayment of principal moneys due under this arrangement, and of the interest moneys for 1931–32 The interest payments suspended are to be liquidated by 10 equal annuities from July 1, 1933, with interest at a rate to be determined Adding the indebtedness of the States viz, £788,943,138, the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1932) to £1,187,827,868 (of which £601,607,938 was redeemable overseas) or £181 7*s* per head of population

In July and August the internal debt of £558 000,000 was the subject of a voluntary conversion plan in connection with the "Premiers Plan' for financial rehabilitation Of the total internal bondholders, conversion applications totalled £510,000,000, while in the absence of notification of dissent, £31 000,000 was automatically converted Dissents amounted to only £16 000,000, or less than 3 per cent The conversion plan involved an interest reduction of 22½ per cent

Banking —For the quarter ended June 30 1932, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £352,537 702, and the Australian assets to £415 310 082 On June 30 1932 the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks totalled £197 925 927 approximately £3 2*s* 4*d* per head of population The Trading and Savings Banks have reduced their interest rates for deposits and advances in accordance with the "Premiers Plan

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated values of products —

	1929 30.	1930–31
Agricultural	£77,109,000	£70,500,000
Pastoral	86,483,000	69,499,000
Dairying, &c	49 398,000	43 067 000
Forests and Fisheries	11,371,000	8 313 000
Mining	17,945,000	15,400,000
Manufacturing	149 184 000	112,966,000
	£391,490,000	£319,745,000

Agriculture and Live Stock —The total land area is estimated at 1,903,732,240 acres of which 25,163 816 were under cultivation in 1930–31.

Crop	Acreage	Produce *Bushels*
Wheat (*b*)	18,164 920	213,594,391
Oats	1,082,101	16,658,058
Barley	382 887	6,660,911
Maize	293 450	8,025,619
Hay	3,323,463	*Tons* 4,149,661
Sugar Cane	311,694	*Tons* 3,688,896

Live Stock

	1929	1930
Sheep (*a*)	104,558,342	110,568,279
Cattle	11,202,134	11,720,916
Horses	1,845,614	1,792,734
Pigs	1,018,324	1,071,679

(*a*) Estimated number of sheep as at Dec 31, 1931 108 000 000

(*b*) 1931 32 14 724 830 acres, 189 652 654 bushels

In 1930 31 Australia produced 912,141,253 lb of wool (as in the grease) against 937,596,816 lb in 1929 30, 350,405,104 lb of butter, 33,099,781 lb of cheese, and 71,050,133 lb of bacon and hams

Mines and Minerals —In 1930 the value of gold produced was £1,981,971, silver and lead, £2,243,313, copper, £810,687; tin, £218,053, coal, £7,632 311, value of all minerals produced in 1930, £15,400,334. The production of gold in 1931 was valued at £3,563,499 (Australian currency)

Manufactures —In 1930–31 there were in Australia 21,751 industrial establishments, employing 338,843 hands, wages paid amounted to £52,454,859, value of plant and machinery, £124,497,697, of lands and buildings, £112,210,609, materials used, £162,104,646, value added by manufacture, £118,310,123, and total value of final output, £290,798,564

* In addition the following amounts were spent from loans for War Purposes and for Works—1925–26 £9 273 588 1926–27, £9 428 570 1927–8 £8,638 848, 1928–29 £8 831 147 1929–30 £5 291 533, and 1931 £1 988 820 There was no loan expenditure on works in 1931 32 all such expenditure being made from revenue

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Total Imports, 1930-31 ..(a) £60,959,633
Total Exports, 1930-31 ..... (a) £88,904,142 (b) £104,354,638

Country.	Imports (a) from 1930-31.	Exports (b) to 1930-31.
United Kingdom	£23,291,013	£50,871,028
Canada	1,377,217	958,730
Ceylon	1,061,478	533,036
India	3,778,492	2,942,500
Malaya (British).....	274,894	818,917
New Zealand	980,838	2,977,050
South African Union	89,823	496,455
Belgium	312,023	4,195,186
China.....	347,641	3,342,988
Egypt.....	24,050	1,470,555
France	1,498,306	6,747,944
Germany	1,997,056	5,310,875
Italy	658,308	3,495,342
Japan.....	2,379,558	9,500,499
Netherlands .	631,634	387,611
Do. East Indies	4.011,194	1,412,506
Russia	81,235	4,141
Sweden	822,563	145,523
Switzerland	926,144	18,324
United States	11,400,058	2,930,896

Imports. (£ sterling, 000 omitted.)	1929-30.	1930-31.
Fish Preserved in Tins	1,342	501
Tea	3,299	2,246
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,423	1,566
Whisky	1,050	446
Fibres	838	414
Socks and Stockings	792	67
Trimmings and Ornaments ...	721	455
Piece Goods :—		
Canvas and Duck.....	646	286
Cotton and Linen	7,270	3,983
Silk, or containing Silk.....	5,496	3,014
Woollen, or containing Wool	1,179	176
Carpets and Carpeting	1,344	468
Floorcloths and Linoleums ...	797	218
Bags and Sacks	2,907	2,754
Yarns—Wool, Silk, etc.....	2,230	993
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c.	7,429	4,054
Kerosene	1,090	708
Lubricating Oil	1,140	738
Electrical Machinery and Appliances.....	6,101	2,842
Motive Power Machinery (exc. Electric).....	2,482	1,011
Tools of Trade	922	413
Motor Car Bodies	698	14
Chassis for Motor Cars	6,097	846
Iron and Steel :—		
Plate and Sheet	3,714	1,339
Pipes and Tubes	1,390	462
Rubber and its Manufactures	1,685	683
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.	3,938	811
Glass and Glassware	1,046	280
Paper, Printing	3,130	1,651
Stationery, Books, &c.	2,739	1,806
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	5,082	3,069
Fertilizers	1,460	730
Arms and Explosives.....	871	408
Musical Instruments.....	343	67
Gold, Specie, Bar, etc.	323	399
All other articles	47,017	21,042
Total Imports	131,081	60,960

(a) British currency values.
(b) Australian currency values.

Exports. (£ Sterling, 000 omitted.)	1929-30.	1930-31 (a)
Butter	7,159	7,002	8,120
Meat	6,342	6,264	5,753
Milk and Cream	1,425	998	611
Fruits (Dried) ..	2,301	2,171	2,249
Fruits (Fresh) ..	943	1,862	1,588
Wheat.....	20,336	10,037	14,744
Flour	5,999	4,949	3,514
Hides and Skins	9,291	6,593	3,643
Wool	51,615	36,601	32,003
Tallow.	1,384	993	643
Concentrates	106	105	223
Lead (Pig and Matte)...	3,233	3,432	1,825
Timber	1,143	1,011	765
Gold.....	2,984	26,869	12,274
Silver	942	880	755
Sugar, Cane	2,391	2,216	1,806
Wine	501	554	510
Zinc and Concentrates	1,803	1,743	932
All other articles	11,733	10,833	10,145
Total Exports	141,633	125,127	102,103

(a) Australian Currency values. Total Exports are estimated in British Currency values at £88,904,142.

Labour Statistics.—In 1931 there were 362 Trade Unions, with 769,006 members, of whom 112,901 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1931 was 1,321,000 males and 314,600 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 27·4 per cent. Employers' Associations number 547, with membership of 132,428. Retail Price Index No. for food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms) (6 Capital Cities) 1931 (base 1923-1927=1,000) 852; including clothing, fuel, light and other miscellaneous household expenditure (base 1923-1927 = 1,000) 873. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index 1931 (base 1911=1,000) 1,428. Nominal Weekly Wage Index No., Australia, males (base 1911 = 1,000 = 51*s.* 3*d.*) 1,694 = 86*s.* 10*d.* Number of industrial disputes in 1931 was 134, involving 37,667 persons in a loss of 245,991 working days and £227,731 in wages.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Government (and private) railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1931, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	6,160	(116)
Victoria	4,742	(25)
Queensland.....	6,795	(266)
South Australia	3,932	(34)
Western Australia	4,911	(277)
Tasmania	806	(141)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	317	—
Total.....	27,668	(859)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1930-31 were £38,985,433, working expenses £31,727,975, and net earnings £7,257,458, being at the rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£341,544,692) of 2·12 per cent., as against 2·36 per cent. in 1929-30. In 1930-31 passenger journeys numbered 312,553,960 and 26,547,136 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 64,753,508. The electrification of the Sydney suburban system is in progress.

Tramways —There are 630 miles of tramways in Australia, 575 miles of which are of electric, 29 of steam, 24 of cable, and 2 of horse traction Extensive conversions to electrical traction have been made and more are in progress The several Governments control 403 miles, municipal authorities 186 miles, and the remaining 36 miles are operated by private companies and individuals The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1931, was £25,410,598 The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1930 31 was £6 723 164, working expenses £5 586,025 and net revenue £1,137 139 or 3 84*d* per car mile 71,043 470 car miles were run and 584,978,843 passenger journeys recorded

Shipping —The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in 1930–31 were entered, 1 534 (5,581,517 tons), cleared, 1,573 (5,668 673 tons) Of the vessels entered, 1,009 of 3,736,039 tons were under the British flag and 525 of 1,845,478 tons under foreign flags

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1930 31 was Sydney 5,982 vessels of 8 468,232 tons Melbourne 3,014 (6 310,549), Brisbane 1,147 (3,570,102), Adelaide 2,864 (3 983,519) Fremantle 708 (3,464,655), and Hobart 453 (767,592). At December 31, 1931, there were 2,346 vessels of a total net tonnage of 354,174 on the shipping registers of the several States

Posts and Telegraphs —In year ended June 30, 1931, there were 8,137 post offices, there were 9,189 telegraph stations with 160,149 miles of wire, transmitting 12 985 298 telegrams receiving 572,423 and dispatching 647,655 cable grams A Beam wireless station, giving a service to and from Great Britain, was opened for traffic in April, 1927 At the end of year 1930–31, 498,055 *Telephones* were connected with 6,086 telephone exchanges, approximately 405,954 000 "local" and 30 164 077 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year 331,082 wireless broadcasting listeners licences were issued in 1930 31

Motor Vehicles —At June 30, 1931, there were 604,105 motor vehicles registered in the several States These comprised 409 206 cars, 76,966 motor cycles, and 97,933 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c, in 1930 31 was £4,072,633 Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas

Civil Aviation —225 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30 1931 During the year 113,340 flights of a total duration of 44,507 hours were effected 3,596,930 miles were flown, and 94 350 passengers carried 48,503 lbs of mail were carried by aerial mail contractors Three subsidized companies are now operating machines over approved routes (5,479 air miles), while several unsubsidized companies have commenced commercial services over additional routes

CAPITAL —CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by N S W on Jan 1, 1911, has been laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth At June 30, 1932, the population of the Federal Capital Territory amounted to 8,386, of which 7,033 were living in Canberra

WORLD MOTOR VEHICLES PRODUCTION, 1929 AND 1930

THE following table shows the production of motor vehicles in the five principal producing countries in 1929 and 1930, the figures are those published in the *United States Commerce Reports*, May 25, 1931, with the exception of those relating to the United Kingdom which have been provided by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Limited The figures relate only to complete vehicles manufactured by companies strictly national in character, and not to the output of assembly plants in various countries

Producing Country	1929			1930		
	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Total	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Total
United States	4,587 400	771,000	5,358 400	2,784,800	571,200	3,356,000
Canada	207,500	55,800	263 300	125,400	28,800	154,200
Total .	4,795,900	826,800	5 621 700	2,910,200	600,000	3,510,200
United Kingdom	182,300	56,500	238,800	169,700	66 800	236,500
France	198,000	50,000	248,000	181,300	40,700	222,000
Germany	57 000	24,000	81,000	59,700	10,300	70,000
Other Countries	69,100	23,800	92,900	51,500	19,900	71,400
Total *	507,800	154,000	655,800	461,700	137,400	599,100
Grand Total *.	5,296,700	980,800	6,277,500	3,371,900	737,400	4,109,300

* These totals are the figures shown in the *United States Commerce Reports*, they do not include the effects of the revisions in the United Kingdom figures due to the substitution of particulars obtained from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Limited

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523 620 square miles and lies between 129°–138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia, and the divisions into territories known respectively as *North Australia* and *Central Australia*, were abolished in 1931—a reversion to the position as it existed prior to such divisions on February 1 1927. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin in the far north, a Deputy Administrator being stationed at Alice Springs in the south, to exercise all the powers and functions of the Administrator in that portion of the Territory situated south of 20° S lat. except the power to fix the commencement of Ordinances and to make regulations under Ordinances in force in the Northern Territory. As the administrative system obtaining from February 1 1927, to June 12 1931, has thus been continued the residents of that part of the Territory south of 20° S lat. are no less favourably placed than hitherto. The population of the Northern Territory as at June 30, 1931, was 4 193 (exclusive of full blooded aboriginals).

Agricultural development is increasing both in the number of individual landholders and the acreage under crop. The success of peanut growing during the last two years is mainly responsible for the improvement, and it is believed to presage a definite era of agricultural progress in the Territory. This applies to the land situated north of 20° S lat. Agriculture is practically negligible in that part south of 20° S lat. Agricultural leases are granted in perpetuity at nominal rentals which are subject to re-appraisement every 21 years. They may be converted to freehold at any time after commencement of lease, subject to easy and liberal conditions. Most tropical products can be grown, and the potentialities for pig raising and bacon curing are excellent. The staple industry is pastoral, cattle raising north of 20° S lat. and cattle, horse, and sheep raising south of 20° S lat. Until railways are constructed however, little, if any, improvement is expected in the pastoral industry in that part north of 20° S lat., owing to the distance between the eastern and southern Australian markets. The position south of 20° S lat. is more hopeful, as a result of the extension of the railway from the Adelaide (South Australia) market to Alice Springs. The whole of the Territory is capable under proper conditions, of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. There are vast areas of magnificent country which could be scientifically developed. From the Queensland border to the Western Australian border, a distance of over 600 miles, there are many thousands of square miles of country splendidly grassed and growing edible shrubs. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable, from 40 to 200 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead, tin and mica being indicated, and when communications are opened up the industry will become important. The railway extends from Darwin to Birdum in the N. (315 miles), and Alice Springs is now connected by rail with Adelaide.

Darwin occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high water mark overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges, and boasts a splendid climate.

Administrator of Northern Territory (Darwin) Col. R. H. Weddell . . £1,200
Deputy Administrator (Alice Springs) V. G. Carrington . . 600
Chief Clerk and Accountant L. H. A. Giles . . 770
Judge Supreme Court, R. I. D. Mallam . . 1,000

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906 comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° 50' E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude, also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90 540 sq. miles, of which 87 786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who with five non-official members form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1931 was 1 128. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. On Dec. 31, 1930 58 902 acres were under crops (47 837 coco-nuts, 9 075 rubber, 750 sisal hemp and 348 coffee). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1929–30.	1930–31.
Revenue	£149 265	£135,611
Expenditure	151 874	134,986
Imports	373 918	239,894
Exports	324 775	274,311

Lieut. Governor and Judge, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G. . £1,800
Official Secretary H. L. Murray . . 804
Govt. Sec., H. W. Champion . . 900
Judge R. T. Gore . . 1,200
Treasurer, E. C. Harris . . 828
Chief Med. Officer, W. M. Strong, M.D. . 1,000
Commr. for Native Affairs, J. T. O'Malley . . 804
Director of Public Works A. P. Lyons . . 780
Commissioner for Lands and Director of Agriculture, C. R. Pinney . . 732
CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8° S. and in longitude between 141° E. and 156° E. It consists of the N.E. portion of New Guinea to 141° E. (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (19,200 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka). The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1931 there were 212,600 acres under crops (coco-nuts, 204,100). The white population in 1931 was 2,905, and the Asiatic population 1,457 (estimated), the native

Population in 1932 was 390 000 (enumerated) including 26 000 working under indentures (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total as no reliable estimate can be made)

Seat of Administration Rabaul

	1930 31	1931 32
Revenue	£2,0 234	£306 072
Expenditure	293 378	282 405
Imports	782 765	779 397
Exports	919 420	1 108 619

Administrator Brig Gen Thomas Griffiths C M G C B E D S O (*acting*) £1 500
Chief Justice D S Wanliss C M G V D 1 200
Judge E B Phillips 1 100
Government Sec H H Pree D S O M C 900
Treasurer H O Townsend O B E 900
Commiss of Native Affairs H C Cardew 876
Dir of Public Health Dr E I Brennan I S O M C M B B S 1 200
Director of Agriculture, G H Murray £1,148
Chief Collector of Customs, E F Phibbs 804
Crown Law Officer G G Hogan 900
Anthropologist E W P Chinnery F R G S 852

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand It is about five miles in length by three in breadth and was discovered by Capt Cook in 1774 Its area is 8 528 acres and circumference 20 miles The climate is mild with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856 The population in July 1931 was approximately 1 000

Administrator Captain Charles Robert Pinney M C
President Executive Council E C Robinson

States of the Commonwealth

I NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S lat and 141st and 154th meridians of E long and comprises an area of 310 372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Territory)—*i e* more than five times that of England and Wales and over three times the size of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

POPULATION —The estimated population at 31st March 1932 was Males 1 282 100 Females 1 245 784 Total 2 527 884 A census is to be taken on June 30 1933

Births Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1925	54 615	20 823	18 522
1926	53 126	22 188	19 219
1927	53 858	22 770	20 052
1928	54 800	22 694	20 076
1929	52 672	24 615	19 535
1930	52 136	21 252	17 383
1931	47 724	21 284	15 377

Vital Statistics—Annual rate per 1 000 of population in 1931 —Births 19 01 Deaths 8 48 Marriages 6 13 Deaths under 1 year per 1 000 births, 43 5

Religions

All religions are free There is no State Church About three fourths of the people are Protestants the members of the Church of England in New South Wales according to the Census of 1921 number 1 027 410 Roman Catholic 502 815 Presbyterian 219 932 Methodist 181,977 Congregational (Independent) 22 235 Baptist 24 722 Salvation Army 9 490 and Hebrew 10 150

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by the Great Dividing Range the various portions of the Range in N S W being (from N to S) Macpherson, New England Liverpool Main or Blue Mountain Cullarin Gourock Monaro and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,256 feet The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed Richmond Clarence, Bellinger, Nambucca Macleay Hastings, Camden Haven Manning, Wollomba, Hunter Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde Moruya Tuross Bega, Towamba and Snowy Rivers The western portion of the country is not so well watered but immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes and there are many artesian bores The Darling 1 609 miles and the Murrumbidgee 981 miles are both tributaries of the Murray which has a total length of 1 609 miles 1 203 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria Other inland rivers are Lachlan Bogan Macquarie Castlereagh Namoi and Gwydir

Climate —New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone The climate is equable and very healthy At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63 2° The mean temperature in the shade for the North coast is 66° to 69° south coast 60° to 63° northern tableland 56 to 60° southern tableland 44° to 57° north western slopes the mean annual temperature ranges from 62 to 68° in the Central western slopes 58 to 64° south western slopes 59° to 63° and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 62° to 69° The Seasons are as follows Spring during September October and November Summer during December January and February Autumn during March April and May Winter during June, July and August

GOVERNMENT

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788 and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843 In 1855 Responsible Government was granted the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902 New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901 The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King) assisted by a Council of Ministers

GOVERNOR

Governor of New South Wales His Excellency Air Vice Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott Game G B E, K C B D S O *born* 1876 (1930) £5,000
Official Secretary, H S C Budge C M G
Private Secretary Brig Genl A J Anderson C M G
Lieutenant Governor, His Excellency the Hon Sir Philip Street K C M G, *born* 1863

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

H E the Governor presides

The Ministry

On May 13 1932 the Commission of the

Premier and Colonial Treasurer the Hon G T Lang was withdrawn by the Governor and the Hon B S B Stevens was commissioned to form a Ministry The Legislative Assembly was dissolved on May 18 A general election was held on June 11 1932 and the following Cabinet was formed on June 18 1932 —

Premier and Treasurer B S B Stevens
Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport Col W F Bruxner
Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Health R W D Weaver
Attorney General and Vice President of the Executive Council, H F Manning K C, M I C
Secretary for Lands E A Buttenshaw
Colonial Secretary Capt F A Chaffey
Minister for Education D H Drummond
Minister for Labour and Industry J M Dunningham
Minister for Agriculture H Main
Assistant Minister in the Legislative Council J Ryan M I C
Minister for Local Government J Jackson
Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests P S Vincent
Minister of Justice L O Martin
Honorary Minister assisting the Colonial Treasurer E S Spooner
Honorary Minister assisting the Minister for Labour and Industry H M Hawkins M I C

Allowances amounting in the aggregate to £17 603 per annum are payable to members of the Ministry

N S W Government Officials in London

Australia House Strand W C 2

Acting Agent General Secretary and Commercial Officer, J W Fergusson I S O J I

The Legislature

Parliament consists of two Houses the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly Members of the *Legislative Council* (122 in September 1932) are appointed by the Crown for life Members are not entitled to remuneration but travel free on the State railways and tramways The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £706 per annum and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post The Women's Legal Status Act 1918 removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly Natural born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise At the State General Elections in June 1932 there were 739 009 male and 725 959 female electors making a total of 1 465 008 enrolled and qualified to vote of these 1 367,087 or 96 39 per cent of electors in contested districts voted

President of the Legislative Council, Professor Hon Sir J B Peden, K C M G LL B, K C	£945
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon B B O Conor, LL B	573
Clerk of the Parliaments, C H H Calvert	826
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon Sir Daniel Levy, LL B	£1 281
Chairman of Committees Legislative Assembly W J Missingham	883
Clerk of Assembly W R McCourt	953
Librarian J J Quinn	696
Principal Shorthand Writer E W Hine	735
Sec Standing Committee on Public Works Arthur Hurley	603
Leader of Opposition Hon J J Lang (in addition to allowance as M I)	184

The Judicature

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court Industrial Commission District Courts Workers Compensation Commission Courts of Quarter Sessions Petty Sessions and Children's Courts and Fair Rents Courts Trial by jury has been in force since 1824

Supreme Court

Chief Justice Hon Sir P W Street K C M G	£2 513 10s
Puisne Judge Hon J M Harvey Hon A G F James Hon R H Long Innes Hon C G W Davidson Hon P Halse Rogers Hon E Milner Stephen Hon K W Street Hon J S Lyce each	£1 905
Industrial Commission of New South Wales	
President His Honour Mr Justice Browne	£1 905
Members His Honour Mr Justice Webb £1 905 His Honour Mr Justice Cantor	1 905
Land and Valuation Court Judge His Honour Mr Justice Herbert Pike	1,905
Chief Judge in Equity and Probate Judge Hon J M Harvey	1,905
Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon J S B Lyce	1 905
Judge in Bankruptcy Hon R H Long Innes	1 905

District Courts

His Honour Judge White His Honour Judge Armstrong His Honour Judge Mocatta His Honour Judge Edwards His Honour Judge Coyle His Honour Judge Thomson and His Honour Judge Curlewis His Honour Judge Sheridan each £1 163

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry)

Crown Solicitor, John Finest Clark	1,467
Workers Compensation Commission Chairman His Honour Judge Pendrian	1 163

Education

Education—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years It is non sectarian and free at all State schools The total enrolment in 1931 in 3 240 State schools was 387 881, and the average daily attendance 322 816 In addition to the State schools there were in 1931 751 private colleges and schools with 94,022 scholars exclusive of many business and short hand schools The University of Sydney, with which 6 colleges are affiliated, including two Women's Colleges was incorporated in 1850, and had 3 147 students (2,295 male and 852 female) in 1931 The State expenditure on Education was

£5 007 973 in the year ended June 1931 The individual students at State Technical classes numbered 15 152 in 1931 and many attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms

FINANCE

The receipts and expenditure of the principal revenue accounts of the State are shown below Particulars of the business undertakings are stated separately, their accounts having been separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account as from July 1 1928

A sum of £800 000 contributed from Consolidated Revenue towards losses on developmental railways is duplicated in the figures for 1928 29, and later years being included as receipts and expenditure in both groups Governmental and Business Undertakings

The foregoing statement is exclusive of particulars of special funds such as the Unemployment Relief Fund formed in 1930 by means of special taxation of wages and other income The receipts in 1930–31 amounted to £4,877 835 and the expenditure to £4 857,084 and in 1931 32 receipts £6,042 256, expenditure £6 105 452

In terms of a financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the Commonwealth took over the debts of New South Wales and the other States on July 1 1929, and assumed the liabilities of the States to bondholders A national debt sinking fund was established and the Australian Loan Council of representatives of the Commonwealth and the States was constituted to manage the debts and supervise public borrowing The Commonwealth contributes a certain sum each year towards interest and sinking fund charges In the latter part of the year 1931 the debts held in Australia were converted under the National Debt Conversion Loan into securities bearing interest at a reduction of 22½ per cent

Of the public debt of New South Wales at June 30 1931 an amount of £162 942 651 was repayable in London the annual interest being £7,840 497, and £13,825 624 was repayable in New York, interest £671,667 The balance, £98,930,254 was held in Australia, and the annual interest (£5 772,171 in June 1931) has been reduced by the conversion

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1932) 14 banks, with total assets within New South Wales £158,499,939, including advances, &c, and Government securities £138,639 011, coin bullion, Australian Government Notes, and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £13,564 844, and liabilities, £116,065 803, including deposits £111 172 054 The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1932 amounted to £71 518,000 The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance* Societies in 1931 was £118,429 561 Ordinary, and £27,802 001 Industrial The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 242,344, and the funds at June 30, 1931, were £4 029 240 Members of *Trade Unions* numbered 315 840 the funds of 190 Unions at Dec 31, 1930 being £375,748

Co operative Societies—There were 376 registered societies in existence at June 30, 1931 During the year ending on that date the sales of 98 rural societies amounted to £14 060 694, and the sales of 48 trading societies amounted to £2,466,826 Building Societies advanced £500 519 to members.

Shipping—Excluding coastal trade 2,547 vessels entered ports of N S W during the year ended June 30, 1931 For the year ended June 30, 1932 the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 5 840 vessels of 8,227,876 net tonnage The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips At Newcastle there are a floating dock and five patent slips

Motor Vehicles—At June 30, 1932, there were 143 970 registrations of motor cars in force, and 62,791 of other motor vehicles

Railways—The railways and tramways of New South Wales with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 113 miles are controlled by the State At June 30, 1931 the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,044 the capital cost amounted to £132 565,362, and the net earnings for the year 1931 32 to £2,476 790 ‡ There were also 200 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £8 435 810 excluding cost in respect of power houses transferred to railways in 1930 and the net earnings during the year 1931 32 £255 690.‡

Roads and Bridges—A Main Roads Board, of two engineers with special knowledge of road construction and a president, was constituted in 1924 The Board was abolished on March 22, 1932, and its functions were transferred to a Board of Commissioners appointed to control the land transport services of the State Municipal councils are assisted in the construction and maintenance of the main highways with the object of developing vacant lands, feeding the railways, and giving primary producers access to markets and providing better facilities for motor traffic There are 118,341 miles of roads in New South Wales The total expenditure by the Government on roads, bridges etc, other than on Sydney Harbour Bridge, in 1930–31 was £3 785,275 (including loan moneys expended by Main Roads Board) The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened

‡ Preliminary for year 1931 32

Year ended June 30	Governmental		Principal Business Undertakings.†		Funded Public Debt
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	
	£	£	£	£	£
1928	18,931,433	19,155,238	25 267,539	26,138,730	251,247,907
1929	20,703,940	20,110,771	26,284,015	27,201,503	256,791,944
1930	19,750,801	21,130,064	23 859,727	26,989,364	259,589 967
1931	17 444,514	20 318,778	20,201,890	25,253,265	275,677,589
1932	14,866,988	18,180,334	*	*	*

* Not yet available

† Government railways and tramways, Sydney Harbour Works Hunter District Water and Sewerage Works

for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 20 ft. wide, and four lines of railway, of which two are being used as tramways. At mean high water there is a headway of 172½ feet. At June 30, 1931, the Government expenditure in connection with the bridge amounted to £8,136,947. Of this sum £1,252,858 had been expended on resumptions and £1,507,000 on approaches. The cost of the bridge is being defrayed partly by a levy of ½*d.* in the £ on the unimproved capital value of properties in adjacent local areas, and partly by charges and tolls in respect of traffic across the bridge.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1931, there were 2,542 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1926-27 (the latest year for which the information is available) included 352,038,712 letters and postcards, 81,395,900 newspapers, 66,164,500 books, packets and parcels. During the year ended June 30, 1931, 5,517,053 telegrams and cablegrams were transmitted, exclusive of telegrams from other States of the Commonwealth of Australia. The telephone line connections numbered 141,445.

Trade.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1931-32 were valued at £18,795,655, and the oversea exports were £34,604,529. The chief exports were wool £13,896,000, wheat and flour £6,657,000, butter £1,990,600, meats £2,025,000, hides and skins £976,000.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 6,809,520 acres, excluding 1,737 acres double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1932, producing 65,877,000 bushels of wheat, 2,767,000 bushels of maize, 3,242,980 bushels of oats, 2,427,423 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, with 32,283 tons of potatoes, 1,191,696 tons of hay, and 2,048 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 260,209 tons was crushed; and 1,335,882 gallons of wine, 226,756 cases of bananas, and 16,501 dozen of pineapples obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The total area under wheat in the year 1931-32 was 3,923,100 acres, of which 3,624,900 acres were harvested for grain, and 286,700 acres for hay, and 11,500 acres were fed off. The production of wheat was 140,000 bushels of grain and 364,600 tons of

Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1932, was 67,859,926 acres, while the area of land held under lease, &c., from the Crown was 113,112,127 acres, and the balance, 17,064,447 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital area (Canberra), being 198,036,500 acres.

Live Stock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep are depastured, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1932, there were 344,312 horses, 1,074,786 dairy cows, 2,776,289 other cattle, total cattle 3,840,473; 53,366,000 sheep, 334,332 swine, 25,633 goats, and 427 camels. In 1930-31, 427,200,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 114,201,709 lb. butter, 6,516,065 lb cheese, and 22,001,194 lb. bacon and ham. The production of wool in 1931-32 was about 497,200,000 lb., and butter about 124,000,000 lb. During 1930-31 there were 124,532 persons permanently engaged in rural industries, 114,989 being males, and 9,543 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural production was valued in 1930-31 at £15,105,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £12,560,000, and pastoral production at £22,175,000, a total of £49,840,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1930-31 was £2,607,000, and 5,593 persons were engaged.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tin, iron, opal and platinum. The total value of minerals won during 1931 was £7,246,873, exclusive of Portland cement £617,432, lime £28,125, and coke £297,328, coal accounting for £4,607,343, silver, silver lead and ore £1,079,359, and gold £83,365. The value of the mining plant and machinery was £7,453,590. The mining industry gave employment to 18,370 persons during the year.

Factories.—In 1930-31 there were 7,544 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 127,605, of whom 93,881 were males and 33,724 females, the amount of £25,200,290 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average an amount of £244 7*s.* 3*d.* during the year and females £107 10*s.* 9*d.* The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £49,822,312, and of plant and machinery £50,865,884. The full capacity of the machinery was 1,368,140 h.p., including steam, 928,374 h.p.; gas, 14,231 h.p.; electricity, 374,499 h.p.; water, 19,035 h.p.; oil, 32,001 h.p. The power actually used was, on the average, 749,026 h.p. The value of output was £118,483,536; materials used, £64,579,042, and fuel consumed (including motive power rented), £4,380,721; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £49,523,773. There are large iron and steel works at Newcastle, Lithgow and Port Kembla.

The total value of the production of the primary industries in 1930-32 was £58,152,000, making, with factory production, a total for all industries (as far as it is recorded) of £107,676,000, which is equal to £43 2*s.* 4*d.* per head of population.

Local Government.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,400 sq. miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 181 municipalities and 138 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street — read lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is mainly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1930 was £220,421,732 in municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £169,853,697 in shires.

The total income of the municipal bodies was £15,178,581, and the expenditure on works and services, &c., £14,941,921

TOWNS

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk, also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3 000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains a population of 109 400 (Dec, 1931) or, including suburbs, a population of 1,256 230. In addition to the Government buildings there are the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens free public libraries observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches and some large public hospitals The parks within the metropolitan area are 92 298 acres in extent and include the National Park which measures 33 807 acres, Kuring gai Chase 35 300 acres Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres Other towns are Newcastle (with suburbs) 103 700, Broken Hill, 22,950 Lithgow, 15,050, Maitland, E & W 11,940, Goulburn, 12,570, Katoomba, 9,580, Bathurst, 10,050, Lismore, 10,510, Albury, 9 770, Cessnock, 13,860, Wagga Wagga 9,100, Liverpool, 6,360, Fairfield, 7,920, Grafton and South Grafton, 6 560 Wollongong, 10 800, Orange, 8 640, Tamworth, 7,790, Armidale 6,960, Dubbo, 6,350, Glen Innes, 4,250, Forbes, 5,120

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 28 days

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north east of Sydney) Lat 31° 33′ 4″ S, Long 159° 4′ 26″ E Area, 3,220 acres Pop, Dec, 1931, 113 The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes, it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles and its extent of coast line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87 884 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1932, the estimated population numbered 1,805,298 (890,439 males and 914,859 females).

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	35 074	16 773	13,608
1928	34 498	17 708	13,186
1929	33,604	16 717	12,935
1930	33,127	15 959	11 641
1931	30,332	17 033	10,182

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1 000 of population in 1931.—Births 16 88 Deaths, 9 48, Marriages, 5 67 Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births 44 47

Religion

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875 Members of the Church of England in 1921 (last census) numbered 601,809 Protestants 18 636, Presbyterians 257 072 Methodists 183 829, Baptists 32 305 Church of Christ 22 250, Independents 15 893 and Roman Catholics 322,565

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State and divide it into a northern and southern watershed the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south east, well wooded valleys The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries The capital stands upon the Yarra Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 76 years ended in 1931, was 58 5° Fahrenheit the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F The average number of days on which rain fell was 139, and the average yearly rainfall was 25 53 inches

GOVERNMENT

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown aided by an Executive Council of 12 members

Governor of the State of Victoria (Vacant)

Lieut Governor Hon Sir William Hill Irvine, K C M G, K C LL D (1918) £5,000

Private Sec, Capt R I A Macdonald, O B E J P

Hon Aides de Camp, Major D I K Richardson, V D, and Major J Pain, D S O, M C

Official Sec, C W Kinsman

THE MINISTRY (May 19, 1932)

(The sum of £10,000 is allocated for Salaries of the Ministry)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Health, Hon Sir S S Argyle, K B E, M R C S., M L A

Chief Secretary and Minister in charge of Electrical Undertakings, Hon I Macfarlan, M L A

Attorney General, Solicitor General, and Minister of Railways, Hon R G Menzies, K C, M L.A.

Minister of Agriculture Hon J Allan, M L A

President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests, Hon A A Dunstan, M L A.

Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. J. W. Pennington, O B E, M L A

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in charge of Immigration, and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. P Jones, M L C.

Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Labour, Hon G L Goudie, M L C
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon A E Chandler M I C, Hon H Cohen, C M G, M L C, Hon W S Kent Hughes, M L A Hon I C Manifold M L A

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London Walter Leitch C B E, Victoria House, Melbourne Place Strand, W C 2

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts by universal adult suffrage The electors (June 30, 1932) for the Council number 472,450, and those for the Assembly, 1,068 887

President of the Legislative Council, Hon Sir Francis Grenville Clarke K B E £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon Sir A J Peacock, K C M G 1 000

THE JUDICATURE

There are magistrates courts and general sessions and county courts and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges

Chief Justice, Hon Sir William Hill Irvine K C M G., LL D (*Acting as Lieut Governor*)
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F B Cussen (*Acting Chief Justice*) F W Mann W G S McArthur J K Macfarlan, C J Lowe, and J S Wasley (*acting*) each £2 500
County Court Judges W H Moule H C Winneke, C J Z Womarski W H Williams, H C G Macindoe A W Foster each 1 500
Chief Clerk of Supreme Court and Acting Master in Equity, M M Phillips 1 200
Taxing Master for the Supreme Court E H Trebilco 800
Crown Prosecutors, C H Book, £1,250, R M Nolan, £900, W St G Sproule 900
Crown Solicitor F C Menzies 1 475

NOTE.—All the above mentioned salaries including Judges salaries, are subject to percentage reductions under the Financial Emergency Act, at various rates, from 2½ per cent on salaries of £728 to 27 per cent where the salary exceeds £3 000

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14 there being 260 319 children on the registers in 1930, the average attendance being about 70 per cent *Secondary Education* is principally under private control 75,944 pupils being in attendance at the 502 schools in 1930 There is a State aided *University* at Melbourne with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queens, and Newman)

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1927–28	27,357,917	27,521,270	158,183,470
1928–29	28,156,034	28,104,947	159,552,653
1929 30	27,323,842	28,496 712	162,288,994
1930–31	27,575,504	28 029,702	167 016,596
1931–32	24,555,272	26,163,594	169,833 964

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1932) 14 banks (including Commonwealth Bank) with total assets £140 733 208, within the State, and liabilities £142 036 678 The savings bank deposits (including amounts deposited in the Commonwealth Savings Bank) at June 30, 1932, amounted to £65 781 000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture—Of the 9,306,289 acres under cultivation in 1930–31 4 600,200 were wheat crops and 371 024 acres and 1 277 338 acres were cut for hay In 1931 31 7 254 615 gallons of wine were produced The estimated value of production in 1930 31 was (including manufacturing values) £70 298 610

Live Stock—There were in 1931, 669 132 milch cows producing 110 006 619 lb of butter and 8 064 463 lb of cheese and 760 788 other cattle 16,477 995 sheep 281 245 pigs and 379 872 horses

Minerals—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably the amount produced in 1931 being 43 638 oz (£262,462) Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown) kaolin limestone and gypsum

Trade and Industries—Wool wheat flour butter live stock fruits condensed milk and poultry are the staple productions of the State and the manufactures (8 109 factories &c employing 126 016 hands in 1930 31) are mainly for home consumption The chief exports oversea are wool butter wheat flour skins and hides, tallow, milk and cream preserved and frozen meats and fruit (dried and fresh) The principal oversea imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery metals and metal manufactures silks velvets &c apparel and attire bags and sacks tea cottons and linens, woollens timber petroleum spirit and paper

CITIES AND TOWNS

MELBOURNE the capital city, which is an episcopal see was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight its wide streets, park lands public gardens university, public library museum and large churches are the principal features of the city Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 125 741 acres and contained (December 31 1931) a population of 1 030 750 Other cities are Ballarat, 41,750 Geelong 42 760 Bendigo 33 720 Warrnambool, 8 200 The chief towns are Castlemaine 6 670, Wonthaggi 7 330 Mildura, 6 000 Hamilton, 5 300 Ararat 5 750 and Shepparton, 6 000

Transmission of mails approximate, 30 days Melbourne distant from London 11 267 miles, transit, 30 to 35 days

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37 S lat and 129° and 141° E long the total area being 380 070 sq miles.

POPULATION.—In 1932 the population numbered 585 466 (302 371 males and 283,095 females)

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths.	Marriages.
1927	11 492	5,128	4,502
1928	11 408	5,147	4,146
1929	10,665	5,039	3,719
1930	9 984	4,851	3,312
1931	9 079	4,888	3,069

Birth rate 15 56 death rate 8 38, marriage rate 5 26 per 1,000 of population Infantile mor

tality 35 46 per 1 000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid At the Census, 1921 the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows —Church of England, 165 968 Methodists 122 634 Congregationalists 15 289 Baptists 33,033 Lutherans, 24 606 Roman Catholics, 64 054 Presbyterians 22,659 and Churches of Christ 15 039

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre The north western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east Except for the Murray which flows for some 250 miles through the south eastern corner into the Southern Ocean there are no rivers of importance in South Australia

Climate —The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63 the winter temperature (July August) averaging 53° and the summer (November March) 71° During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight The average annual rainfall at Adelaide derived from 93 years record is 21 10 inches This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches

GOVERNMENT

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836 and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct 24 1856 the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant Governor

GOVERNOR

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Brig Gen Hon Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore Ruthven VC, KCMG, CB, DSO (1928) £5 000
Private Sec, Leigh Winsel, CMG, MVO
Lieut Governor, Hon Sir George John Robert Murray, KCMG, LLM, *born* 1863 (1916)

THE MINISTRY (Oct 30, 1930)

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers less 20 per cent for 12 months)

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Education Hon Lionel Laughton Hill
Attorney General and Minister of Railways, Hon William Joseph Denny, MC
Chief Secretary and Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Forest Lands, Hon Stanley R Whitford
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Mines Marine, Labour and Employment, Hon Robert Stanley Richards
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Industry Hon John McInnes
Minister of Local Government Immigration Repatriation and Irrigation Hon James Jelley

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London Hon Sir H N Barwell KCMG, Australia House, WC 2 £1,600
Secretary and Trade Commissioner, C F G McCann 850

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years one half retiring every 3 years and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members elected for a maximum duration of 3 years Election is by ballot with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects male and female there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 133 409 in 1931 those for the Assembly numbering 329 895
President of the Legislative Council, Hon Sir J L Stirling KCMG £680
Speaker of the House of Assembly Hon E J Shepherd 680

THE JUDICATURE

Law and Justice —The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges there are Courts of Vice Admiralty and Insolvency as well as Local Civil Courts with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts The Supreme Court convictions for 1931 totalled 1 to 274 which is at the rate of 1 in every 2 100 of the population
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice Admiralty Hon Sir G J R Murray KCMG, BA LLM £2 000
Judges Hon J M Napier, LL B Hon H A Parsons, LL B Hon F W Richards LL D Hon A W Piper 1,700

EDUCATION

Public Education (Primary Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister it is secular, compulsory and free there are 1,074 State schools with 3 604 teachers and 95 002 scholars, the expenditure in 1931 was £917 233 including grants to University Libraries &c The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University Private schools number 186 with 917 teachers and 14 310 scholars There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide founded in 1874, with 1 056 undergraduates and 1 372 other students all classes are open to women A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 9 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices The public library, museum art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State

STATE FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1928	11 346 903	11 621 834	90,612,402
1929	10,840,914	11 771,772	92 653,531
1930	9,847 201	11,473 023	93,410,118
1931	10 725,811	12,539 668	99,527,447
1932	10,481,977	11,545,336	101,599,238

Banking —There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 385 branches and agencies and £42,000 000 paid up capital having a total liability of £20 901,165 and assets £29 482 907 in June quarter, 1932 The savings banks on June 30, 1932, had 549 634 accounts open with £21 167 251 to their credit Over 90 per cent of the population have savings bank accounts

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture —Of the total area about one half is farmed or grazed, and 8,100 000 acres cultivated —under wheat 4,100,000 acres, hay 528 000 oats 206 000 barley 242,000 orchards and vineyards 82 000, with 2 500 000 acres lying fallow Wheat produced 48 093 000 bushels Oranges lemons apples apricots, pears and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable There were 52,000 acres of vines, with a production of 10 680 000 gallons of wine 156 000 cwt of currants and 185 000 cwt of raisins Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States Brandy and other spirits are also produced The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables

Live Stock (Dec 31 1931) There were 6 608 981 sheep cattle 265 324, horses 185 222 pigs 109,780 Wool production 66 162 687 lb

Minerals —Copper and gold silver, lead manganese bismuth, iron gypsum salt phosphate rock, coal &c are found the total mineral output being valued at £553 558 (1931) Over £33 096 000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State, but production has not been profitable for some time

Manufactures —In 1931 there were 1 644 factories employing 25 141 hands, the gross value of the output being £19 997 455 and the wages paid £4 655 144. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £18,601 557

Value of Production, 1930 31 —Crops, total value, £9 009,865, average per head £16, manufactures, £7,397 175, pastoral £2 777 621 minerals, £1 288,238, dairying, £1,644 881 poultry, fisheries and game, forestry, &c £1,739,386 *Total value of production* £23,857,166, average £41 per head

Trade and Commerce Oversea, 1930–31 —The total value of the *Imports* was £3 915 550 (U K £1 402,996, or 37 per cent other British countries £746,591, or 20 per cent foreign countries £1,636 229 or 43 per cent) The total value of the *Exports* was £10 061 535 (U K £5 444 798, or 54 per cent, other British countries £856 628, or 9 per cent, foreign countries £3,760,109, or 37 per cent) In 1931 32 the imports were £2 821,761 and exports £12,222 151, consisting of breadstuffs £6,350 243, pastoral and dairying products £2 493 661, fruits and wine £1 562 300, minerals £1,628,669, and miscellaneous £187,338

Transport, &c —There are 3 821 miles of railway in South Australia, 156 miles of electric tramways, 46,000 miles of roads and several good harbours On June 30, 1932 there were 57,882 motor vehicles in use, classified as 39,023 cars, taxi cabs, &c, 10 909 lorries, trucks, &c, 7,860 motor cycles and 89 road tractors There are 874 post offices in the State, and 759 telegraph stations and 50 656 telephones connected

Shipping (1930 31) —Ships entered numbered 1,020, tonnage 4 165 788 British 820 (3 417,553 tons), foreign 200 (748 235 tons)

TOWNS

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1931) 324 337 inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius Other towns are Moonta (4 250) Kadina (5 000) Wallaroo (3,250) Port Pirie (10,000) on the east and Port Augusta (3 350) on the west of Spencer Gulf and Kapunda (2,100), Gawler (5 000), and Peterborough (3 300) on the line from Adelaide to the north Victor Harbor (3 450) in the south, Mt Gambier (6 000) in the south east, and Port Lincoln (2 850) on Eyre Peninsula Murray Bridge (3,600) and Renmark (3 750) on the River Murray

Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days

IV —QUEENSLAND.

This State situated in lat 10° 40′—29° S and long 138 153° 30 E comprises the whole north eastern portion of the Australian continent

Queensland possesses an area of 670 500 square miles (*i e* equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom)

POPULATION —At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 755 972 (398 969 males and 359 003 females) On March 31 1932 the estimated population was 965 934

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	19 830	8,079	6,278
1928	19 783	7 976	6,321
1929	18 487	8 308	6,169
1930	18 939	7,455	6,199
1931	17 833	7 525	5,951

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England 172 662 Roman Catholics, 91 610 Presbyterians, 77 566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans 14 735 Baptists and 44 132 other Christians with 4 267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides Indefinite No religion, &c

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains where the *Auburn Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Wairego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards

Climate —At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1931 was 69 2°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 100 2 and 41 8°, mean barometer, 30 067 The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty

The rainfall during 1931 was 66·72 inches and there were 132 wet days

GOVERNMENT

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859 having previously formed part of New South Wales The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown) aided by an Executive Council of 10 members

GOVERNOR

Governor of Queensland His Excellency Col The Rt Hon Sir Leslie Orme Wilson GCSI GCIE CMG DSO £3,000
Private Sec, Col L L C Worthington Wilmer 300
Aide-de-Camp Capt T P Honner DSO 300
Official Sec E Ryder 380
Lieut Governor Sir Jas W Blair

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(H E the Governor presides)

Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer Hon Wm Forgan Smith £1 300
Secretary for Public Lands Hon Percy Pease 1 000
Attorney General Hon John Mullan 1 000
Home Secretary Hon Edward Michael Hanlon 1 000
Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon Maurice Patrick Hynes 1 000
Secretary for Railways and Main Roads Hon Frank Arthur Cooper 1 000
Secretary for Mines Hon James Stopford 1 000
Secretary for Public Instruction (vacant) 1 000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock Hon Brand William Bulcock 1 000
Secretary for Public Works Hon Henry Adam Bruce 1 000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Acting Agent-General & Official Secretary L H Isles A I S J 409 410 Strand W C 2

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 72 members elected by universal adult suffrage
Speaker Hon George Pollock £1 000
Chairman of Committees Hon W H Jesch Hanson 700
Clerk, C A Bernays 780

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges an Industrial Court with a President and another Judge and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns presided over by Police Magistrates

Chief Justice Supreme Court Hon Sir T W Blair £2 250
Senior Puisne Judge H D Macrossan
Puisne Judges W F Webb H H Henchman F A Douglas J J Brennan R J Douglas each 2 000

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free In 1931 there were 1 730 State schools, including 106 Provisional and 13 High schools in operation, with 4 299 teachers and an average daily attendance of 116 097 children and in 1930, 191 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1 264 teachers and an average attendance of 27 335 A State aided University was established during 1910

FINANCE

Revenue Expenditure and Debt of Queensland for five years ended June 30 —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£	£	£
1928	16 718 070	16 707 564	111 733 969
1929	16 736 188	16 902 145	112 862 049
1930	15 997 870	16 721 055	112 148 979
1931	15 072 652	15 914 696	112 231 189
1932	12 994 113	15 069 93	111 911 785

Banking — Assets of Joint Stock Banks at June 30 1931 £38 236 288 liabilities £36 251 609 The deposits at the same date amounted to £35 680 258 The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland with assets June 30 1932 £10 010 105 and liabilities £9 369 913 Depositors balances in Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at March 31 1932 £22 382 915 averaged £23 3s 5d to each inhabitant There were 390 986 operative accounts

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock —Of the total area of 429 120 000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 18 850 187 and 88 787 acres have been granted without payment under a system of deferred payment 7 765 825 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area including preferential pastoral lease 222 415 280 acres leased only for sheep and cattle runs 75 311 100 acres for grazing selections 11 271 120 acres are held under occupation licence 366 015 acres under gold mining and mineral lease 949 668 for special purposes 3 578 884 acres perpetual leases and perpetual lease prickly pear selections 14 316 acres held as auction perpetual leases prickly pear leases 12 286 120 acres reserves and roads 20 607 279 acres leaving 55 606 419 unoccupied Wheat oats and barley flourish on the Darling Downs while large areas are devoted to maize which yields an average crop of about 25 60 bushels per acre Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated as also are coffee cotton, oranges peaches pineapples grapes bananas cocoanuts mangoes plums and various English fruits India rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started In the year 1931 581 276 tons of sugar were produced The live stock in January 1932 included 5,550 399 cattle 22 324 278 sheep 469 474 horses and 222 686 pigs Wool meat sugar and butter are the principal products

Climate —The *Bureau of Seasonal Forecasting* of the Council of Agriculture Talbot Street Brisbane makes researches into the climatic sequences of Queensland and issues forecasts, the beneficial nature of the work being much appreciated by farmers and graziers in Queensland and the adjoining States

Forestry —There are about 24 000 000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 5 484 403 acres In 1930 31 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was about two million pounds and there were 3 061 hands employed in the sawmills and plywood mills At June 30 1931, the total area of reforestation plantations was 6 208 acres, and

in addition 74 148 acres had been treated f r natural regeneration by the State Forest Service, which employs 256 persons and is engage actively in timber farming and wood trading operations An area of 161,251 acres has been reserved for National Parks

Minerals—The total mineral output in 1931 was £1 265 225 There are rich deposits of gold copper tin lead silver, antimony limestone ironstone and wolfram while coal is f und in several districts The gold output in 1931 was valued at £55 842 silver £75 653 copper £126 342 tin £35 744 coal £699 926 wolf ram, £28 molybdenite £48 lead £230 740 opals and gems £3 503 arsenic nil cobalt nil, zinc nil, fluorspar £1 142 bismuth £37 limestone £30 708 scheelite £103 ironstone (flux) £5 100 mercury sulphide £309

Commerce—The chief articles of export overseas the produce of the State in 1930 31 were Wool £6 675 042 meat including extract and bacon hams and pork £2 643 800 hides £233 845 skins sheep £112 783 skins other £10 841 tallow £191 746 butter cheese, and milk £3 540 200, sugar, £1 786 982

TOWNS

CAPITAL Brisbane

miles

Fet

of the chief magistrate of Brisbane was raised to that of Lord Mayor in 1930

The contour of the Queensland coast line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne Sydney or Adelaide and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast—Brisbane Rockhampton (30 000) Maryborough (12 000) Townsville (32 050) Port Douglas, Mackay (9,230) Thursday Island (1 400) Cooktown, Cairns (10 500) Bowen (3 000) and Bundaberg (11,250), Gladstone (2 537) Other places of importance are Ipswich (26 253) Toowoomba (26 439), Charters Towers (9 200) Gympie (9 592), Mt Morgan (5 000) Warwick (7 500) Roma (4 000) and Cloncurry

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, approximate 32 days An mail take about a week less

V—TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia from which it is separated by Bass Strait about 140 miles wide in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island included within the State It lies between 40° 33 43° 39 S lat and 144° 39—148° 23 E long and contains an area of 26 215 square miles

POPULATION—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 213 780 (107 743 males and 106 037 females)

Year.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Marriage Rate
1927	23 01	9 68	53 0	6 82
1928	22 13	10 06	64 0	7 09
1929	22 44	10 17	53'2	8 01
1930	22 11	9 00	50 6	6 70
1931	21 65	9 35	46 0	6 82

Religion

All religions are free In 1921 there were 118,222 members of the Church of England, 35 456 Roman Catholics, 27 171 Methodists 14 796 Presbyterians 4 543 Congregationalists and Independents and 5 332 Baptists

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered with mountains from 1,500 to 5 000 feet in height and expanses of level, open plains There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest The climate is fine and salubrious and well suited to European constitutions the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54 4°, the mean temperature for Dec Jan and Feb being 61 5° and that of June July and Aug 46 9 The western side of the island is very wet the eastern like having rainfall similar to that of eastern England the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts

GOVERNMENT

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales from which it was separated in 1825 In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated and in 1856 Responsible Government was added In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth q.v. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown) aided by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers

GOVERNOR

Actg Governor of Tasmania Hon Sir Herbert Nicholl K C M G Chief Justice

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June 15 1928)

Premier Treasurer and Minister for Agriculture H J C McPhee
Chief Secretary H n C I W James
Lands and Works H n Sir Walter H Lee K C M G
Attorney General Hon H S Baker
Without Portfolio Hon Edward Hobbs, Hon A Wardlaw

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Acting Agent General and Colonial Secretary H W Fly I S O J P
Address Australia House Strand W C 2

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses a *Legislative Council* of 18 members elected for six years, and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members elected by proportional representation for three years the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months the electorate for the Council is smaller having a property or educational qualification for both sexes

President of the Legislative Council Hon W I Propsting C M G
Speaker of House of Assembly Sir John W Evans K M
Clerk of the House Henry McPherson

THE JUDICATURE

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges

Chief Justice Hon Sir H Nicholls, K C M G (b 1868) £1,800
Puisne Judges Hons H Crisp A J Clark each 1,500

Solicitor General, P L Griffiths	£950
Registrar Supreme Court, A G Blammall	730
Recorder of Titles A A Richardson	775

EDUCATION

Primary education is compulsory secular, and free, there being 500 State schools in 1930 with 38,345 children on the registers *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 1,687 scholars) and by private endowment There is a *University* at Hobart and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston Queenstown and Zeehan

FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1927–28	£2,962 687	£2 867,605	£24 872 785
1928 29	434	2 855 977	23 324 630
1929 30	272	2,981,992	22,921 211
1930 31	290	2,854,394	23 389 079
1931 32	090	2 657 109	23 659 588

Banking—Dec 31 1931 the banks of issue had total deposits £7 665,404, the savings bank deposits were £5 482 293

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock—Of the total area of 16 778 000 acres there were in 1930 31 267 632 acres under crops The principal crops are apples, potatoes, hay and other fruit, followed by hops, peas, oats, green forage and wheat The live stock included 230 284 cattle, 2 119 606 sheep 54 556 pigs and 32 700 horses The wool production was 14 000 000 lb The butter produced amounted to 9 802 300 lb

Electrical Energy—The Hydro Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State the capacity of the installation being 81 000 h p The advantage of cheap power is steadily attracting new manufacturing industries

Forestry—Timber reserves total 950 538 acres Area held under lease or forest permits for saw milling logging, &c 272 000 acres The amount of timber milled for 1930 31 was 30 597 832 super feet, exclusive of piles, poles fencing, and for practically all sleepers The utilisation of forest waste for the production of wood pulp has, after long investigation, been brought within the scope of business operations A company has been formed with options over large areas, and there is every prospect of an early commencement of manufacturing operations

Minerals—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead coal, the value of all minerals produced in 1931 being £707 028

Manufactures—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills, cement, and confectionery, the value of production in 1930 31 was £2,807,497, the capital invested in the 805 establishments being £9 182,000 in 1930–31

TOWNS

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1932), 58,270

Other towns are Launceston (pop 31,210), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queens own

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days

VI—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E long, the most westerly point being in 112 52′ E long and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S lat Its extreme length is 1,500 miles and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles

POPULATION—At the Census of April 4, 1921, the population was 332,732 (177 278 males, 155,454 females), in 1932 the total was estimated at 421,609 (225,586 males, 196,023 females)

Natural Increase of the People

	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	8 481	3 93	3,107
1928	8 704	3,640	3 309
1929	9 051	3 930	3 367
1930	9 200	3 774	3,205
1931	8 549	3 681	2,741

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions At the Census of 1921 there were 153 285 persons belonging to the Church of England 64,488 Roman Catholics, 39 116 Methodists and 28 377 Presbyterians

Physical Features—Large areas of the State for some hundreds of miles inland are hilly and even mountainous although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4 024 ft) in the north west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3 640 ft) in the Stirling Range in the south west The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean into which flow many streams notably the Swan Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton Fortescue and De Grey In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2 000 ft above sea level the surface of which consists in parts of sand dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils The climate is one of the most temperate in the world The total rainfall at Perth during 1931 was 39 18 inches the average for the past 55 years being 34 70 Of the area of Western Australia which is equal to more than half that of European Russia probably about two thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so

GOVERNMENT

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1911 the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia, (vacant)

Lieutenant Governor, His Excellency Hon Sir John Alfred Northmore, K C M G, LL B (June, 1932)

Private Sec, Maj B Kerr Pearse, C M.G, M V O

Executive Council

Premier and Treasurer, Hon Sir James Mitchell K C M G M I A £1 700
Minister for Lands Immigration and Health Hon Charles G Latham M I A 1 500
Attorney General and Minister for Education Hon Thomas A I Davy K C, M I A 1 500
Minister for Railways Mines, Police, Forests and Industry Hon John Scaddan C M G, M L A 1 500
Minister for Public Works and Labour Hon John Lindsay M L A 1,500
Chief Secretary and Minister for Country Water Supplies and Trading Concerns, Hon Charles F Baxter M L C 1,500
Minister for Agriculture, Hon Percy D Ferguson M L A 1,500

Agent General in London

Agent General in London, Hon William C Angwin *Offices* Savoy House 115 116 Strand W C 2 £2 000
Secretary C B Rushton I S O 810

The Legislature

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration
President of the Legislative Council, Hon Sir John Waters Kirwan £800
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon S Stubbs 800

The Judicature

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction There are Courts of Session dealing with criminal matters outside Perth and there are Magistrates courts and Children's courts
Chief Justice Hon Sir J A Northmore K C M G LL B £2,300
Puisne Judges, Hons T P Draper C B E, J P Dwyer (and 1 vacant) each £2,000

Education

Education—Education is compulsory and free and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education There are a training college technical schools a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital) and a University The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30 1932 was £549 116 in addition, a grant of £25 111 was made to the University

Finance

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30 —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1928	9,807,949	9 874,415	76,427,764
1929	9 947 950	10 223,919	69,355,449
1930	9,750,515	10,268,518	71,194,325
1931	8 686 756	10 107,294	76 564,885
1932	8,035,316	9,593,812	79,707,953

Banking—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1932 with total assets £25 591 112 and liabilities £16,678 049 The amount due to depositors in the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Western Australia on June 30, 1932 was £10 210,879

Production and Industry

Crops and Live Stock—Of the total area (624 588 800 acres) 3 960 850 acres were under crops in 1931 32 wheat for grain accounting for 3 158 888 acres In 1931 the live stock included 826 417 cattle 10 096 614 sheep, 120,482 pigs 18 828 goats and 156 347 horses There were about 5 000 acres of vineyards.

Manufacturing Industries—There were on June 30 1931 a total of 1 455 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands The total number of persons employed in them was 14 619 The combined output of these establishments for 12 months ended June, 1931, was computed at £12 353 353

Forestry—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world Two of these Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) are largely exported The quantity of timber cut during the 12 months ended June 1931 is computed to have been 112 483 555 super feet

Minerals—The groups of the Coolgardie gold fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian) as well as other fields are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 510 572 oz in 1931 The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30 1931 is 39 103 153 fine ozs Magnetic iron lead copper and tin ores and coal exist in large quantities

Trade—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany Bunbury Geraldton, and Broome The opening of the Trans Australian Railway in Oct 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress both for travellers and merchandise The imports chiefly consist of machinery, vehicles manufactured hardware clothing and textiles, tobacco cigars and cigarettes, also (mainly from the sister states of the Commonwealth) provisions Principal exports for the year ended June 30 1932 —Gold £4,912,715, Wool £2,345 570 timber, £358,361, sandal wood pearls and shell hides and skins, £341 999 wheat £5 323 740, flour £580,729, and fresh fruit £430 738

Towns

Capital Perth Population (1931) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 209,729

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary 12 miles from Fremantle The King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs 35,143), Albany Kalgoorlie and Boulder (11,635) Bunbury Cottesloe (5,510) Claremont (6,400), Geraldton (4 556) Midland Junction (5 220), Northam (4,874), and Collie (3,450)

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 27 days

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population		
		Census of 1911	Census of 1921.	‡ Census of 1926.
North Island and Islets	44 281	563,733	741,255	831.813
South Island and Islets	58.092	444,120	477,051	511,942
Stewart Island and Islets	670	357	337	446
Chatham Islands	372	258	210	268
Auckland Islands	234			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	24	...	...	...
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Three Kings Islands	3	...	...	...
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150	12,598	13,209	13,877
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Tokelau Islands	4	..	.	1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,133	..	35,042	40,229
Maori Population	...	49 844	52,751	63,670
Total	105,155	1,070,914	1,320,275	1,463,278

‡ Census due to be taken on April 21, 1931 postponed as an act of national economy.

Estimated Population, June 30, 1932 :—N.Z (*excl.* Maoris) 1,455,028; Maoris, 69,893; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 15,307; Tokelau Islands, 1,048; Western Samoa, 46,376—Total, 1,587,652.

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1928	27,200	35,478	62,678	11,811	35,035	46,846	10,537
1929	26,747	34 439	61,186	12,314	31,643	43,957	10,967
1930	26,797	32 559	59,356	12,199	28,321	40,520	11,075
1931	26,622	20 225	46,847	12,047	21,634	33,681	9,817

Inter-censal Increases (Exclusive of Aborigines)

Year	Results of Census			Quinquennial Increase	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years
	Males	Females.	Total		
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371 415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,092	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1 008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	129,877*	195,264

* Based on population excluding half-castes living as Europeans, who are included in totals 1921 but not 1926

Races and Religions.

Races	1916	1926	Religions.	1916.	1926.
Europeans	1,093,024	1,338,167	Church of England	41·75	41·22
Maoris	46,247	52,061	Presbyterians	23·71	24·60
,, Half-caste	6,750	11,609	Methodists	9·64	9·02
Chinese	2,147	3,374	Roman Catholics	13·79	12·89
Other race aliens	1.057	2,928			

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

(By the Rt. Hon. G. W. FORBES, P.C., *Prime Minister.*)

THE Dominion of New Zealand is situated in the South Pacific Ocean and in point of actual distance is consequently far from the Homeland and from the older established countries of the world. This fact does not however, in any way diminish the importance of New Zealand. Rather, on the other hand, does it serve to increase its significance as a power in the Pacific Ocean.

Actually the Dominion possesses an importance far in excess of that which the uninformed might expect to be attached to such a young country. Directly connected with the older world by fast modern steamship services—indeed, only a few short weeks away from the Homeland—her isolation is much more apparent than real.

New Zealand extends for a length of over one thousand miles north and south and possesses a population of slightly more than one and a half million people. In addition the Dominion has control over numerous islands in the South Pacific with a large aggregate Polynesian population. More specifically her jurisdiction extends from Penrhyn Island, about eight degrees south of the Equator, to the coasts of the Ross Sea on the borders of the Antarctic Continent.

New Zealand is primarily a grazing country, and the quality of its pastures has gained a world wide reputation. For that and other reasons its future will for many years to come doubtless be inseparably associated with stock raising, principally of dairy cattle and sheep. Wool, frozen meat, butter, cheese, hides and skins, and fruit in the main comprise her staple exports, and are the products upon which the Dominion principally relies to exchange for many manufactured goods from overseas.

It is equally true, however, that with increasing population there is a growing tendency for greater diversity in industry and for the manufacture of many commodities within the Dominion which formerly were obtained solely from abroad. Nevertheless the population is as yet insufficient to maintain a very wide range of industries and consequently the Dominion's industrial field of manufacture is to a great extent limited to the treatment of the principal primary products.

The main market for the products of New Zealand is the United Kingdom, as much as 88 per cent. of the total value of her exports being sent there during the calendar year, 1931. A further 5 per cent. was sent to other British countries, making a total of 93 per cent. marketed within the British Empire.

The importance of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire as a market for the raw materials and foodstuffs which the Dominion produces is fully realised by the Government and the people of New Zealand, and it is also realised that the prosperity of the United Kingdom is dependent in large degree upon the extent to which New Zealand and the other Dominions and Colonies co-operate by purchasing the products of the Homeland.

That this is fully recognised in New Zealand is obvious from the fact that this country purchases a greater proportion of its imports from the United Kingdom than any other British Dominion. The desire to further inter-Empire trade moreover finds practical expression in the extension of a substantial measure of preference by means of differential rates of customs duties to the products of the British Empire.

Generous provision is made in New Zealand for primary, secondary and technical education, and, in addition, every encouragement is given to the student who is desirous of continuing his course at the University. So far as humanitarian legislation generally is concerned New Zealand is recognised as being one of the foremost countries in the world.

Finally, a few words must be written of the Dominion's wonderful scenic attractions and sporting facilities. This article would, indeed, be incomplete without reference to them, however brief.

Within the compass of a comparatively small country there are to be found all the varieties of scenery that is possible to see in any other part of the world and these offer unlimited scope to the tourist. From the sportsman's point of view the attractions, too, cannot be surpassed anywhere, for here in New Zealand is to be obtained much that appeals—deep sea fishing, incomparable angling in the numerous lakes, rivers and coastal waters, and excellent deer-stalking.

All these features combine to make the Dominion's scenic resorts, tourist attractions and sporting facilities one of its most important natural resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels Annual averages —North Island, mean temperature 57° F., rainfall 47 in (days with rain 163) sunshine, 2,134 hours; South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 56 in. (days with rain 145), sunshine, 1,956 hours

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales On Sept. 26, 1907 the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand.* The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor General and Commander-in Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Right Hon. Lord Bledisloe, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.Sc., *appt'd* 1930 (salary £7,500; H.E. has relinquished £2,250) £5,250

Official Secretary, Sir Cecil Day, C.M.G., C.B.E. *A.D.C.s*, Lt. J. C. Elworthy, R.N., Capt. J. W. Tweedie.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

COALITION CABINET (Aug. 1932).

Prime Minister, Minister of Railways, of External Affairs, and in Charge of Scientific and Industrial Research, Public Trust, Electoral and High Commissioner's Departments, Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, P.C. £1,377

Minister of Public Works, of Transport, of Employment, and in Charge of Roads and Public Buildings, Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.C., M.C. 895

Minister of Lands, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in Charge of Land for Settlements, Scenery Preservation, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, and Valuation Departments, Hon. E. A. Ransom £895

Minister of Finance, of Customs, of Stamp Duties, Attorney-General, and Minister in Charge of State Advances and Land and Income Tax Departments, Hon W. Downie Stewart 805

Minister of Native Affairs, of Cook Islands, and in Charge of Native Trust, Government Life Insurance, State Fire and Accident Insurance, Legislative, Public Service Superannuation, Friendly Societies and National Provident Fund Departments, and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon Sir Apirana Ngata. 895

Minister of Health, of Immigration, and in Charge of Mental Hospitals and Printing and Stationery Departments, Hon. J. A. Young 895

Minister of Education and of Industries and Commerce, Hon. R. Masters M.L.C. 895

Minister of Defence, of Justice, of Mines, and in Charge of Pensions, Police, Prisons, Registrar-General's, and Inspection of Machinery Departments, Hon. J. G Cobbe..... 895

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 1 s *per diem* when so engaged but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly A house allowance of £153 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided (10 per cent cut in 1931–32 and further 15 per cent in 1932–33)

Postmaster General, Minister of Telegraphs, of Labour, of Internal Affairs and in Charge of Tourist and Health Resorts Publicity Government Statistician's Audit Museum and Advertising Departments Hon A Hamilton £895
Minister of Agriculture and of Mines, Hon C E Macmillan 895

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner in London Sir I M Wilford, K C M G K C, New Zealand Government Offices 415 Strand W C 2 £1 575
Secretary, F J Sandford . 753

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life since that date for 7 years only) at present consisting of 24 members, and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years (Life of present parliament extended to 4 years) Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act 1919) Members of the Upper House receive £255 3s *per annum*, and of the Lower House £364 10s *per annum*, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non attendance
Speaker of the Legislative Council Hon Sir W C J Carncross £583 4s
Speaker of the House of Representatives Hon Sir C E Statham (plus sessional allowance of £78 15s per annum and free sessional quarters) 708 15s

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal also Magistrates Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction
Chief Justice Rt Hon Sir Michael Myers P C, K C M G £2 250
Puisne Judges Hons Sir A L Herdman J R Reed C B E A S Adams W C MacGregor H H Ostler A W Blair D S Smith R Kennedy each 2 000
Judge, Court of Arbitration Hon I V Frazer 2 000

In 1931 62 945 civil cases were tried in Magistrates Courts while summary convictions in criminal cases were 42 092 In 1931 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1 624 Civil cases to number of 527 were tried and 706 judgments were recorded for a total amount of £311,400

POLICE

On March 31 1932 the strength of the Police Force was 1 157 of all ranks equivalent to 1 for every 1 317 of the population Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1931 3s 5d

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town boards, electric power, and harbour boards

For cities or boroughs any adult of either sex resident in the town may register as an elector Non resident ratepayers may also exercise the franchise

For counties adult ratepayers of either sex may register as electors, and may have one, two or three votes according to the value of their property

Revenue of local bodies 1930–31	£16 864 645
Receipts not revenue, 1930–31	4 432 956
Expenditure 1930 31	22 174,524
Net indebtedness March 31, 1931	62 166,199

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority

DEFENCE

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets

Units of the N Z Permanent Forces are the Staff Corps the Permanent Staff the Artillery the Permanent Air Force, the Army Ordnance Corps the Permanent Army Service Corps, and the Army Medical Corps The compulsory territorial system (including Senior Cadets) is at present in abeyance for reasons of economy It has been replaced by a volunteer system on a reduced scale Establishment of N Z Permanent Forces 110 professional officers, establishment of N Z Permanent Staff 135 (chiefly drill instructors) Strength of (volunteer) Territorial Force on March 31, 1932, 1,020 officers 6 613 other ranks

Navy

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government The Naval Defence Act 1913 provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 12 years or until age 30) members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposal on of the Imperial Government in time of war A Naval Board controls all matters relating to the Naval Forces and is vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces By Order in Council of the 20th June 1921 it was provided that the ships and personnel shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy" Expenditure on naval defence 1931 32 £504,182 The New Zealand Division comprises the cruisers *Dunedin* and *Dunedin*, the depot ship *Philomel*, the trawler *Wakakura* and oil tanker *Nucula* Two sloops *Veronica* and *Laburnum*, are maintained by the British Government for duties in the South Pacific within the limits of the New Zealand station

*FINANCE

	Revenue	Expenditure	Gross Debt.
1928	£25 123 980	£24,944,905	£251,396,252
1929	23 599,676	24 176,928	264 191,983
1930	25 349 861	25 200,882	267,383,343
1931	23 068,931	24 708,042	276,033,358
1932	22 719 733	24,860,552	

* Financial year ends March 31 railway revenue and expenditure are excluded throughout and post and telegraph revenue and expenditure in 1929 1930 1931 and 1932

Banking—At the end of 1931 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks Total assets (average of four quarters of year) £68 557 120 liabilities £61 713,034, value of notes in circulation, £5,782 355

Post office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1931 32 1 091 607 depositors having £53 387 732 to their credit

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free secular and compulsory There were (December 1931) 2,524 public primary schools with 6 191 adult teachers and 223 105 scholars there are also 305 registered private primary schools, with 26 726 scholars, and, in addition 139 village schools for the Maoris with 7 523 scholars The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 46 endowed colleges and grammar schools in 22 technical high and technical day schools In addition there are 82 secondary depts of district high schools and 2 junior high schools 49 private secondary schools and 11 secondary schools for Maoris The University of New Zealand consists of Auckland University College Victoria University College Canterbury University College and the University of Otago the four colleges having 4 869 students in 1931 and has power to confer degrees

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Forestry—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66 390 262 acres and apart from boroughs and holdings under 1 acre, 43 239 585 acres of this were in occupation in 1931, this acreage representing 83 816 holdings New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements The area under wheat in 1930 31 was 249,014 acres, giving a yield of 7 579 153 bushels An area of 87 152 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 3 376 609 bushels while 223 869 acres were converted to chaff hay or ensilage Other acreages in 1930 31 were barley, 24 887 peas 10 558 rye grass 47 942 and potatoes, 28,459 An area of 504 608 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands) much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum) New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine

Live Stock—The cattle in 1931 numbered 4,080 525, sheep 29 792 516 pigs 476 194 and horses, 295,743 Sheep in 1932 numbered 28 606,219. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain

Manufactures—Statistics of factory production show (1930–31) 5 203 factories in operation, employing 80 829 hands Value of output for year, £80,745,426

Minerals—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1931 being 2 157 756 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1931 being 75 999,000 tons Gold mining both alluvial and quartz is an important industry in many districts and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, occurs in great abundance in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Onakaka and Parapara, near Nelson

EXTERNAL TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1927	£44 782 946	£48 496,354	£93,279,300
1928	44 886 266	56 188 481	101,074,747
1929	48 797 977	55 579 063	104,377,040
1930	43 025 914	44 940 692	87 966 606
1931	24 812 958	35 153,028	59,965 986

[Note Imports in 1930 and 1931 are in sterling exports values in New Zealand currency]

Principal Imports 1931 —

Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	£632 636
Tea	650 550
Sugar	552 605
Tobacco	668 846
Iron and Steel	2 028 512
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	1 334 112
Other Machinery	976 506
Motor cars and parts thereof	1,247 409
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures	461,370
Cotton Piece Goods	1,161,161
Woollen Piece Goods	401 513
Other Piece Goods	755 716
Other Textiles	2 778 812
Wood Timber, and Manufactures thereof	327 200
Oil Petroleum (crude and refined)	1 941 255
Leather and Manufactures thereof	468 453

Principal Exports, 1931 —

Wool	£5 515 376
Butter	10 649 527
Frozen Meat	8 892 555
Cheese	4 461 293
Hides, Skins and Pelts	1 263 726

The external trade of 1931 was shared by the principal countries as under —

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	£12 664 893	£30,940 654
Australia	2 685 808	1,169 055
United States	3 698,714	920 931
Canada	1 217 987	256 890
Japan	298,307	267 899
France	222 349	419 016
India	389 325	59 185
Ceylon	613 142	5,093
Germany	408 195	309 847
Belgium	269 056	146 335
Dutch East Indies	844 329	10,205

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—In March 1932 there were 3 322 miles of Government railway lines in working order and more under construction, and 117 miles of private lines together with an excellent system of road service cars The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1931 32 including season ticket holders was 19 155,600, and in addition 2,384 670 on railway road motor services while goods carried amounted to 5 824 811 tons Operating revenue and expenditure were £5 788,965 and £5 301,653 respectively

Shipping—During 1931 the vessels entered inwards numbered 564 (tonnage, 2 155,920), and those entered outwards 559 (tonnage, 2,155,713), exclusive of coasting vessels

Posts and Telegraphs—The annual postal circulation was (1931) 271,243,916 letters and postcards, 39 454 972 newspapers, 151,369,568 books

and packets and 3 415 554 parcels and the work is effected by 1 738 post offices There are 12 558 miles of telegraph line with 63 934 miles of wire The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres Telegrams transmitted during year 14 166 403

TOWNS

CAPITAL WELLINGTON in the North Island

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, 31 April 1 1932 was as follows —Wellington 144 800 Auckland 218 400 Christchurch 128 900 Dunedin 87 400 Wanganui 27 800 Invercargill 24 350 Palmerston North 23 200 Napier 19 300 Timaru 18 650 New Plymouth 18 650 Hamilton 18 250 Hastings 16 750 Gisborne 16 400 Nelson 12 700 Masterton 8 700 Oamaru 7 600 Whangarei 7 700 Greymouth 6 250 Ashburton 5 450 Blenheim 5,300 Rotorua 5 150

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper —*North Island* and adjacent islets *South Island* and adjacent islets *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets and *Chatham Island* between 43° 30 S lat and 175° 40 177 15 W long Chatham Islands have a population of 620 half of whom are Maoris and half castes They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847 —*Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany) in 34 9 S lat and 172° 8 8 E long (uninhabited) *Auckland Islands* about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour in 50° 32 S lat and 166 13 E long The islands contain several good harbours but are uninhabited *Campbell Island* (uninhabited) *Antipodes Group* (49° 41 15 S lat and 178 43 E long) uninhabited and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43 S lat 179° 0 30 E long) uninhabited

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand —

The Kermadec Group between 29° 10 to 31° 30 S lat and 177° 45 to 179° W lon includes Sunday Macaulay Curtis Islands and L'Esperance and some islets The group is uninhabited

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901 consist of the islands of Rarotonga Aitutaki Mangaia Atiu Mauke Mitiaro Manuae and Te Au o tu) Takutea Palmerston Penrhyn (or Longareva) Manahiki Rakahanga Pukapuka (or Danger) Nine (or Savage) Suwarrow and Nassau The population at the Census of 1926 numbered 13,877 all except 313 being Natives The chief products are bananas oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra coffee and pearl shell The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America The exports (1931) were valued at £87 136 and the imports at £80,767 Rarotonga is the chief island with a native population of 3,731, and a population other than native of 205 The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N S W, and Wellington N Z and San Francisco U S A

Resident Commissioner Rarotonga H F Ayson C M G
Postal Controller Suva W M Bell C B E

Island Dependencies—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30 1923 the coasts of the Ross Sea with adjacent island and territories were placed under British Settlement under the control of the Governor General of New Zealand

Tokelau or Union Islands —A group of atolls (population 1 048) transferred from Gilbert and Ellis Islands Colony in 1920 and now administered on behalf of New Zealand by Administrator of Western Samoa

The Mandate Territories are —

Western Samoa consisting of the islands of Savaii Manono Apolima Upolu Fanuatapu Namua Nuutel and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U S) have a total area of 1 133 square miles and a population at the Census of 1926 of 229 36 880 were Samoans 1 079 Chinese and Melanesians and 1 270 half castes and Europeans The largest islands are Savaii (703 square miles) and Upolu (430 square miles) Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata of which the former is the capital In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U S A warships and the *Iberian* and *Olga* of the German Navy, H M S *Calliope* of the British Navy effecting its escape The disaster is recalled in A Footnote to History by R L Stevenson whose home was at Vailima (near Apia) The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons) Cocoanuts (copra) cocoa bananas and rubber are the chief products of the islands The exports were valued in 1931 at £194 447 (copra £109 220) and the imports at £164 950

Administrator Brigadier General H E. Hart, C B C M G D S O V D

NAURU ISLAND

Nauru Island situated in longitude 166 degrees east and 26 miles south of the Equator, was proclaimed German territory on Oct 1, 1888 and was administered as part of the (German) Marshall Islands group until its surrender to the Australian Forces in 1914 The island was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919 and is now administered by the United Kingdom the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers 1919 the first and second Administrators having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (April 1 1932) of 2,326, of whom 141 are Europeans There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island and in 1930 the exports of phosphates were 271,255 tons (valued at £270 091) The value of the imports in 1930 was £143 416

Administrator W A Newman (*address*, Nauru Central Pacific)

The Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces	Area (English Sq Miles)	Census of 1921		European Population, 1931.
		European	Total	
Cape of Good Hope	276,966*	650,609	2,782,719	749 231
Natal	35,284	136,838	1,429 398	177,449
Transvaal	110,450	543 485	2,087 636	696 120
Orange Free State	49 647	188 556	628 827	205 375
Union of South Africa	472 347*	1,519 488	6,928,580	1,828,175
South West Protectorate †	322 393	19 432	227,739	24,115

Of the European population of the Union, 1931, 930 541 were males and 897,634 females The increase in the European population of the Union (1926-31) was 9·0 per cent For the Provinces it was as follows —Cape, 6 0 per cent , Natal, 11 7 per cent , Transvaal, 14 4 per cent , Orange Free State, 1 2 per cent

* Includes Walvis Bay (430 sq miles) which is administered by the Territory of S W Africa but is an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope Province † 1926 figures

Births Deaths and Marriages of European Population

Number				Rate per Thousand			
Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1925	43 411	15,371	14,002	1925	26 51	9 30	8 55
1926	43 876	16 080	14,908	1926	26 16	9 59	8 89
1927	44 347	16 627	15,622	1927	25 95	9 73	9 14
1928	44 813	17 642	16,348	1928	25 77	10 15	9 40
1929	46 219	16 803	17,192	1929	25 15	9 51	9 73
1930	47,534	17 415	16 604	1930	26·44	9 69	9·24

A law (No 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924 Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries —The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of these territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company

Relief —The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior The south western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Langeberg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet) In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture land, its general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Bankeveld of the centre and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers —The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under Tshaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who trekked into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years duration was fought with great tenacity and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire; 'responsible government' being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded in much the same way as the Transvaal by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an 'Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa,' giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor General (Cape Town and Pretoria), The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.M.G.	(1931) £10,000
Secretary, Capt. H. I. Birch Reynardson	900
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Col. E. H. Davidson, C.B.E., M.C.	600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

H R H the Governor General presides

Prime Min Min of External Affairs Gen the Rt Hon J B M Hertzog P C £3 500
Minister of Native Affairs Hon E G Jansen 2 500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education Hon Dr D F Malan 2 500
Minister of Defence and Labour Col the Hon F H P Creswell D S O 2 500
Minister of Mines and Industries Hon A P J Fourie 2 500
Minister of Finance Hon N C Havenga 2 500
Minister of Justice Hon O Pirow K C 2 500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works Hon H W Sampson D F 2 500
Minister of Agriculture General the Hon J C G Kemp 2 500
Minister of Railways and Harbours Hon C W Malan 2 500
Minister of Lands Hon P G W Grobler 2 500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner for the Union C I te Water South Africa House 73 Strand W C 2
Secretary G W Kleiek

EXTERNAL REPRESENTATION AND TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Trade Commissioner, J H Dimond
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary The Hague D J de Villiers
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Rome B J Henau
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Washington D C U S A, E H Louw
Trade Commissioner for the Union in East Africa Nairobi Col Beresford Turner, C M G D S O

Hon Trade Commissioners are also established at Rotterdam Antwerp Oslo Genoa and Paris and a Consul General at Lourenco Marques (D Steyn)

THE LEGISLATURE

The *Senate* consists of 40 members For ten years after the establishment of Union eight were nominated by the Governor General in Council and 32 were elected eight for each Province The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy was filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurred Since 1921 the Provincial element has been elected, according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat Originally under Section 24 of the South Africa Act nominated Senators held their seats for a period of ten years, but this provision was amended by Act No 54 of 1926 and nominated Senators are now required to vacate their seats on the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of Government Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races

The *House of Assembly* consists of 148 elected members 58 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal 55 Transvaal and 18 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent

The Fifth Delimitation Commission appointed in July 1927 divided the country into the following constituencies Cape of Good Hope 58 Natal 17 Transvaal 55 Orange Free State 18 and the present Government was elected on that basis The *Sixth* Delimination Commission is now functioning and according to the results of the Census of 1931—Europeans only—will delimit the country according to the following constituencies Cape of Good Hope 61 Natal 16 Transvaal 57 Orange Free State 16 a total of 150 The total number of seats contemplated by the South Africa Act §§ 32–33 is thus reached and the members assigned to each province will henceforth be based on a Union quota of European on all adults The female franchise which was introduced under the provisions of Act No 18 of 1930 is not utilised in the determination of the quota

President of the Senate Sen the Hon C A van Niekerk £1 200
Speaker of the House of Assembly Hon J H H De Waal 2 000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor General in Council Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator with an Executive Committee of four members The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State) when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects

Administrators of the Provinces

Cape	The Hon J H Conradie	£2 500
Natal	The Hon H G Watson, I S O	2,000
Transvaal	The Hon J S Smit	2,500
Orange Free State	The Hon C I M Willcocks	2,000

Provincial Secretaries

Cape	A S Weisbecker	1,420
Natal	A. E Charter	1,240
Transvaal	C E Viljoen B A LL	1,360
Orange Free State	R. A Gregorowski	1,240

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
APPELLATE DIVISION
(Bloemfontein)

Chief Justice of South Africa (vacant)
Judges of Appeal, Hon Sir J W Wessels, £3 000, Hon J S Curlewis, £3,000; Hon J Stratford and T J de V Roos 2,750

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. G. Gardiner ...	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F. Watermeyer; G. G. Sutton; Hon. H. S. Van Zyl; Hon. P. S. T. Jones.....each	2,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham...	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. Gutsche; Hon. W. Pittman .....each	2,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, (vacant).

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. D. de Waal, D.S.O.	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. B. A. Tindall; Hon. F. E. T. Krause; G. J. Maritz; Hon. L. Greenberg; Hon. C. E. Barry; Hon. S. Solomon; N. J. de Wet ...each	2,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G.	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. A. R. Hathorn; C. W. H. Lansdown; Hon. E. L. Matthews, C.M.G. .....each	2,250

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenen de Villiers, Kt.....	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. P. U. Fischer; Hon. C. L. Botha	2,250

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. I. Grindley Ferris	1,500
Judges, A. W. Leslie; S. A. McCormick; E. H. Britter .....each	1,400

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

(1) *The South Africa Permanent Force*; (2) *The Coast Garrison Force*; (3) *The Citizen Force*; (4) *The South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*; and (5) *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 6 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils."

Under Act No. 5 of 1922, a definition is given of the term "higher education." Section 11 of that Act, as amended by Section 14 of Act No. 46 of 1925, reads as follows:—The expression "higher education" as used in Section 85 of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall include *inter alia*: (*a*) Education provided by universities and university colleges incorporated by law; (*b*) education provided by the South African Native College; (*c*) education provided by such technical institutions (including schools of art, music, commerce, technology, agriculture, mining and domestic science) as the Minister of Education may declare to be places of higher education; (*d*) such part of the education provided by other technical institutions as the Minister of Education may, after consultation with the provincial administration concerned, declare to be higher education; (*e*) any other education which, with the consent of the provincial administration concerned, the Minister of Education may declare to be higher education.

In terms of clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, the Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical, industrial and agricultural), and the Department of Education under the Minister is therefore now concerned with—

I. Universities and university colleges comprising the following:—

1. *University of South Africa*, with the following constituent colleges—
   - Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom.
   - Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
   - Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.
   - Huguenot University College, Wellington, C.P.
   - Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.
2. *University of Capetown.*
3. *University of Stellenbosch.*
4. *University of the Witwatersrand.*
5. *University of Pretoria.*

II. Technical colleges which have been established under Act No. 30 of 1923 at Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, and Bloemfontein.

III. Industrial, trade and agricultural schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

The number of students at universities and university colleges for the year 1931 was 7,049. The State expenditure on higher education as above defined during the financial year 1931–32 was £794,465.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of

public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union Each Department is controlled by a Director o Superintendent of Education In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State aided In Natal they are partly State schools and partly State aided In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools In all Provinces primary education is free

Number of State and State aided Schools in the Union in 1931 —For European scholars 4,887, for Non-European scholars, 4,044, total 8 931

Number of Scholars and Teachers on Nov 3 1931 —European scholars 358,021, Non European scholars 399 360, total, 757 381 Teachers —In European Schools, 15,724, in Non European Schools, 10,132

State Expenditure on Education in 1931 — Cape, £3 464,876 Natal, £759,653, Transvaal £2,795 690 Orange Free State, £911,926 total, £7 932 145

Private Schools in 1930 —European, 264, Non European, 474, total, 738

Number of Scholars —European, 20,652, Non European 20 800, total 41 452

Number of Teachers —European, 1,194, Non European 598 total, 1,792

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments

Superintendent General of Education, Cape Prof M C Bothia, M A

Supt of Education Natal F D Hugo B A

Director of Education, Transvaal S P E Bashoff, M A, D Litt

Director of Education, Orange Free State S H Pellissier, B A

UNION FINANCE

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of subsidies to Provincial Administrations and interest on Railway capital) for the five years ended March 31, 1931, are stated as under —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1926–1927	28 577,003	21,850 419
1927–1928	30 094 024	22 840 768
1928 1929	30 501 650	23,180 076
1929–1930	30 486 458	24,414,770
1930 1931	28 563 005	24 249 060

DEBT

The Funded Debt of the Union at March 31 1931, was £243,539,687 and the Floating Debt £13 305 413

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time An Act (No 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament and as from April 1, 1925, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are —

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto

(4) Special grants of £75 000 each to the two smaller Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31 1924

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for six years ended March 31, 1931, were as follows —

Financial Year	Revenue raised or assigned	Subsidies	Total Ordinary Revenue	Total Ordinary Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1925–26	4 349,768	5 300 776	9 650,544	9 499 183
1926–27	4 460,171	5 171 178	9,631,349	9 948,058
1927 28	4 850 546	5 122,840	9 973,386	10 549 670
1928 29	5 186 622	5,149,119	10,335 741	10,786 812
1929 30	5 234 805	5,243 032	10,477,837	11,344 925
1930 31	4 919 680	5 358 871	10,278,551	11 487 240

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st March 1932

Capital and Reserve	£10,583,810
Notes in Circulation	985 711
Deposits	86,890,743
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	3 867 522
Bills and other Liabilities	9,815,111
Coin Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	2,472,341
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	10,799 238
Securities	20 543 216
Bills under Discount	13 627,099
Advances	47 711,018
Other liquid Assets	7,524 342
Other Assets	5 488 798

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture —The exports in 1931 of the principal articles of agricultural production were —

Article	Quantity	Value
Wool	236,648 924 lb	£5,700,673
Mohair	5,442,883 lb	229,061
Hides	21,078,404 lb	393 436
Skins	34,889 052 lb	736,955
Ostrich Feathers	80,505 lb	42 959
Mealies	355,928 468 lb	522,526
Fruit, fresh		†1,361,024
Wattle Bark	‡173 082,457 lb	664,019

† Including nuts ‡ Wattle bark and extract

Production of Crops, 1929 30

Crop (1 000 lb)	Cape				Native Reserves and Locations
Wheat	452 880	547		114 871	
Oats †	243.045	1 893		6 3 6	
Barley	98 537	85		2 077	
Maize	173 940	376 384		1 448 8 9	718 251
Kaffir Corn	7 070	20 298		43 923	189 142
Rye	59 9 3	424		18 0 4	
Potatoes	81 037	43 512		91 98	
Tobacco	5 1,8	645		271	
Tea Green Leaf		2 722			
Cotton (Seed)	4 703	3 832	7 798		
Monkey Nuts	90	1 526	18 316		

* Not enumerated
† Natives on European Farms not enumerated
1925 26 production = 1 261 950 lb
Between September 1929 to June 1930

Agricultural Statistics

Province	Cultivated 1929 30	Irrigated 1929 30	Total Area of Farms 1929 30	No of Occupied Farms 1929 30
	Acres	Acres	1 000 Acres	
Cape	3 207 885	474 044	124 879	
Natal	1 449 351	29 879	11 046	
Transvaal	4 188 664	244 424	38 607	
O F S	4 225 086	119 280	30 083	

Live Stock, 1930 (*excluding Live Stock in Towns*)

	Cape				Locations & Reserves	
Cattle			2 362 991	1 621 045	3 905 777	
Sheep	9 417 813	5 7 391	5 263 600	12 549 362	4 674 9 6	
Goats	3 772 268	473 180	402 864	87 192	3 218 899	
Pigs	2 7 28,	70 42	220 70:	111 422	311 073	
Mules	84 82	12 776	19 210	10 489	2 558	
Asses	240 018	43 205	193 668	52 253	170 417	
Ostriches	30 374	246	400			

* Not enumerated

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of overseas supplies with the consequent increase in prices having served as a very effective measure of protection under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union the total output during the year 1917 18 was £60 123 111 sterling, 1918 19 £70 934 098, 1919 20, £92 913 844 1920 21, £98,307 910, 1921 22, £79 446 299, 1922 23, £74 496,292, 1923 24, £79 789 348 1924 25, £84,159,604, 1925 26 £91 536 926 1926 27, £97,878,822, 1927 28, £106 981 697 1928 29, £113,440 757, and 1929 30 £112,178 613. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract, industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses, calcium carbide, sulphate of ammonia, bottle making, starch from maize iron smelting (still in the initial stage), arsenic production detinning of scrap tin, copper manufacture, &c.

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1931 was:—

			£
Gold	46 205 858		69 760
Diamonds	4 187,523		246,583
Coal	3 032 800	Osmiridium	63 174
Copper	387 505	Corundum	10 357
Tin	47 752	Platinum	217 807

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

Gold

1921*	8 128 710 fine oz.	£43 082 162
1922*	7 009 858	32 343 485
1923*	9 149 073 "	41 574,945
1924*	9 575 040 "	44 739 377
1925	9 597,592	40 767 981
1926	9 954 762	42 285,139
1927	10 122 491	42 997 608
1928	10 254 264	43 982,119
1929	10 412 326	44 228 748
1930	10 716 351	45 520,166
1931	10 877 777	46,205 858

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1931, Transvaal was 23 827 Europeans and 222 526 coloured.

Diamond

1922	669 559 metric carats	£2 266 631
1923	2,053,095	6 038 207
1924	2 440,398	8 033 406
1925	2 430 128	8 198 128
1926	3 217 967	10 683 597
1927	4 708 038	12 392 308
1928	4 372 857	16 677 772
1929	3 661 212	10 590 113
1930	3 163 591	8,340 719
1931	2 119 156	4 182 523

The average labour employed in diamond mining including individual diamond digging was in 1931 Transvaal 4 600 Europeans 26 633 coloured Cape 2 951 Europeans 9 288 coloured O F S 476 Europeans 2 454 coloured a total of 8 027 Europeans and 38 375 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600 000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U S A.

Coal

(Tons of 2 000 lb)

	1931	
Transvaal	7 004 448 tons	£1,717 853
Cape	4 601 "	3 008
O F S	1 129 880	327 961
Natal	3 500 319 "	993 978
Totals	11,639 248 "	£3 032 800

The average labour employed in coal mining in 1931 was Natal 516 Europeans 11 722 coloured Transvaal 781 Europeans 11 845 coloured, Cape 81 Europeans 93 coloured O F S 145 Europeans 2 467 coloured a total of 1,450 Europeans and 26 127 coloured.

Silver

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output valued at £69 760 in 1931 represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper

(Tons of 2 000 lb)

In 1931, 11,271 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal and 2,594 tons in the Cape Province. The total shipments of copper during the year amounted to 16,396 tons, valued at £387,505.

* Premium included—1920 1921 1922 1923:—£10 950 842 £8 553 598 £2 567 501 £2 712 151 and £4 067 191 respectively.

Tin

(Tons of 2 000 lb.)

The Union figures for 1931 are 681 tons valued at £47 752

Other Minerals

The value of the total mineral production of the Union in 1931 was £54 894 888 The value of miscellaneous products quarry products £82 935 lead £518, magnesite £2 598, graphite £1 360

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1927 1931 (exclusive of silver and copper specie) was as follows Note amended figures (exports) include Gold Specie —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
	£	£	£
1927	74 123 587	96 355 152	170 478 739
1928	79 106 083	96 460 170	175 566 253
1929	83 450 597	97 757 484	181 208 081
1930	64 568 447	83 409 477	147 977 924
1931	57 975 263	71 829 564	124 804 827

	1930	1931
	£	£
Apparel	2 665 671	2 043 095
Arms and Ammunition	517 730	461 700
Bags	1 057 622	783 568
Cotton Manufactures and Piece Goods	4 993 967	4 332 593
Drugs and Chemicals	1 271 039	1,193 556
Electrical Machinery (Including Wire and Fittings)	2 566 241	2 205 446
Food and Drink	5 480 514	4 571 495
Furniture	978 146	827 412
Glycerine	229 785	211 820
Haberdashery	1 276 138	1 136 295
Hardware	3 319 625	2 550 293
Hats and Caps	573 722	498 608
Implements Agricultural	904 592	515 567
Iron and Steel	1 657 415	1 463 350
Leather Manufactures	1 015 000	820 195
Machinery	3 800 471	3 189 869
Oils	3 307 751	2 324 344
Tobacco (Raw and Partly Prepared)	4 029	3 175
Wax (Candle)	240 623	222 030
Wood and Timber	1 793 [illegible]	1 132 385
Woollen Manufactures	2 258 780	1 768,723

Exports
(S.A. Produce)

		£
Asbestos	255,496	251,803
Bark Wattle and Extract	554 095	399,887
Buchu Leaves	5 117	5 489
Coal (Excluding Bunker)	698 004	496 266
Copper (Bar, Plate & Bistre)	528 169	451 024
Diamonds	5 481 212	3 573 500
Blasting Compounds	4 895	7 060
Feathers Ostrich	42 478	43 969
Fish	330 541	289 662
Fodder	296 634	154 674
Fruit	1 853 645	1 586 209
Gold (1930 £46 776 046)	35 890 848	37 980 055
Hides and Skins	2 150 095	1 153,773
Mohair	295 300	229,061
Oil Whale	385 360	32,240
Sugar	1 469 947	1,441,435
Tin Ore	174 213	71,714
Tobacco	53 627	21,479
Wines	83 743	110,015
Wool	8,644 490	5,700,673

59 30 per cent of the total exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924 53 84 per cent in 1925, 61 75 per cent in 1926 60 77 per cent in 1927, 57 70 per cent in 1928, 64 05 per cent in 1929 69 45 per cent in 1930, 74 81 per cent in 1931

Trade with U K 1931 —

Imports from U K (1931) £23 630 081
Exports to U K (1931) 48 386 808

Imports from	1930 Value	1930 Per cent	1931 Value	1931 Per cent
	£		£	
United Kingdom	29 735 707	46 1	23 630 081	44 6
Australia	501 487	0 8	464 971	0 9
India	2 158 689	3 3	1 567 843	3 0
Canada	2 138 186	3 3	2 858 763	3 5
Other British Possessions	3 367 624	5 2	2 904 317	5 5
Total British Possessions	8 165 986	12 6	6 805 894	12 9
Total — British Empire	37 901 693	58 7	30 435 975	57 5
Foreign Countries				
Germany	4 369 873	6 8	3 636 494	6 9
United States	9 287 735	14 4	7 047 233	13 3
Belgium	1 442 519	2 2	1 147 599	2 2
Sweden	1 128 337	1 7	850 705	1 6
Holland	1 200 293	1 9	820,429	1 5
Brazil	495 168	0 8	399 900	0 8
France	1 309 624	2 0	1 014 036	1 9
Other Foreign Countries	7 423 262	11 5	7 592,804	14 3
Total Foreign Countries	26 656 811	41 3	22 509 200	42 5
Total Imports	64 558 504	100 0	52 945 175	100 0

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways —The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April 1859 the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope Sir George Grey This was very shortly followed by Natal which started the construction of a line running from Durban Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895 The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864 Little progress was, however, made in succeeding years and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan 1 1873 and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban Port Elizabeth, and East London Bloemfontein was reached in 1890 and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal

The total open mileage of Government owned lines at the end of March, 1931 was 13 048 miles (comprising Cape 5 177 Orange Free State 1 633, Transvaal 3,281, Natal 1 495, and South-West Africa 1,462), of which 12,152 miles are 3 ft. 6 in gauge and 896 miles 2 ft gauge

The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1932, amounted to £147 885 1·5 The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1932, were £22,039,659 and the net deficit, after payment of interest, £1 212 386 Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £15 627 753, or 70 90 per cent of the gross revenue, as compared with £17 420 435, or 71 63 per cent of the gross revenue for the previous year The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902 1 362 miles from Cape Town and 3 600 miles from Cairo through communication by rail is now available from Cape Town to Port Francqui in the lower Congo 3 300 miles, all 3 6' gauge The *Trans Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi was opened July 1 1922 thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland

Posts and Telegraphs—On March 31 1932 there were 3 162 post and 2 942 telegraph offices open in the Union During the year 1931 32 330 353,000 articles of mail matter including 3 254,000 registered articles addressed to places within and without the Union were handled An Air Mail service in conjunction with incoming and outgoing European mails operates between Capetown and Port Elizabeth with branches to Durban and Johannesburg (Rand Airport) A direct Air Mail service once weekly—operates between South Africa (Capetown) and England (Croydon) via Rhodesia Tanganyika, Kenya Sudan Egypt Greece and France The number of money orders issued was 644 905 valued at £3 146,690, while 528 406 orders value £2 216 918 were paid 4 083 150 postal orders were issued and 3 728,212 postal orders paid The number of depositors in the Savings Bank was 461 342, with £6,760,508 standing to their credit 4,961 465 inland telegrams (including press messages) were received and despatched during the year 36 652 miles of telegraph wire were in use There are 5 wireless telegraph stations in the Union, which during the year received from and transmitted to ships 14 466 messages in respect of which £5 236 accrued to the revenue of the Department The telephone system consists of 438,646 miles of wire with 104 122 telephone instruments in the service of 77,729 subscribers, by whom approximately 171½ million (inclusive of 10½ million trunk) calls were made through departmental telephone exchanges The combined cash revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones was £4,359 991, comprising Postal £2,331,076, Telegraphs £469,277, and Telephones £1,559 638 The combined cash expenditure totalled £3 089 141

Shipping—In 1931, 4,755 vessels (15,009 288 tons) entered, and 4 756 vessels (15 007 585 tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa

Railways and Harbours Board.

Chairman, Hon C W Malan, M P, Minister of Railways and Harbours

Members, A Kuit, R B Waterston, and D Hugo

Secretary, W Heckroodt.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame after consultation with the Board

South West Africa
(*Suidwes Afrika*)

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa

Administrator Albertus Johannes Werth

Secretary H P Smit

South West Africa lies between S lat 17° 23 and the Orange River with a narrow strip between 18°–18° 30 S lat extending from 21° to 25° E long known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi The estimated area of the country is 322 393 square miles and the population (1932) is approximately 275,900, of whom approximately 32 000 are Europeans The estimated native population (1932) is distributed as follows Territory proper, 100,600, *Ovamboland* 117 000 *Kaokofeld* 4,300, *Okavango*, 14 000 *Caprivi Zipfel* (eastern portion only) 8 000 Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes east ward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau The boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene Rivers in the north, and the Orange River, in the south all perennial streams of considerable volume On the Orange are the *Augrabies Falls*, twice the height of Niagara

The native races are—In the South Hottentots In the centre Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards and in the North Ovambos To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes some pure bushmen but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen The Kaokoveld (the North Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatjimbas the only Europeans are those allowed in under permit for the purpose of prospecting for minerals It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water

The Administration of the country is exercised by the Governor General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government The territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government The territory of Walvis Bay which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit The constitution granted under Union Act No 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman The powers of legislation granted exclude the following matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(*a*) Native affairs or any matters specially

affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations o earnings of natives

(*b*) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones, or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith,

(*c*) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory, and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment of and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration,

(*d*) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory, and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons,

(*e*) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice whether superior or inferior and the practice or procedure to be observed therein,

(*f*) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services,

(*g*) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory,

(*h*) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory

(*i*) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons

(*j*) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise

(*k*) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions

The following matters are reserved for a period of three years,* after which period the Assembly may by resolution assume control thereof —

(*a*) The establishment or control of any police force in the territory,

(*b*) Civil aviation,

(*c*) Primary or secondary education in schools supported or aided from the revenues of the territory,

(*d*) The establishment, management or control of any land or agricultural bank in the territory

(*e*) The allotment sale, lease or disposal of Government lands in the territory

In regard to finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator

The railway system in South West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 343 miles), comprises Union Lines 398 miles, S W Territory Lines 1 462 miles and privately owned lines 74 miles, a total of 1,934 miles

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5 500 ft above sea level (Urban white population, 1926, 3 809) Other inland towns are Keetmanshoop (Urban white population, 1926, 1 159) Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth Warmbad and Maltahoehe The ports are Walvis Bay (Urban white population 1926 662) and Luderitz Bay (Urban white population, 1926 1,234)

* The period of 3 years has expired but a resolution for the extension of powers has not yet (October 1932 been passed by two thirds majority of the members of the Assembly as required by the Constitution Act

Provinces of the Union of South Africa

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S lat from 26 to 34° 50′ and in long from 16° 25 to 30 The extent of the country is, N E to S W 750 miles, and from N W to S E 800 miles, with a coast line of nearly 1 300 miles

Area and Population

	Sq miles	Pop 1920 (Europ only	1931
The Colony	260 615	690 741	731 633
East Griqualand	6 602	7 065	7 635
Tembuland	3,339	4 693	5 383
Transkei	2 504	2,477	2 526
Pondoland	3,906	1,823	2 084
Cape Province	276,966	706,799	749 231

In 1931 the European population numbered 749 231 * (males 378,046, females 371,185)

Of the non European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics 1,640 162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38 370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
	European		
1926	18 675	7 053	5,972
1927	18,537	7 212	5,978
1928	18 032	7 519	6 351
1929	19,008	7,315	6,569
1930	19,468	7 416	6,529
	Non European *		
1926	38 793	26 114	9 154
1927	37 514	28,679	9,037
1928	37,719	28 167	9 377
1929	39 426	25 637	9,620
1930	40 609	26,142	9,752

* Partial Registration

Religion —European only (1926 census)

Dutch Churches	410,227	Roman Catholics	28 023
Anglican	132 403	Baptists	
Presbyterian	25 539	Other Christian	
Congregational	4 404	Jews	
Methodists	42 043	Other	
Lutherans	10 781	No religion	1,514

Education — Local School Administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district The Province is divided into 111 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, a portion of the members being

* Including population of Walvis Bay

elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local authorities Education is compulsory for children of European parentage The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 15 being free

State and Aided Schools, Nov 3 1931 2 385 European and 2 377 non European There are 147,949 European pupils and 220 601 non European Total number of teachers 12,125 (6 485 in European schools and 5,640 in non European schools)

Hospitals —The daily average number in all hospitals (1930) was 1 776 ordinary revenue £161 661, ordinary expenditure £329,748 Government grants in aid £166 445

Harbours and Works —There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town) Port Elizabeth East London and Mossel Bay There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth East London and Kimberley

Administration —The Province is administered by an Administrator appointed for five years by the Governor General, aided by a Provincial Council of 58 members (elected for three years) There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee

Local Government —There are 128 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers There are 92 Divisional Councils and 86 Village Management Boards and 20 Local Boards

Administrator, Hon J H Conradie £2,500
Executive Committee, J I Mann P J Du Plessis A B Cunningham, B Muller
Prov Sec A S Weisbecker
Superintendent General of Education, M C Botha, M A
Professional Assistant W de V Malan Ph D
Secretary, P A Millard

Capital, CAPE TOWN Total population (1931) European (with suburbs), 150 914

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton transit, 16 days

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35 284 square miles (including Zululand 10 427 square miles) with a seaboard of 360 miles In 1931 the European population was 177,449 (males 90,253, females 87,196)

In 1900 the European births registered numbered 3 041 deaths 1 658 and marriages 1,454 The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour

Education —There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg which is affiliated to the University of South Africa It has a constituent college at Durban with faculties of engineering fine arts, and commerce There are in the Province (1931) 444 primary schools and 28 beyond primary schools for European children also 2 technical colleges, 1 physical culture school, 3 night continuation classes, and 1 training school for European teachers In addition there are 83 Asiatic schools 683 native schools, 23 other coloured schools, and 10 training colleges for native and Asiatic teachers These are maintained or aided by Government There is also a large number of private schools

Administration —The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years) There is an Executive Committee of 4 members

Administrator, Hon H Gordon Watson I S O
Executive Committee, F C Hollander Capt G M Botha, J Macaulay I N Wadley
Provincial Secretary, A E Charter, O B E.

PIETERMARITZBURG the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal Total population (European and coloured) 36 023 in 1921 The 1931 Census figures for the European population of Pietermaritzburg are 21,581

In Durban (population, 1921, 153 855 1926, 72 928 for 1931 European population of Durban was 86 228) or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south east coast The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time the average low water depth at the entrance, L W O S I, the bar being no longer existent for 1927 being 37 feet

Natal, 6 800 miles transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND

Zululand annexed in 1897 comprises about two thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings and is bounded on the south and south west by the Tugela River on the south east by the Indian Ocean, on the north by the Portuguese possessions and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vryheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province The *Northern District* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903

THE TRANSVAAL

In 1931 the European population numbered 696 120 (males 357 504 females 338 616)

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110 450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2 087,636, of whom 1 159 430 were males and 928 206 females In 1930 there were 19 108 European births, 6 667 European deaths, and 6,912 European marriages

Religion —The religious statistics for 1921 are —

Churches	Europeans	Others
Dutch Churches	287 630	49,578
Anglican	98 849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37 921	143,441
Roman Catholics	23 419	14 490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19 542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus &c	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,013,417

On Nov 3 1931, there were 1 226 European and 641 non European State and State aided Schools in the Transvaal The enrolment was 135 703 and 81 569 and the number of teachers 5 498 and 1 810 respectively

Administration —The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 55 members (elected for 3 years) There is an Executive Committee of 4 members

Administrator Hon J S Smit

Executive Committee S P Bekker J F Brown C M G F W R Robertson I J van Heerden

Provincial Secretary C E Viljoen I A

Asst do, C H Sheard B A

Director of Education S P E Boshoff M A D Litt

Sec to the Education Dept F S Malan B A

The Capital is PRETORIA pop 1931 European 62 138 Pretoria which is also the seat of the Union Government is pleasantly situated on the Aapies River and has wide shady streets and magnificent buildings The principal town is JOHANNESBURG 5 500 feet above sea level about 35 miles S W of the capital Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields and possesses magnificent buildings Among its other industries are printing brickmaking brewing tobacco manufactures and iron foundries The population in 1931 was (European) 203 298

Pretoria is distant from London 7 200 miles transit, *viâ* Capetown 19 days

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49 647 square miles and is divided into 33 districts The population at the last six censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured	Total
1904	142 679	244 636	387 315
1911	175 189	352 985	528 174
1918	181 678		
1921	188 556	440 271	628 827
1926	202 985		
1931	205 375		

In 1931 of the Europeans 104 738 are males and 100 637 females

The number of European births registered in 1930 was 5 317 deaths 1 674 and marriages 1 709

Religion —Europeans only (1926 Census) —

Dutch Churches	163 504	Lutherans	
Anglican	13 235	Roman Catholics	2 516
Presbyterian	3 945	Jews	5 753
Congregational	116	Other	5 545
Methodists	7 478		

Education —In 1931 there were 802 European and 227 non European State and State aided Schools in the Orange Free State Province The enrolment was 45 272 and 26 591 respectively and the number of teachers 2 067 and 590

Administration —The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years) There is an Executive Committee of 4 members

Administrator Hon C I M Willcocks

Executive Committee J A D Serfontein, H J Odendaal C T van Schalkwyk, jr, J C Buys

Provincial Secretary R A Gregorowski

BLOEMFONTEIN the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government had a population of 28 503 Europeans in 1931 The city is an important railway centre is developing rapidly, and continues to hold its place as one of the foremost cities in the Union Many fine buildings have been erected, and a new Town Hall (costing £220 000) will be erected very shortly

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles transit *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

GOLD PRODUCTION

THE Annual Production of Gold, for the 25 years 1905 1930, is stated below from figures issued by the Bureau of the Mint Washington D C U S A In 1930 the chief producing countries were *Union of South Africa* $221 526,636 *United States*, $43 419,018, *Dominion of Canada*, $43 557 064 *Russia* $20 671 835 *Mexico* $13 860,217 *Australia and New Zealand*, $9,553 778, *Southern Rhodesia* $11,320 517

Year	Fine Oz	Value	Year	Fine Oz.	Value
1905	18,396 451	$380 288 300	1918	18 614 039	384 786 306
1906	19,471 080	402 503 000	1919	17 698 284	365 853 933
1907	19,077,260	412 966 600	1920	16 130 110	332 823,934
1908	21 422 244	442 837,000	1921	15 974 962	330 231,792
1909	21 965 111	454,059 100	1922	15 451 945	319,420 063
1910	22 022 180	455,239,100	1923	17 790 597	367 764,279
1911	22 397 136	462,989,761	1924	19 031 001	393,405,653
1912	22 605 068	467,288 203	1925	19,025 942	393 301,128
1913	22,254,983	460,051 389	1926	19 349,118	399,981,749
1914	21,301,836	440 348,027	1927	19 431 194	401 678,427
1915	22,737,520	470,026,251	1928	19,700 049	407,236,156
1916	22 031 094	455,423,136	1929	19 496,721	403,033,049
1917	20 345,528	420,579,351	1930	20,160,355	416,751,383

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand,* and *The Union of South Africa* are shown separately in the preceding pages

ASCENSION

(*See* ST HELENA)

BAHAMAS

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES)

BARBADOS

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES)

BERMUDA

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean in 32° 15 N lat and 64° 51 W long comprising an area of about 19 square miles with a population (1931) of 27 789 (11 353 white and 16 436 coloured) These islands derive their name from Bermudez a Spaniard who sighted them in 1527 But they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers who was shipwrecked here in 1609 on his way to Virginia The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina 580 miles distant

The Government is administered by a Governor who is also Commander in Chief of the military forces He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members appointed by the Crown There is also a Legislative Council composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members

The climate is mild and healthy There are no streams or ordinary wells and the inhabitants are normally dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks but a new system of horizontal wells has recently been successfully installed Vegetation is prolific the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper) formerly of great importance for shipbuilding The islands produce large quantities of onions potatoes and green vegetables which are largely exported together with cut flowers and lily bulbs to Canada Arrowroot and bananas are also grown but meat flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U S and Canada Fish are plentiful round the coasts The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians

Capital, HAMILTON Population (1931) 3 259

	1930	1931
Public revenue	£429 190	£464 351
Public expenditure	409 570	458 700
Public debt Dec 31	75 000	131 636
Total Imports	1 954,568	2,463 259
Total Exports	191 727	119 005
Imports from U K.	510 496	991,219
Exports to U K.	159	

Governor & Commander in Chief His Excellency Lieut Gen Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, KCB, CMG, DSO (1930) £4,200
A D C Lt Lord Carew
Colonial Secretary, Hon. E J Waddington OBE 1,000
Attorney General, Lt Col T M Dill OBE 800
Colonial Treasurer, Hon John Priming ham 800
Chief Justice His Hon Sir S O Rowan Hamilton £1,150
Assistant Judge R C H Hallett fees
Director of Works W Livingston £800

Naval Commander in Chief, Rear Adm Hon Reginald A R Plunkett Ernle Erle Drax, CB DSO
King Harbour Master Lieut Com D C G Nash R N
C I I Lt Col K G P Hunter OBE
S M O Maj G G Collet I A M C

Hamilton 2 970 miles transit, 10 days.

BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago extending from lat 7° 4 N to 4° 10 S and from long 108 50 to 119° 20 E It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth and contains an area of 284 000 square miles divided by the equinoctial line into two nearly equal portions The population is probably about 1,846 000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks Malays Kyans, Papuas or Negritos Chinese Bajaus Dusuns, Muruts and Lluers (the aboriginal Celebes) The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521 and at the present time rather more than two thirds of the island is included within Netherlands India The remainder of the island is under British protection

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island with a total area of about 31 000 square miles and a coast line of about 900 miles The population (1931) is 270,223 consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast aboriginal tribes inland and a large number of Chinese traders artisans and agricultural labourers The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu 13 455 feet) and is densely timbered

The two chief towns are Sandakan on the east coast and Jesselton on the west coast All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council which consists of 9 official and 5 unofficial members who have the local title of Honourable The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 4 Residencies The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law

The chief products are timber tobacco rubber, coal copra, cutch birds nests salt fish damar, sago, coco nuts rattans and all varieties of jungle and sea produce The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca coco nuts, kapok, ground nuts rubber pepper and gambier on a large scale Gold has been found

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior, there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are five wireless stations There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton

There is an Armed Constabulary numbering 508 all ranks composed of Indians and Natives under European officers armed with S M L E rifles and Lewis guns There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission and churches at Sandakan Kudat, and Jesselton

	1930	1931
*Revenue	$3,390,655	$2,553 857
Expenditure	2 236 647	2 150,212
Exports	9 827,087	7 534 247
Imports	7 215 000	4,365 199
Exports of Leaf Tobacco	612 643	535 363
,, Rubber	3 226 728	1 370 846
,, Timber	2 466,719	3 043 205

CAPITAL Sandakan Population (1931), 13 826

The British North Borneo (Chartered) Company
Court of Directors

President, Maj Gen Sir Neill Malcolm, K C B, D S O
Vice President D O Malcolm
Other Directors The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone G E B Bromley Martin, C Mallet, Capt A G Cowie
Honorary Director, H G Forbes O B E

London Office Staff—
17 St Helen's Place, London, E C 3
Secretary and Chief Accountant, W O Pidgeon, A C A
Assistant Secretary, W J Worth

List of Officers (North Borneo)

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Arthur Frederick Richards (1930)	$19 714
Government Sec, D R Maxwell	10,200
Under Secretary, C F Skinner	7 800
Chief Justice, D F J. Sherlock, K C, M B E	8,571
Commandant, Maj W C Adams M C	7,500
Financial Controller, H J R Beckett, A C A	8,400
Residents —	
Sandakan C F C Maciskie ..	8 400
West Coast, J Maxwell Hall .	8 400
Tawau E W Monnell .	7 800
Interior C R Smith	7 200
Auditor, W A C Smelt A C A	6 600
Principal Med Officer P A Dingle, M R C S	8 571
Commissioner of Lands G C Woolley	7 800
Com of Customs and Excise M M Clark	7,800
Postmaster General and Supt of Telegraphs H H Dabell	7,200
Director of Works Capt J A Houston, B A B F	8 000
Officer in Charge, Railways, J Beatty	6 600
Protector of Labour C D Martyn (*acting*)	7 200
Conservator of Forests H G Keith	7 200
Mycologist, E Bateson	7,714

BRUNEI

Sultan, H H Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khair Waddin, *suc* Sept, 1924, *Assumed full power (after minority)* Sept 19, 1931

A native State on the north west coast of the island of Borneo The total area is about 2 500 square miles, the population being 30,135 (April 1931), of whom 26,972 are Malays and Bornean races The territory was placed under British protection in 1888 and on Jan 2, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration

* Exclusive of land sales

The chief town Brunei, has a population of 10 453 Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths work The chief imports are rice, cloth tobacco sugar, petroleum and sundries, the exports are chiefly cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong and sago

	1930	1931
Revenue .	£38 858	£39,901
Expenditure	44 287	37 659
Debt (Dec 31)	46,483	46 083
Imports	295 916	255 910
Exports	94 202	58,508

High Commissioner The Governor of the Straits Settlements
British Resident, Brunei, T F Carey, M C S

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and is distant 758 miles from Singapore (transit 4 days) There are wireless stations at Brunei, Labuan Tembulong, and Belait

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequebo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89 480 square miles with a seaboard of more than 300 miles The population, Dec 31, 1931, was estimated at 313 619, of whom 131,919 were East Indian immigrants The birth rate was 31 4 and the death rate 21 8 per 1,000 of the population The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil on the east by Dutch Guiana on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N E by the Atlantic Ocean The climate although hot is pleasant and healthy The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 180 366 acres (of which 61,097 acres are in sugar cane and 73 647 in rice), is confined to the sea coast and to a short distance from the rivers The coastland is very like the Netherlands being below the level of the sea and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt Roraima, a flat topped mountain 8 740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequebo) are the *Kaieteur Falls* with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet The seasons are divided into dry and wet the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April and from the middle of August to the end of November The meteorological records taken on the coast lands during a period of 85 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one The mean temperature is 80 4°, the recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 96°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 70° and 89° In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82 6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103° The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 91 00 inches distributed over 192 days of the year, and its range from 52 7 to 135 2 inches per year In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 58 5 inches per year, ranging from 45 2 to 80 4 inches per year. The chief product is sugar, which forms 57 per cent of the export trade The leading exports are sugar (£1,109 532 in 1931) rum, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite, rice and copra. There are about 9,000 aboriginal Indians; they

are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava

The British Guiana Order in Council, 1928 providing for the Government of the Colony and for the Constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which have been determined came into operation on July 18 1928 The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President of 10 Official Members and of 19 Unofficial Members Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council There are 3 941 miles of post office telephone wire 1,430 of which are contained in 13 miles of aerial cable in addition there are 21¼ miles of submarine cable and 384 of telegraph lines with 73 post offices and postal agencies There are 95 miles of railway

CAPITAL Georgetown Population 1931 62 690

	1930	1931
Public revenue	£1 103 282	£1 319 862
Public expenditure	1 093 304	1 251 732
Public debt	4 667 468	4 632 160
Total imports	1 071 967	1 595 205
Total exports	2 119 299	2 010 462
Imports from U K	1 130 664	934 864
Exports to U K	640 801	633 377

Governor His Excellency Sir Edward Brandis Denham K C M G (1930) £3,500 (With duty allowance £500)
Private Secretary Lieut Com J Rushbrooke R N 400
Chief Justice, His Hon Sir Anthony De Freitas O B E 1 800
Colonial Secretary C Douglas Jones C M G £1 485 to 1 635
Attorney General, H Josephs £1 400 to 1 600
Puisne Judge J L H W Swaby 1 200
Surgeon General & Registrar General P James Kelly C B E M B £1 000 to 1 200
Director of Education Maj W Bain Gray M A I D 900
Dir of Agriculture J Sydney Dash B S A 1,200
Director of Public Works and Sea Defence Maj J C Craig D S O 1,200
Insp Gen of Police and Commandant of the Local Forces Col W E H Bradburn 1 000
Colonial Treasurer J Millard C M G £1 000 to 1 200
Commr of Lands & Mines J Mullin M I M M F S I 900
General Manager Transport and Harbours Department A Grant (*acting*) 1 000
Auditor, J L Woolledge 900
Compt of Customs, W A D Andrade 850
Postmaster General, I Burkitt 825
Official Receiver Public Trustee & Crown Solicitor P W King £900 to 1 000
Registrar B I King £600 to 900
Govt Analyst, W Francis F I C 860
Conservator of Forests L R Wood M A £1 200 to 1 500
Govt M O H, B N V Bailey, M B 750

Georgetown, 3 963 miles from London

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras in Central America lies within 18 29′ 5 to 15° 53 55 N latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10 W longitude Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m and 68 m respectively, it is bounded on the north and north west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea The total area is about 8 598 sq miles with a population (Census 1931) of 51 347—25 524 males and 25 283 females The climate generally is damp and hot but not unhealthy The temperature ranges from 50 to 98° The average lies between 75° and 80° but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea breezes In September 1931 a disastrous hurricane devastated the capital of the colony with a loss of nearly 1 000 lives, a Mansion House Fund being raised for the sufferers The country consists chiefly of primeval forest with savannahs and so called "pine ridges which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine trees affording fair runs for cattle The ground is level and swampy along the coast line and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland, after which hills from 500 ft to 4 000 ft high succeed each other to the western boundary

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony principally mahogany and logwood Sugar rubber and cacao grow readily Fruit including bananas plantains cocoa nuts pineapples, mangoes and mangoes also grow well while in land there are extensive regions of good pasturage About 60 000 acres are under cultivation The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush There are 85 primary schools in the colony and 4 schools with secondary departments in Belize The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1930 was 625 960 tons there is a radio telegraph station at Belize

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony There is an Executive Council of 3 officials and 4 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 7 appointed members The Governor is President of both Councils

CAPITAL, Belize Population (1931), 16,687

	1930 31	1931 32
Public revenue	$1 160,445	$ 875 045
Public expenditure	1 087 047	1 035,600
Public debt	1 869 407	1 869,407
Public advances	120 567	131,150
	1930	1931
Total imports	$4 925 330	$4 435,358
Total exports	4 534 963	2,911,066
Imports from U K	687 324	745 024
Exports to U K	153 779	145,883

Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency Sir H B Kittermaster, K B E, C M G (1931) $9,720
Private Sec, Capt Gilbert Symonds, M C 972
Colonial Sec, H G Pilling, C M G (*and house*) 4,374
Treasurer, V Grey Wilson 3,402
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V Grey Wilson 2,430
Surveyor General E W Brunton 3,888
Director of Public Works, H C Carter, M C 3,402
Princ Medical Officer W E Burton 4,008
Supt of Police (vacant) 2,916
Colonial Postmaster H W Beaumont 2,400
Chief Justice, Charles Wilton Woodgreenidge 6,000
Attorney General, (vacant) 3,402
District Commissioners —
Belize, S A McKinstry 2,916
Corozal T V Maccall 2,000

* During 1931 no loans were issued either locally or by the Crown Agents Debentures amounting to £35 300 were redeemed Advances made to the colony by the Crown Agents amounted to £246 000 at Dec 31 1931

Orange Walk, E A Grant	$2,000
Stann Creek R Wyatt	2 000
Toledo A Alcoser	2,000
The Cayo T C Manders	2 000
Registrar General F C P Bowen	2 400
Auditor E M Tibbitt	2 430
Inspector of Schools A Parlow Dillon	2 000

Belize is distant from London about 5 701 miles, transit 17 days

BRITISH WEST INDIES

The West Indies so named in 1492 by Columbus who believed the islands to form the western limits of India are a number of islands and islets some of them mere rocks situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30 to 85° West The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America) and is divided into three main groups I GREATER ANTILLES which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq miles) and *Hispaniola* (28 000 sq miles) being Independent Jamaica and its dependencies, British and Puerto Rico a dependency of the United States II BAHAMAS which are entirely British III LESSER ANTILLES which are divided among the United Kingdom France Netherlands the United States and Venezuela The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100 000 square miles of which 72 000 square miles are *Independent* 12 300 *British* 3 890 *United States* 1 350 *French* 430 *Netherland* and 90 *Venezuelan*

Trade Enquiry Office in London The West India Committee 14 Trinity Square E C 3

B W I COMMISSION

In 1932 a Commission was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to examine the possibilities of closer union between *Trinidad* and the *Windward Islands* and the *Leeward Islands*

Chairman Gen Sir Charles Ferguson Bt, C C M G K C B D S O M V O

Other Members Maj Sir Charles Orr, K C M G, Sir Sidney Armitage Smith K B E C B

Secretary S MacNeill Campbell

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies lying between 21° 42′—27° 34 N lat and 72° 40—79 5 W long, and extending from the coast of Florida on the north west to Haiti on the south east The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands and an immense number of islets and rocks comprising an area of about 4 404 square miles, and a population in 1929 of 60 848 the most part being descendants of liberated Africans The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau) Cat Island Abaco Grand Bahama Long Island Eleuthera Exuma Harbour Island Inagua Andros Islands, San Salvador or Watling Island Rum Cay Long Cay Ragged Island and Bimini Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1782, surprised by the Spanish but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English The climate is salubrious and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics is frequented by many Americans The chief industry is sponge gathering, the exports of sponge in 1931 being valued at £83 762 Tomatoes are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States Mahogany, lignum vitæ, mastic, ironwood ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands A fibre industry is largely established The imports are chiefly foodstuffs wines spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics and hardware

The Government is vested in a Governor aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members

CAPITAL Nassau.

	1930 31	1931 32
Public revenue	£452 370	£386,374
Expenditure	426 901	422,700
Public debt	180,000	180,000
	1930	1931
Total imports	£1 664,301	£1,252,041
Total exports	334 986	293 700
Imports from U K	323 259	264,880
Exports to U K	32 525	30,669

Governor His Excellency Capt Hon Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford C B, C M G M V O (1931)	£2,600
Chief Justice, Richard Clifford Tute	1,250
Colonial Sec Hon Charles C F Dundas, O B E	1,100
Attorney Gen G T Watts	1,000
Receiver Gen N Stafford Solomon	650
Pres Legislative Council Dr G H Johnson	150
Speaker, House of Assembly H G Malcolm, K C O B E	240
Postmaster J H Peet	500
Surveyor Gen, William Miller I S O	400
Commandant of Police C J Whebell	600
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, G W McI Henderson	600
Director of Public Works, F C Van Zeylen	650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses Com R Langton Jones D S O R N	

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles transit 14 to 21 days, *viâ* New York

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands is situated in 13° 4 N and longitude 59° 37′ W It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part and comprises an area of 106 470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100 000 acres being cultivated The population (Census of 1921) was 156 312, estimated at 173 679 on Dec 31, 1931 The principal exports are sugar, molasses rum, and cotton and the imports rice salted meat corn salted fish, butter flour and Indian corn meal Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls Barbados alone of the W I Islands makes local provision for University training Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710 Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625 In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop, 1921 13 486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay)

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£404 555	£415,644
Expenditure	429 143	424,087
Public debt	663 000	653 000
Total imports	1 726 786	1 488 969
Total exports	1 061 374	1 062 787
Imports from U K	582,224	516 603
Exports to U K	43 737	46,613

Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1931, 1 914 328 of which 1 189,019 tons were British

Governor, His Excellency Harry Scott Newlands C M G (1932) £3 000
Private Secretary and A D C A I Hailey 200
Colonial Secretary G D Owen 1 000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Col W S Dickens M B E 600
Chief Judge Sir R H Furness 1 200
President of Legislative Council His Hon Sir J R Phillips O B E M B C M
Clerk do C E Stoute
Speaker House of Assembly, Hon Sir F J Clarke K C M G 250
Clerk do G I Taylor 400
Attorney Gen Hon E A Collymore (*and allowance* £250) 750
Solicitor Gen L K Walcott (*and fees*) 250
Treasurer H W Tofty 700
Auditor General P W Browne 500
Controller of Customs C A Reed O B E 600
Gen Manager Government Railway P P Higgins 700
Colonial Postmaster, G I Sharp 500
Registrar C W Reece 550
Port Health Officer, J D Alleyne M D (*and fee*) 600
Harbour Master Com W P M Wynne R N 500

Barbados distant 3 635 miles transit 13 days

JAMAICA *

aboriginally *Xaymaca* or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba within 17° 42′—18° 32′ North lat and 76° 11′—78° 23′ W long It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth containing an area of 4 450 square miles and a population in April, 1921 of 858 118 (males 401 973 females 456 145) whites 14 476, coloured 157 223 blacks 660 420 East Indians 18 610, Chinese 3 696 not specified, 3 693

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus who called it St Jago It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509 but in 1655 a British expedition sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*

From the sea level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers and attaining in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains in the eastern part of the island an elevation of 7,388 feet From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft There are several excellent harbours and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 210 miles of railway open Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages the number of accounts open in the Govt savings banks was 113 154 (1931) Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported the latter is still counted the best in the world and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price There is an extensive trade in fruits and nuts chiefly bananas oranges and cocoanuts with the U S A and U K Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly The Guinea grass from four to six feet in height grows wild and is superior to any other for pasturage while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye stuffs drugs and spices and there are some rare cabinet woods The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members the Legislative Council consists of the Governor the Senior Military Officer the Colonial Secretary the Attorney General the Director of Public Works and the Collector General (all *ex officio*) of 10 Nominated Members and of 14 elected by the people being one for each parish of the island The island is divided into three counties Surrey in the east Middlesex in the centre and Cornwall in the west The principal city is Kingston the seat of government and the largest port and town pop (Census 1921) 62 707 the next in importance are Spanish Town pop 8 694 Montego Bay 6 580 and Port Antonio 6 272 Chief exports (1931) bananas £1 983 395 sugar £378 503 coffee £170 993 pimento £108 668 cocoa £50 937

	1930-31	1931-32
Public general revenue	£2 197 572	£2 085 793
Expenditure from income	2 322 613	2 135 736
Public debt	5 117 449	5 305 770

	1930	1931
Total imports	£6 101 513	£4 945 539
Total exports	4 091 573	3 420 750

Captain General and Governor in Chief, His Excellency Sir Alexander Ramsford Slater K C M G C B E (1932) (*duty allowance* £500) £5 000
Comdg Troops, Lt Col J A D Langbourne D S O
Colonial Secretary Hon Sir Arthur S Jelf, C M G 1,500
Assist Colonial Secretary W D Batteshill £800 to 1 000
Auditor Gen F C Aitken £800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Maj Hon H Simms M V O £1 200 to 1,400
Superintending Medical Officer Hon L M Wilson M D £1 000 to 1,200
Collector General W Johnston 1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kington G S Shaw £600 to 700
Director of Agriculture (vacant) £800 to 1,000
Inspector General of Police O F Wright 900
Director of Prisons W Shillingford £650 to 750
Director of Railways H C Powell £1 200 to 1,350
Director of Education L H Easley, B A £800 to 1,000
Treasurer, Hon W M Fraser 900
Postmaster, R H Fletcher £800 to 900
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon R W Lyatt Grant, M A 2,000

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica* full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island

Puisne Judges Hons H I C Brown, K C A J Clark, O B E, LL B each £1 400
Judge of Kingston Court (vacant) 900
Attorney General, Hon M V Camacho, K C 1,500
Crown Solicitor G Harvey Clark 1 200
Administrator Gen and Trustee in Bankruptcy John M Nethersole (*and fees*) 500
Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A R Sunes £600 to 750
Registrar of Titles C E Mellish 700
Surveyor General F N Bancroft, M C 900
Government Printer, A G B Matthews £500 to 600
Protector of Immigrant F N Isaacs (*acting*) 225

Kingston is distant from London 4 000 miles, transit 14 days

The Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica between 79 44 and 81° 26 W and 19° 15 and 19° 46 N consist of three islands Grand Cayman Cayman Brac and Little Cayman with a total area of 100 square miles They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Port Bello to Haiti and called Las Tortugas Population (1931) 6 182 Shipbuilding and turtle fishing are the principal industries

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman population (1931) 1,500

Revenue, 1931 £6 210 expenditure £7 290
Imports 1931, £35 140 exports, £9 963

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, Lt Col E A Weston, C M G (*with house and fees*) £520

Turks and Caicos Islands

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group from which Government they were separated in 1848 In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica from the north east of which they are distant about 450 miles They have an area of about 170 square miles and a population (1921) of 5 612 of which the principal island, Grand Turk contains 1 568 Grand Turk is an important cable station The islands are celebrated for producing the finest salt in the world

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency assisted by a Legislative Board This Board has control of local finance and passes local ordinances subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes and is also a Court of Appeal

	1930	1931
Revenue	£9,427	£10,318
Expenditure	11 728	12,820
Total imports	34,165	24 791
Total exports	26 403	16 473

Commissioner and Judge, H E Phillips £700

Grand Turk, *via* U S, 13 days *Via* Avon mouth, 12 days

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda (2) St Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla (3) Dominica (4) Montserrat, and (5) the Virgin Islands with Sombrero all except the last, having their own local Legislature These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate There is a General Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 elective members with the Governor as President possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislature on certain subjects The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122 242 (estimated Dec 31 1931 at 128 000)

Governor His Excellency Sir Reginald St Johnston, K C M G £2 850
Private Sec, Capt J P N Whitty 300
Colonial Secretary, Hon Edward W Baynes C B E 900
Asst Colonial Sec, F D A Ibbits M B E 500
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records His Hon James Stanley Rae £1,000 to 1 200
Puisne Judge, His Honour B H A l Berlyn 700
Attorney Gen H n C G Langley 700
Crown Attorney, St Kitts Nevis (and District Magistrate), Hon W M Wigley, O B E 656
Crown Attorney, Dominica (and District Magistrate) Hon G L l Richards 550
Govt Analytical Chemist and Supt of Agriculture Hon A E Collens F I C £600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt Col E Bell O B E 550
Auditor W P Nason £500 to 600
Treasurer of the Leeward Islands (and of Antigua) and Postmaster and Supt of Telephones, Hon R B Skinner 475

	1929–30	1930–31
Revenue	£302 099	£258 663
Expenditure	324 815	296 024
Public debt	296 250	296 250
	1930	1931
Imports	£927 056	£616 204
*Exports	612 199	328 261

Transit, 13 to 16 days

(1) Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands It lies in 17° 6 N lat and 61 45 W long, and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected Cotton is planted on a small scale and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine apples, and arrowroot In March 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted The population, with Barbuda (Census of 1921) was 29 767, estimated at 31,235 on Dec 31, 1931

	1929–30	1930–31
Revenue	£84,236	£73,730
Expenditure	94,146	91,351
Public debt	144 900	145 000
	1930	1931
Total imports	£184,203	£155,256
Total exports	185,381	64,576

CAPITAL, St Johns Population (1921), 6,997

President and Island Sec (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands) . .
Treasurer, (*see* Leeward Islands)

Magistrate, S L Athill £500
Supt of Public Works, Hon W J Essex £400 to 450
Chief Medical Officer W M McDonald O B E 650

Barbuda formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N of Antigua of which it is a dependency in lat 17° 35 N long 61° 42 W Area 62 square miles Population 900 The island is flat and is fertile in parts producing cotton corn pepper tobacco and vegetables Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport and there is good tarpon and other fishing
Warden H D C Moore *(and quarters)* £360
Redonda is uninhabited

(2) ST KITTS NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency and taken together they have a population (Dec 31 1931) of 36 067 and a total area of about 150 square miles The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics the temperature being from 66° to 88

St Kitts (population Dec 31 1931 18 446) the principal island, is the oldest colony in the West Indies it is situated in lat 17° 18 N and long 62° 48 W and comprises an area of 68 square miles its greatest length being 28 miles and greatest breadth about 5 miles It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range which rises to a height of 3 711 feet (Mount Misery) Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent The capital Basseterre is a port of registry

Nevis (pop 12 683) is separated from St Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq miles Cotton and cocoa nuts are exported and cattle and vegetables are raised Its greatest elevation is 3 596 feet The chief town Charlestown, is a port of entry

Anguilla (population 4 794) is about 60 miles N W of St Kitts, 16 miles in length and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles containing an area of 35 square miles There are no hills Salt is the principal product and small stock are raised

	1929 30	1930 31
Public revenue	£97 987	£114 242
Expenditure	98 665	116 893
Public debt	29 708	29 199
	1930	1931
Imports	£286 264	£241 306
Exports	292 718	169 733

Administrator His Honour D R Stewart C M G *(with allowances)* £1 240
Clerk and Clerk of Council, H Boon 435
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping G C Johnson *(in addition)* 660

Semper, I S O, £531 *Nevis* A C K Tibbits £400 *Anguilla* T V McFadyen, M B E, M D 438
Chief Med Officer (vacant)
Registrar, Supreme Court E A Evelyn 462
Surveyor of Pub Works C Gray Thibou 400
Agricultural Superintendent, R I Kelsick 400

(3) DOMINICA

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles is situate between 15° 20—15° 45 N lat. and 61° 13—61° 30 W long, 95 miles S of Antigua and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 305 sq miles or 195,200 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish and the soil is very fertile The temperature varies according to the altitude, from 55° to 85° The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa limes coco nuts vanilla, and fruit The population was estimated at 43,098 on Dec 31 1931 included in this total are 400 Caribs of whom about 100 are of pure blood The climate is healthy and during the winter months very pleasant Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator who sits as President and 6 official and 6 non official members 4 of whom are elected and 2 nominated by the Governor The principal towns are Roseau on the south west coast population 7 042 and Portsmouth population 3 069

	1929 30	1930 31
Public revenue	£81 674	*£94 391
Expenditure	97 684	§104 504
Public debt	66 000	60 000
	1930	1931
Imports	£200 850	£167,799
Exports	113 086	63,938

Administrator His Honour Walter Andrew Bowring C B E *(with £200 allowance)* £1 000
Clerk and Clerk of Councils W Archer £250 to 350
Treasurer (vacant) 500
Colonial Engineer Capt E C Patrickson 500
Crown Attorney and Magistrate District 'E' Hon G E F Richards £450 to 500
Magistrates S E Moir £500 E P S Bell 250
Chief Medical Officer Hon Dr C N Griffin £700 to 750

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41 N lat and 62° W long, 26 miles S W of Antigua It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth comprising an area of 32½ square miles with a population (1931) of 12 350 Discovered by Columbus in 1493 it was settled by Irishmen conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified About two thirds of the island is mountainous the rest well cultivated A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928 The chief exports are cotton seed meal cotton, cotton seed oil, onions limes and its products sugar tomatoes and animals of all kinds The chief town is Plymouth with a population (1921) of 1,709 There is a wireless station in the island

	1929 30	1930-31
Revenue	£27 389	£28,376
Expenditure	31 007	31 196
Public debt	13 000	13,000
	1930	1931
Total imports	£72 181	£42,544
Total exports	55 021	33 841

Commissioner and Treasurer His Honour T F P Baynes O B E £800
Medical Officers N J I Margetson £449, D C O Gilvie, M C 400

* Including £31 490 from Imperial Government
§ Including £33 326 from Imperial Government

Puisne Judges, Hons H I C Brown, K C, A J Clark, O B E, LL B each £1,400
Judge of Kingston Court (vacant) 900
Attorney General, Hon M V Camacho, K C 1,500
Crown Solicitor G Harvey Clark 1 200
Administrator Gen and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M Nethersole (*and fees*) 500
Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A R Sutties £600 to 750
Registrar of Titles C E Mellish 700
Surveyor General E N Bancroft, M C 900
Government Printer, A G B Matthews £500 to 600
Protector of Immigrant, F N Isaacs (*acting*) 225

Kingston is distant from London 4 000 miles, transit, 14 days

The Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica between 79 44 and 81° 26 W and 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N consist of three islands Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman with a total area of 100 square miles They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti and called Las Tortugas Population (1931) 6 182 Shipbuilding and turtle fishing are the principal industries

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman population (1931) 1,500

£7 290

Lt Col E A Weston, C M G (*with house and fees*) £520

Turks and Caicos Islands

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848 In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica from the north east of which they are distant about 450 miles They have an area of about 170 square miles and a population (1921) of 5 612 of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1 568 Grand Turk is an important cable station The islands are celebrated for producing the finest salt in the world

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes and is also a Court of Appeal

	1930	1931
Revenue	£9,427	£10,318
Expenditure	11,728	12,820
Total imports	34,165	24 791
Total exports	26,403	16 473

Commissioner and Judge, H E Phillips £700

Grand Turk, *via* U S, 13 days *Via* Avon mouth, 12 days

The Leeward Islands

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, (2) St Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla (3) Dominica, (4) Montserrat, and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero all except the last, having their own local Legislature These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate There is a General Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 elective members with the Governor as President possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislature on certain subjects The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242 (estimated Dec 31, 1931 at 128,000)

Governor, His Excellency Sir Reginald St Johnston, K C M G £2,850
Private Sec, Capt J P N Whitty 300
Colonial Secretary, Hon Edward W Baynes C B E 900
Asst Colonial Sec, E D A Ibbits M B E 500
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Hon James Stanley Rae £1,000 to 1,200
Puisne Judge, His Honour B H A F Berlyn 700
Attorney Gen, Hon C G Langley 700
Crown Attorney St Kitts Nevis (*and District Magistrate*), Hon W M Wigley, O B E 656
Crown Attorney, Dominica (*and District Magistrate*), Hon G E I Richards 550
Govt Analytical Chemist and Supt of Agriculture, Hon A E Collens, F I C £600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt Col F Bell, O B E 550
Auditor W P Nason £500 to 600
Treasurer of the Leeward Islands (*and of Antigua*) *and Postmaster and Supt of Telephones*, Hon R B Skinner 475

	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue	£302 099	£258,663
Expenditure	324 815	296,024
Public debt	296,250	296,250
	1930	1931
Imports	£927 056	£616 204
*Exports	612 199	328,261

Transit, 13 to 16 days

(1) Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands It lies in 17° 6 N lat and 61 45′ W long, and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected Cotton is planted on a small scale and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine apples, and arrowroot In March 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted The population, with Barbuda (Census of 1921) was 29,767, estimated at 31,235 on Dec 31, 1931

	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue ..	£84,236	£73,730
Expenditure	94,146	91,351
Public debt	144,900	145,000
	1930	1931
Total imports	£184,203	£155,256
Total exports .	185,381	64,576

Capital, St John's Population (1921), 6,997
President and Island Sec (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands) .. ..
Treasurer, (*see* Leeward Islands)

Magistrate S L Athill £500
Supt of Public Works Hon W J Essex £400 to 450
Chief Medical Officer W M McDonald C B E 650

Barbuda formerly a possession of the Codrington family is situated 30 miles N of Antigua of which it is a dependency in lat 17° 35 N long 61° 42 W Area 62 square miles Population 900 The island is flat and is fertile in parts producing cotton corn pepper tobacco and vegetables Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport and there is good tarpon and other fishing

Warden H D C Moore *(and quarters)* £360
Redonda is uninhabited

(2) ST KITTS NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St Kitts Nevis and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency and taken together they have a population (Dec 31 1931) of 36 067 and a total area of about 150 square miles The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics the temperature being from 66° to 88

St Kitts (population Dec 31 1931 18 446) the principal island is the oldest colony in the West Indies it is situated in lat 17° 18 N and long 62° 48 W and comprises an area of 68 square miles its greatest length being 28 miles and greatest breadth about 5 miles It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range which rises to a height of 3 711 feet (Mount Misery) Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent The capital Basseterre is a port of registry

Nevis (page 12 683) is separated from St Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq miles Cotton and cocoanuts are exported and cattle and vegetables are raised Its greatest elevation is 3 596 feet The chief town Charlestown is a port of entry

Anguilla (population 4 794) is about 60 miles N W of St Kitts 16 miles in length and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles containing an area of 35 square miles There are no hills Salt is the principal product and small stock are raised

	1929 30	1930 31
Public revenue	£97 987	£114 242
Expenditure	98 665	116 893
Public debt	29 708	29 199
	1930	1931
Imports	£286 264	£241 306
Exports	292 718	169 733

Administrator His Honour D R Stewart C M G *(and allowances)* £1 240
Clerk and Clerk of Council H Bacon 435
Treasurer Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping G C Johnson *(including personal allowance £160)* 660
Magistrates St Kitts W M Wigley O B E *(and Crown Attorney)* £656 D H Semper I S O £531 Nevis A C K Tibbits £400 Anguilla J V McFadyen M B E M D 438
Chief Medical Officer (vacant)
Registrar Supreme Court E A Evelyn 462
Surveyor of Public Works C Gray Thibou 400
Agricultural Superintendent L J Kelsick 400

(3) DOMINICA

the largest island of the colony and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles is situate between 15° 20—15° 45 N lat. and 61° 13—61° 30 W long 95 miles S of Antigua and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 305 sq miles or 195 200 acres of which about 70 000 acres are under cultivation The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish and the soil is very fertile The temperature varies according to the altitude from 55° to 85° The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa limes cocoanuts vanilla and fruit The population was estimated at 43 098 in Dec 31 1931 included in this total are 400 Caribs of whom about 100 are of pure blood The climate is healthy and during the winter months very pleasant Yellow fever is unknown and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator who sits as President and 6 official and 6 non official members 4 of whom are elected and 2 nominated by the Governor The principal towns are Pseaudtles uth west coast population 7 042 and Portsmouth population 3 069

	1929 30	1930 31
Public revenue	£81 674	*£94 391
Expenditure	97 684	§104 504
Public debt	66 000	60 000
	1929	1931
Imports	£200 850	£167 799
Exports	113 086	63,938

Administrator His Honour Walter Andrew Bowring C B E *(with £200 allowance)* £1 000
Clerk and Clerk of Councils W Archer £250 to 350
Treasurer (vacant) 500
Colonial Engineer Capt E C Patrickson 500
Crown Attorney and Magistrate District E Hon G E F Richards £450 to 500
Magistrates S F Mouat £500 E P S Bell 250
Chief Medical Officer Hon Dr C N Griffin £700 to 750

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41 N lat and 62° W long 26 miles S W of Antigua It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth comprising an area of 32½ square miles with a population (1931) of 12 350 Discovered by Columbus in 1493 it was settled by Irishmen conquered and held by the French for some time and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784 It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs while the scenery is charmingly diversified About two thirds of the island is mountainous the rest well cultivated A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928. The chief exports are cotton seed meal cotton cotton seed oil, onions limes and its products sugar tomatoes and animals of all kinds The chief town is Plymouth with a population (1921) of 1 709 There is a wireless station in the island

	1929 30	1930 31
Revenue	£27 389	£28 376
Expenditure	31 007	31 196
Public debt	13 000	13,000
	1930	1931
Total imports	£72 181	£42 544
Total exports	55 021	33 841

Commissioner and Judge His Honour J F P Baynes O B I £800
Medical Officers N J I Margetson £449 D C O Gilvie M C 400

* Including £31 490 from Imperial Government
§ Including £33 326 from Imperial Government

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U S A form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666, the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27 N lat and 64° 40′ W long, Virgin Gorda and Anegada The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5 082 There is good pasturage for cows sheep and goats Sugar cane and cocoanuts are grown, fishing and poultry rearing are also carried on The capital of the group is Road Town on the south east of Tortola, population (1921) 463

	1929-30	1930 31
Revenue	£6 787	£8,707
Expenditure	6 870	7 027
Imports	28 929	16,360
Exports	18 600	14 224

Commissioner and Treasurer His Honour F C Clarkson, M B E *(and allowance, &c)* £500
Medical Officer, Hon D P Watling 400

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad the most southerly of the West India Islands lies close to the north coast of South America the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant The island is situated between 10° 3′—10° 50 N lat and 60 55′—61° 56 W long and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth with an area of 1,862 square miles and a population at the Census of 1931 (including Tobago) of 412 783 estimated at 414 572, on Dec 31 1931 The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498 was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797 The chief town and port of entry Port of Spain (pop 70 641) is one of the finest towns in the West Indies with sewerage electric lighting tram and telephone services Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop 14 416) about 30 miles south of the capital Princestown (pop 5 089) and Arima (pop 5 072) A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 110 acres in extent near the village of La Brea from which (1931) 94 584 tons of asphalt (£226 597) were exported The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive the most important products being sugar cocoa molasses rum copra, limes and cocoanuts and various kinds of timber and fruits The chief exports (1931) were petroleum £1 949 455 cocoa £957,837 and sugar £902,993 On Dec 31 1931 there were 14 companies actively engaged in the production of oil the royalties paid

quantities and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range On Dec 31, 1931 there were 290 Elementary and Intermediate Schools 44 being Government and 246 Assisted, Trinidad having 254 and Tobago 36 in addition to 7 colleges for higher education, which also receive a grant in aid There are 118 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of 12 official and 13 unofficial members 6 of the latter being nominated by the Crown and 7 elected.

	1930	1931
Revenue	£1 860 731	£1 641 144
Expenditure	1 743 804	2 665,233
Public debt	3 088 531	3 023 518
Imports	5 344,533	3 917 439
Exports	5 841,246	4,643 859

Tobago lies between 11° 8 and 11° 21 N lat and between 60° 30 and 60 50 W long about 75 miles south east of Grenada 18 miles north east of Trinidad and 120 miles S S W of Barbados The island is 26 miles long and from 6 to 7½ broad and has an area of 114 square miles with a population estimated (1931) at 25 468 It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies the temperature varies from 81° to 88° There are two towns in the island viz Scarborough (pop 833) and Plymouth (pop 387)

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago His Excellency Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K C M G, C B E (1930) £5,500
Chief Justice Sir Charles Frederick Belcher O B E, M A LL B 1 800
Colonial Secretary S M Grier O M G 1,600
Deputy Do H Nankivell £800 to 900
Attorney General Frederick Gordon Smith 1 500
Treasurer, H L Bayles 1,100
First Puisne Judge William James Gilchrist 1,400
Second Puisne Judge, Aubrey Charles Robinson 1 200
Solicitor General J L Devaux 1 000
Commdt Local Forces & Insp G of Constabulary, &c, Col A S Mavrogordato, O B E 1,100
Director of Public Works Matthew Alexander Murphy C B E M I C E 1,250
Surgeon General K S Wise M B 1,224
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges and Warden of St George G E I Guppy £800 to 900
Collector of Customs A E V Barton 1,000
Director of Agriculture F J Worthley, O B E F C S 1,200
General Manager of Railways C Sadler £1 000 to 1 200
Director of Education, F C Marriott O B E 1 000
Postmaster Gen P T Littlepage £800 to 900
Auditor A Pollard £800 to 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar General A V N McCracken 1,000
Inspector of Mines A P Catherall B Sc £1 000 to 1 100
Harbour Master A I Smith 850
Principal Queen's Royal College R Cambridge M A £700 to 800
Crown Solicitor and Administrator General Official Receiver and Public Trustee E F Maingot 1,200
Govt Analyst H S Shrewsbury, F I C 780
Surveyor General and Sub Intendant, J W Macgillivray F S I 1,100
Superintendent of Prisons (vacant) 705
Conservator of Forests, R C Marshall M A £690 to 1 000

CAPITAL Port of Spain (pop 70,641), transit, 12 days to U K 5 days to U S A

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St Vincent and St Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St Vincent The total

area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three Islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1930) £3,000

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–12° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials, 3 nominated and 5 elected.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	£141,946	£141,739
Expenditure.....	168 088	195 183
Public debt	252,809	256,633
Total imports	348,551	269,618
Total exports	356,760	281,260

Colonial Secretary, N. R. R. Blood, M.A., *(and quarters)* £1,000
Chief Justice, R. S. de Vere..... 1,000
Colonial Treasurer I. C. Beanbrun £450 to 500
Attorney-General, J. H. Jarrett 700
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards 750
Magistrates, I G. Wakeley M.C., *S. Dist.*; H. W. Steele, *N. Dist.*, each £500; V. F. Drayton, *District Commr of Carriacou* .....*(and quarters)* £350 to 420
Chief of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner *(and quarters)* £450 to 500

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54′ N. lat. and 60 59′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles with a population (Dec 31. 1931) of 59,676. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1931) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, charcoal, bay rum, molasses, syrup, and fruit. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921 5,899), and Soufriere (pop. 1921, 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1931, 268 steamers (tonnage 707,964) entered Port Castries.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	*£82,588	**£98,902
Expenditure	† 91,453	†† 103,893
Public debt	183,510	191,218
Total imports..... ..	193,252	143,349
Total exports	172,648	131,984

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Charles W. Dootly, C.B.E. *(and allowance £200)* £1,100
Chief Justice and Magistrate, First District, T. W. S. Garraway 700
Attorney-General and Registrar, G. N. W. Boyes 500
Treasurer and Postmaster, H. J. Pink £640 to 690
Chief Medical Officer, (vacant) .....£600 to 700

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1931) of 47,961. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1931), 4,269.

	1930.	1931.
Public revenue	£76,602	£102,803
Expenditure	69,769	117,211
Total imports.....	200,830	177,492
Total exports	151,737	113,165

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E. £1,100
Chief Justice and Police Magistrate of 1st District, R. S. Thacker .....£650 to 700
Attorney-General, J. R. Gregg 500

CAMEROONS.

(Cameroons under British Mandate.)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°–12° 30′ N. lat. and 8° 30′–16° E. long. and the area was about 87,595 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919, the whole area was divided into a British sphere and a French sphere, and in 1922 the territories were placed by the League of

* Includes Imperial Grants of £6 to and £4,420.
** Do. do. £7,7 0 and £10,462.
† Incl £5 12o Colonial Development Fund.
†† Do £16 0 6 do do.

Nations under British and French Mandates. The Cameroons under British Mandate marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. The total area is 34,236 square miles, and the population is 774,585.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4°—12° 30′ N. lat. and 8° 30′—14° 45′ E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic, but has not been active since 1922. The mandated territory is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa and Bornu; the Southern section forms a separate Province, known as the *Cameroons Province*, with headquarters at Buea on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province, are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture.

Cameroons Province is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. The chief exports of the Province are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, rubber and bananas (fresh and dried), the banana industry being recently established with marked success; the chief imports are textiles, salt, iron-ware dried fish and other provisions, motor spirit and tobacco.

The ports are Victoria and Tiko, and are connected with Buea by motor road. 118 ships (203,744 tons) arrived in Victoria in 1931 and 102 ships (70,329 tons) entered Tiko.

	1930.	1931.
Imports	£177,206	£107,769
Exports	279.039	155.432
Imports from U.K.	19,057	22,047
Exports to U.K.	7,361	6,341

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles. The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1931) was 5,312,548 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, rubber, products of the coconut palm, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, citronella oil, cardamoms, areca nuts, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1931, in acres, were:—Rice, 1,000,000; other grain, 105,000; tea, 400,000; coconuts, 1,000,000; rubber, 500,000; cinnamon, 26,000; cacao, 34,000; citronella, 33,000; and tobacco, 14,000. The live stock in 1931 included 1,580,000 horned cattle, 65,000 sheep, 194,000 goats, 41,000 pigs, and 1,100 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially cateeyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 951 miles of railway open, 834 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 843 post offices, 401 money order offices, and 260 telegraph offices, with 13,025 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by a *State Council* consisting, at its full strength, of *50 members (elected on a territorial basis) with 8 nominated unofficial members, and 3 Officers of State (Chief Secretary, †Legal Secretary and Financial Secretary). The elected and nominated members are divided into 7 Executive Committees: (1) Home Affairs, (2) Agriculture and Lands, (3) Local Administration, (4) Health, (5) Labour, Industry and Commerce. (6) Education and (7) Communications and Works, each with an elected Chairman who is the Minister for the subject dealt with. The Chief Secretary is in charge of External Affairs, Defence and the Public Services; the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary in charge of Legal and Financial Affairs. The Officers of State and the Ministers form a Board of Ministers which prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in consultation with the Financial Secretary.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the Ceylonese retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1929–30	1930–31.
Public revenue ...	§Rs. 110,926,863	¶Rs. 101,767,556
Public expenditure ...	§110,378,523	¶100,576,528

* 4 seats, representing constituencies in the Northern Province, remain unfilled, no nomination papers having been submitted during the General Election in June 1931.

† Or the Attorney-General until a Legal Secretary is appointed.

§ Exclusive of *Ceylon Government Railway* Revenue (Rs. 29,650,683) and Expenditure (Rs. 22,861,319).

¶ Exclusive of *Ceylon Government Railway* Revenue (Rs. 25,384,379) and Expenditure (Rs. 22,910,817).

	1930.	1931.
Public debt (30 Sept.)	Rs. 3,000,000	Rs. 3,000,000
	£15,639,693	£15,539,693
Total imports	Rs. 324,356,513	Rs. 228,196,177
Total exports	310,171,163	226,707,241
Imports from U.K.	63,619,104	41,088,300
Exports to U.K.	136,800,233	102,735,080

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 287,729).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1930)	£8,000
Private Sec., A. R. Macdonald	500
Commanding Forces, Brigadier E. F. Shewell, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,023
Chief Secretary, F. G. Tyrrell, C.M.G.	3,000
Deputy Chief Sec., W. E. Wait, C.M.G.	1,750
Financial Secretary, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods, C.M.G.	2,400
Commissioner of Income Tax, H. J. Huxham	1,950
Auditor-General, O. E Goonetilleke	1,250
Government Agents:—	
West. Prov., R. M. M. Worsley (*acting*)	1,450
Central, H. W. Codrington	1,750
Northern, E. T. Dyson	1,400
North-Western, J. R. Walters	1,300
Southern, J. D. Brown	1,600
Eastern, A. N. Strong (*acting*)	1,300
North Central, C. L. Wickramasinghe	1,300
Uva, T. A. Hodson	1,600
Sabaragamuwa, C. H. Collins	1,550
Surveyor-General, G. K. Thornhill (*acting*)	1,150
Director Public Works, W. J. Thornhill	1,600
Chief Engineer and Manager, Electrical Undertakings, O. S. Gill	1,200
Postmaster-General, H. A. Burden	1,550
Principal Collector of Customs, and Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, G. S. Wodeman	1,550
Chief Justice, Sir Philip James Macdonell	2,500
Senior Puisne Judge, T. F. Garvin, K.C.	1,750
Puisne Judges, L. C. Dalton; A. Drieberg, K.C.; M. T. Akbar, K.C. each	1,750
District Judge, Colombo, W. S. de Saram (*acting*)	1,400
Do. do. Kandy, R. F. Dias (*acting*)	1,200
Do. do. Galle, N. M. Bharucha (*acting*)	1,300
Do. do. Jaffna, D. H Balfour (*acting*)	1,300
Attorney-Gen., E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E., K.C.	2,400
Solicitor-Gen., L. M. D. de Silva	1,200
Public Trustee, P. E. Pieris	1,750
Registrar-General, L. J. B. Turner	1,550
Director of Education, L. Macrae	1,700
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, R. Briercliffe	1,700
Insp. Genl., Police, Sir H. L. Dowbiggin, C.M.G.	1,550
Do., Prisons, C. C. Schokman (*acting*)	770
Genl. Manager Railways, E. W. Head (*acting*)	1,300
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent	1,550
Director of Irrigation, B. G. Meaden	1,400
Excise Commissioner, W. O. Stevens	1,150
Dir. of Agriculture, D. W. Youngman	1,500
Settlement Officer, H. E. Jansz (*acting*)	1,100
Controller of Labour, N. J. Luddington	1,300
Princ. University College, R. Marrs, C.I.E.	2,000
Director Colombo Museum & Marine Biologist, J. Pearson	1,200
Government Analyst, C. T. Symons	1,200
Archæological Commissioner, S. Paranavitana (*acting*)	Rs. 5,500
Government Veterinary Surgeon, M. Crawford	£700
Government Mineralogist & Salt Adviser, J. S. Coates	£1,200

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Male, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muslims. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coco-nut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London (overland) 5,868 miles; transit. 17 days.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles. The 1931 Census population of Jersey was 50,455, and of Guernsey, &c., 42,606 (Guernsey 40,470, Alderney 1,506, Sark 575, Herm 53, Jethou 2).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits tomatoes and flowers. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands possess a very large trade, the principal imports being coal and coke, and the chief exports being potatoes, tomatoes, flowers, and stone and granite. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

The trade of the Channel Islands is principally with the United Kingdom.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1931, £312,582; Expenditure £308,110
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1931) 1,000,100

Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,700
Government Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. H. Hulton, D.S.O.	
Bailiff, C. E. Malet de Carteret.	
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.	
Attorney-General, A. M. Coutanche.	
Viscount, C. S. Le Gros.	
Solicitor-General, C. W. Duret Aubin.	
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.	
States Treasurer, Herbert F. Ereaut.	
Postmaster, A. E. Kemp.	

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1931, £387,000; Expenditure, £365,195
Public debt, 1931 1,045,448

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. the Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,700

Government Sec, Lt.-Col. I Brousson, D S.O
Bailiff, Arthur W Bell
Dean, The Very Rev A W G Giffard M A
Attorney General, H Le Patourel
Solicitor General, A J Sherwill, M C
Receiver General, Victor G Carey
President, Education Council, Jurat Col R F Mollet
Postmaster, H G Coleman

Alderney

Judge, Maj R W Mellish, O B E.
Clerk (Greffier), Charles Batiste
Receiver Lt Col L Langlois
Procureur du Roi, Nicolas Gaudion

Sark

Dame de Serk, Mrs R W Hathaway
Seneschal Frederick de Carteret

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N lat 34° 33 and 35° 41 and E long 32° 20 and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor and 60 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1931 was 347,959 of whom about 18 per cent were Muhammadans and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust beans (carobs), cotton wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac, leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites and chrome. In 1931 the wine export was 2,014,513 gals., and that of spirits 8,955 gals.; the wine going to Egypt, the U.K., Malta, Syria, and the Dodecanese and spirits to Egypt, Syria and Castellorizo. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were however found in the hills, and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. From March 10 1925, until Nov. 12 1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances which occurred in the Island during the autumn of 1931, the clauses (in the Letters Patent of March, 1925) dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, power to legislate being vested in the Governor pending a review of the constitutional future of the Island.

For administrative purposes the Island is divided into six districts, in each of which the executive government is represented by a commissioner. For judicial purposes it is divided into three judicial districts. The law courts were reconstituted in 1927, and there are now a supreme court, 3 divisional courts, 3 assize courts, 3 district courts, and also magisterial and assistant district judges courts. In all the courts Cypriot judges (Christian and Moslem) take part. There are also 3 Mussulman religious tribunals styled *Sheri* Courts, and a *Sheri* Tribunal of Appeal.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the Island, with a population of 23,507 in 1931, the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 11,725), Limassol (15,065), Famagusta (8,171) Kyrenia (2,049) Paphos (4,467), and Morphou (4,335).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers and there are 37 miles of railway, and 71 miles of motor road services. There is a regular service of steamers between Cyprus and Egypt, Syria, Cilicia, Palestine, Smyrna, Istanbul, Greece, France and Italy.

	1930	1931
Revenue	*£725,077	*£728,396
Expenditure	†800,207	†743,076
Total imports	1,419,203	1,414,101
Total exports	1,217,728	1,101,706
Imports from U.K.	392,700	412,993
Exports to U.K.	234,500	224,692

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs G C M G (1932) (*and £600 Duty Allowance*) £3,000
Colonial Secretary, H Henniker Heaton, C M G 1,400
Commissioners C H Hart Davis, C M G, £800 to £950; Capt A M Fleury, £800 to £900; B J Surridge; R P L Browne, H B Popham M B E, O G Dennis £600 to 800
Treasurer, (vacant) 1,100
Comptroller of Customs and Excise G F Wilson (*and £60 Duty Allowance*) £750 to 850
Director of Land Registration and Surveys F J Salmon, M C 1,000
Auditor J A. Cremer £800 to 950
Chief Justice, Sir H C Stronge K C 1,500
Puisne Judges A Musgrave Thomas (£1,000); B A Clean (£1,000); B D Seltsios, O B E; M Fuad Ziai each 850
Presidents of District Courts Charles E L Cox (*and £100 Duty Allowance*), £750, M C Greene; C T Abbott 750
Attorney General, H W B Blackall 1,200
Solicitor General N Paschalis 850
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col A E Gallagher C B E, D S O £750 to 900
Director of Health, Dr G C Strathairn £1,000 to 1,200
Director of Education J R Cullen £1,000
Postmaster General L J E Dench £600 to 750
Director of Agriculture, M. I. Dawe, O B E 1,000
Prin. Forest Officer, A H Unwin, D F C £750 to 900
Genl Manager, Railway, C E Rooke £750 to 850
Director Public Works, A A P D Stone, O B E 950

Trade Enquiry Office in London 1 Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W. 1

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 5 to 7 days.

* Exclusive of Grant in aid (£92,800) † exclusive of share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt charge (£92,800)

DOMINICA. *See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. A memorial erected in the harbour of Port Stanley in commemoration of this victory was unveiled on Feb. 26, 1927. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65° Fahrenheit. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 606,882 being carried in 1930; the output of wool is about four million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins; seal oil is also produced and exported. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 official and 1 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, of 4 official and 2 unofficial members.

	1929.	1930.
Public revenue	*£73,599	*£82,812
Expenditure	59,041	69,980
Total imports	161,148	116,445
Total exports	268,870	213,941
Imports from U.K.	137,703	96,549
Exports to U.K.	265,940	211,298

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G. (1931) (*and duty allowance,* £350) £1,500

Private Sec., C. R. L. Brown.

Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. J. M. Ellis £750 to 850

Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. M. C. Craigie-Halkett ..... £600 to 750

Colonial Surgeon, Hon. H. J. Innes Moir, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*and allowance* £200) 800

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1931), 1,213.

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. *South Georgia,* an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands,* Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands,* and a part of the *Antarctic,* or South Polar, continent known as *Graham's Land,* are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1930 amounted to £84,547. The local expenditure was £21,597, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £2,726,175, and the imports at £499,829 in 1930. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined.* Fifteen companies (3 British, 12 Norwegian) caught 10,725 whales in the 1929-30 season, the landed value of the oil being £3,166,450.

In 1928 a claim was made by Norway to *Thomson* and *Bouvet* Islands in the Antarctic and by Argentina to the *South Orkneys*; these claims were not admitted by the British Government, but Bouvet Island was ceded to Norway in November, 1928, as an act of grace.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 26 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *viâ* Monte Video and *viâ* Bergen.

* Colony only.

* The *total* number of whales caught in the world in 1905 was 4,592; in 1920 it was 24,730 (oil production 884,320 barrels); in 1927-8 the catch was 37,674 (oil production 2,799,042 barrels).

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

(*See* MALAYA).

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief products being bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro),

coco-nuts, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, maize, fresh fruit and vegetables, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 7 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 13 nominated members, 6 European elected members, 3 native members, and 3 Indian elected members. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The estimated population (Dec. 31, 1931) was 185,573 (93,414 native Fijians, 76,772 Indians, 5,058 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1930	1931.
Public income	£638,764	£565,393
Public expenditure	645,293	605,973
Public debt	936,608	936,608
Total imports	1,219,184	929,514
Total exports	1,484,526	1,000,187
Imports from U.K.	373,694	258,171
Exports to U.K.	457,846	121,103

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., (*and* £1,200 *as High Comm. of W. Pacific and* £150 *as Consul-General*) £3,000
A.D.C. Capt. M. Godley 300
Chief Justice, Capt. M. H. Anderson, K.C., C.B.E., R.N. (*and* £400 *as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.*) 1,200
Colonial Sec., Hon. A. W. Seymour, V.D. 1,200
1st Asst. Do., A. L. Armstrong 750
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. A. A. Wright..... 1,000
Secretary for Indian Affairs, Hon. Dr. V. W. T. McGusty (*and* £360 *travelling allowance*) 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. C. G. Howell..... 1,050
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. Craig..... 1,100
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes 800
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise ... 1,000
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. S. Gamble 800
Director of Agriculture, Hon. A. C. Barnes 1,000
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. A. H. B. Pearce 1,100
Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. M. Wilson 750
Director of Education, Hon. J. Russell ... 725
Postmaster-General, P. F. Boyd..... 800
Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton (*and* £120 *as Auditor, Western Pacific*)..... 800
Chief Police Magistrate, A. H. Roberts ... 700
Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme Court, and Registrar of Titles, &c., B. St. J. Fisher..... 700

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *vid* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; and *vid* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 11, 1931, was 14,370, and that of the Protectorate 185,150. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form ninety-five per cent. of the total exports; they are sent chiefly to France, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, tea, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the R.W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 135 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force (numbering 148 officers and men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are 4 Government wireless stations. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 4 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1930.	1931.
Public revenue	£216,739	£184,325
Public expenditure	253,228	227,487
Public debt	13,721	5,709
Total imports	529,985	250,311
Total exports	898,807	527,111
Imports from U.K.	182,262	94,449
Exports to U.K.	173,971	20,185

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1931, 1,065,700.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1931), 14,370.

Governor, His Excellency Herbert Richmond Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1930) £2,500
A.D.C., Capt. H. Lloyd-Carson 450
Colonial Secretary, G. C. B. Parish 1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, W. K. Horne... 1,000
Receiver-General, H. Densham Smith ... 960
Legal Adviser, A. G. B. Manson .....£600 to 800
Police Magistrate, M. D. Lyon .....£600 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, D. T. Birt..... £1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., H. L. Webley £720 to 920
Commissioners, Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; Capt. H. R. Oke, M.C.; Maj. L. A. W. Brooks; Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C.; A. R. Clark; W. T. Hamlyn; G. N. N. Nunn; R. H. Gretton .....£450 to 960
Director, Public Works, Maj. J. R. Gwyther, M.C. 960
Director, Agriculture, A. J. Brooks £600 to 920

Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, Lieut.-Com. A. D. Steele, R.N.R. £600 to 720
Auditor, A. G. Still ..... £600 to 920
Bathurst is distant from London 2,600 miles; transit about 10 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¼ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot, afterwards *Lord Heathfield*, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade, and is becoming a popular tourist centre. During the year 1931 3,509 vessels (including 63 tourist steamers) entered, with a total tonnage of 6,900,700. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit and perfumery. There is an enclosed Admiralty harbour with an area of about 440 acres, containing three graving docks. The estimated civilian population (1931) was 15,428.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1930	1931.
Revenue	£146 847	£151,415
Expenditure	169,182	178,955

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir A. J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., (*with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds*) £5,500
A.M.S., Capt. G. C. Martin, M.C.
Private Sec., H. J. S. Norton.
A.D.C., Capt. E. R. Mahoney, Irish Gds.. M.C.
G.S.O., Maj. W. H. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., R.E.
In charge of Administration, Brigadier H. C. Maitland Makgill-Crichton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. W. B. G. Barne, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt.-Col. N. T. Fitzpatrick, D.S.O., M.C.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. C. F. Cooke, O.B.E.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H. R. Bateman, D.S.O.
Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Maj. C. D. Jameson, R.A.M.C.
A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. W. H. McN. Verschoyle-Campbell, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.O.C.
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. E. E. E. Todd, O.B.E, R.A.P.C.
Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. T. N. James, C.B., M.V.O.
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. E. Beattie, C.B.E., M.C. £1,465
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D L. Bethell..... £975
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R..... 780
Crown Surv., Capt. H. St. C. Garrood, M.C. £650 to 700
Chief of Police, W. S. Gulloch. .. .. 650 to 700
Colonial Postmaster, A. McCormick £650 to 700
Colonial Surgeon, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. 730
Chief Justice, Sir Kenneth Beatty..... 1,350
Attorney-Gen, Hon. H. C. F. Cox..... 1,000
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £580 to 730
Auditor, H. E. C. Merrick ..... 684 to 732
Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts:—Gold Coast Colony, 23,937 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,379 sq. miles; and the Northern Territories, 30,486 sq. miles—a total area of 78,802 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Sudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (April 1931) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,573,770; *Ashanti*, 578,702; *Northern Territories*, 717,382; total, 2,869,854, excluding 3,139 Non-Africans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are many Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade in 1931 was principally with the United Kingdom (51 per cent.), U.S. (15), Germany (11), Netherlands (11) and France (2 per cent.). Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony. The principal exports in 1931 were: cocoa, £5,493,165; gold and gold dust, £1,069,581; manganese £388,963; and diamonds, £440,924. The chief imports are apparel, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosene, hardware, motor spirit, motor cars and motor lorries, beer, ale, stout and porter, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters and has established many schools of its own, and a college and school at Achimota, 6 miles from Accra, have been built and opened. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Koforidua, Winneba and Tamale are lighted by electricity, and there are pipe-borne water supplies at Accra, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Cape Coast, Winneba and Tamale; similar supply is being installed for Kumasi. 4,713 miles of telegraph land wire and 7,911 miles of telephone trunks have been established. Exchanges have been opened in the principal towns and are served by 3,633 miles of underground and overhead line wire. There is a wireless station at Tokoradi. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi and thence to Accra (362 miles), with branches (590 miles in all). In 1928 a harbour was opened at Takoradi.

The seat of government is Accra (population 59 895). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (17,685) Ada (4 450) Elmina (4 797) Sekondi (16,742) Tarkwa (3 321) Keta (6 392) Axim (4,533), Kumasi (36 200) Saltpond (6,369) Koforidua (19 634) and Winnebah (10 990) The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor aided by a nominated Executive Council There is a Legislative Council of 15 official and 14 unofficial members for the Colony excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories

	1930-31	1931-32
Total revenue	£4 653 605	£3 181,964
Expenditure	4 898 198	3 721 417
Public Debt (March 31 1932)	11 791 000	12 561 000
	1930	1931
Total imports	£8 953 770	£4 803 874
Total exports	11 287 388	9 300 620
Imports from U K	4 395 108	2 512 260
Exports to U K	4 386 843	4 477 289

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared 1931 4 475 430 (British 2 153 450)

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas K C M G O B E. (1932) (*and allowance* £1 500) £4 500
A D C, 450
Private Sec, 450
Colonial Secretary G A S Northcote C M G 1 800
Deputy do, G C du Boulay C B E 1,350
Chief Justice Sir G C Deane K C 2 000
Puisne Judges, W P Michelin A. P Howes, S S Sawrey Cookson J M St John Yates each 1 400
Chief Registrar J F St A Lawcett 960
Attorney General S S Abrahams K C 1 500
Solicitor General, C J de Hart 1 100
Treasurer, R. A Kelly 1 350
Deputy Treasurer H Vane Percy 1 050
Auditor, (vacant) 1 100
Deputy do C L de B Bidou 960
Comdg Gold Coast Regiment and Inspector of Local Forces Col H H Beattie 1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services D Duff 1 600
Director of Works Lt Col S B Keast M C 1 500
Deputy do Percy Hall 1 200
Genl Manager, Railways and Takoradi Harbour Authority, (vacant) 1 700
Comptroller of Customs J I Lauder 1 200
Deputy do, Capt. A D Mackenzie 1 050
Commissioners of Provinces H W Thomas C. E. Skene A C Duncan Johnstone each 1 200
Secretary for Mines A T Roberts 1 200
Secretary for Native Affairs, W J A Jones 1 350
Director of Prisons Lt Col H J L Cavenaugh 960
Postmaster General E C Crewe 1,200
Harbour Master, Takoradi, Capt C R Hemans R N 1,000
Superintending Tel Engineer, J L Shearer 960
Surveyor General, J Clendinning B Sc M I C E 1,200
Inspector Gen. of Police, Lt. Col. H W. M Bamford O B E M C 1,200
Director of Education (vacant) 1,200
Conservator of Forests Capt R W Brent, M C. (*acting*) 1 200
Dir of Agriculture G G Auchinleck, M Sc 1,200
Director of Geological Survey, Maj N R Junner, M C 1,200

ASHANTI

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug 27 1896. Under Orders in Council of Sept 26 1901 the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony being appointed Governor of Ashanti though only some of the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony apply to the annexed territory The area is 24 379 square miles, with a population (census of 1931) of 578 702 (Europeans 417) Kumasi the chief town has about 36 284 inhabitants In 1931 there were 1 253 children in the Government schools and 3 906 in the mission schools 41 students were in residence (1931 32) at the Agricultural and Forestry Training centre Police force (1931–32) 256 prosecutions (1931 32) 3 922 but there is little serious crime There are 1 284 miles of motor roads Agriculture is extending large areas are under cacao and coffee and cola are also cultivated In 1931–32 the export by rail of cacao was 63 192 tons and the gold output £739 654 (174 118 oz). In the western parts of the colony are rich forests of mahogany cedar &c and trees yielding oil kola and rubber Practically the whole of Ashanti is now connected by motor road with Kumasi and with the main trade routes to the north The country is well watered and with proper restraint it could contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game fairly plentiful the products there are chiefly maize yams cocoyams ground nuts and cacao the plantations of which are rapidly extending

Chief Commissioner (vacant) £1 600
Asst Chief Commissioner, F W Applegate 1,200
Circuit Judge (*Ashanti and Northern Territories*) C M Barton 1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat, bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland were placed under British protection They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale By the census taken in 1931 the population was 717 365 The Muhammadans have substantial mosques there is a White Father mission in the north of the Protectorate and an American Protestant mission and a Roman Catholic mission in the Mandated Territory Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Salaga, and Wa There are 2 158 miles of permanent motorable roads The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals shea butter ground nuts, indigo, tobacco) also cattle, sheep and goats, and are said to contain wide auriferous areas

Chief Commissioner, Maj F W F Jackson, C M G D S O £1,600
Assistant Chief Commissioner, A C Duncan Johnstone 1,200

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3 920 miles transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands and of a portion of the

mainland, situated off the south eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 9′ N lat and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E long and bounded on the N by the Shum Chun River

Hong Kong is an island about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles, it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a quarter mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842, *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860 and the *New Territories* being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province by a lease signed June 9, 1898 The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (Census, 1931) of 840 473 The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered 19 369

The capital of the colony is Victoria which lies along the northern shore of the island facing the mainland and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles With the exception of liquor, tobacco and motor spirit the port is free and is fortified It possesses excellent docks capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry Shipping entered (1930) 21,095,306 tons, (1931) 22 075,010 tons A railway, of which 22¼ miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton, the length north of the Shum Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,809 feet high The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet The hot season lasts from May to October During the winter months, from November to March the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February The average annual rainfall is 86 in of which no less than 75 per cent falls between May and September, when the S W monsoon prevails

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils rice silks, sugar, tea and tin

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony In 1931 there were 1,072 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 68 593 pupils The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 18 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls certain sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1930), 358,351.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	$27,818,473	$33,146 724
Public expenditure	28,129,646	160,774
Public debt Jan 1	£1,485,732	£1 485,732
Do, do	$4,927,000	$4 927,000
Imports from U K	£4,452 000	£4,157,094
Exports to U K	423 000	278 769

Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency Sir William Peel, K C M G, K B E (1930) (*including Entertainment allowance*, £2,200) £7,000
A D C Capt I A H Coltman 500
Private Sec G W A Tufton 500
Chief Justice His Hon Sir Joseph H Kemp Kt, C B E 2,600
Colonial Secretary, Hon W T Southorn, C M G 2,300
Attorney General, Hon C G Alabaster, K C O B E 2 100
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon E R Hallifax, C M G C B E 1 800
Treasurer &c Hon F Taylor 1,550
Director of Public Works Hon R M Henderson (*acting*) 1,500
Puisne Judge His Hon J R Wood 1,850
Inspector General of Police Hon E D C Wolfe, C M G 1,800
Harbour Master, &c, Hon Commander G F Hole, R N (*ret*) 1 600
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon A R Wellington, M D 1,800
Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, D W Chatman C M G 1,800
Superintendent of Imports and Exports, J D Lloyd 1,600
Postmaster General, M J Breen 1 600
Head of Sanitary Department G R Sayer 1,400
Police Magistrate, Hong Kong W Schofield 1,400
Manager, Railway, R Paker 1,600
Crown Solicitor H K Holmes C B E. 1,400
Registrar, Supreme Court, T M Hazlerigg 1,350
Auditor, P L Collinson, O B E 1,400
Police Magistrate, Kowloon, J. A Fraser 1,100
Land Officer, P Jacks 1,400
Superintendent of Prisons, J W Franks 1,300
Director, Royal Observatory C W Jeffries, F L A S 1,000
Official Receiver, E L Agassiz 1,200
Superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department, H Green .. 950
District Officer, North, E H Williams 900
District Officer, South, B C K Hawkins 850

Military Forces in China

G O C the Forces, Maj Gen O C Borrett, C B, C M G, C B E, D S O
A D C, Lieut F R. L Meais, The King's Own R
G S O I, Lt Col E P Nosworthy, D.S.O, M.C
G S O II, Major K P Atkinson M C
G S O III, Capt G F Maclean, M C.
A A & Q M G Col R B Cousens D S O.
D A A & Q M G, Capt G E Mirehouse
Staff Capt, Capt. C C Rowles, M C
Commanding R.A. Lt -Col K F Dunsterville, D S O, R A
Chief Engineer, Col S Boyd, D S O, R E.
Command Signal Officer, Major R.A. Bagnold.
Asst Dir of S. & T., Col A H. K. Watson.
Asst Dir. of Medical Services, Col. M. F. Grant, M D
Asst. Dir. of Ord. Services, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lewis, O.B E.

Command Paymaster, Col D G N I Wimberley, R A P C
Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, A S King, Esq
Hong Kong, 9 834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal, transit, 29 days, or *vid* Siberia, 18 to 23 days

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat 54° 3′ – 54° 25 N and long 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq miles), with a population (1931) of 49,308 (22,459 males, 26,849 females) In 1931 the births numbered 679 and the deaths 743 The cultivated area (1932) was 80,785 acres, and the live stock included 3,564 horses, 20 169 cattle 101,995 sheep, and 4,379 pigs The Islands main industry is catering for holiday makers (numbering about 500 000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate and exports large quantities of agricultural produce Forty seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tram road

Government, etc —In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III defeated the famous Haco at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

Man is now governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches —the Governor and Council and the House of Keys The Council consists of the Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney General, 2 members appointed by the Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *kose*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world It consists of 24 members elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 16 from the six *sheadings* 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent After receiving the Royal Assent a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first Tynwald Day (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the Great War The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax, which ranges from 1s for incomes under £500 to 3s 6d for incomes over £5,000 There are 38 elementary and 4 secondary schools in addition to King William's College, the gross expenditure on elementary education in 1931–32 was £68,491 and on higher education £27 742

CAPITAL, Douglas Pop (1931), 19,265 (Castletown is the ancient capital), the other towns are Peel and Ramsey

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Public revenue	£407,187	£405,036	£401,381
Public expenditure	380 371	397,006	390,503

Lieutenant Governor, Sir Claude Hamilton
Archer Hill, K C S I, C I E (*with house*) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer B E Sargeaunt M V O, O B E 1 000
First Deemster, Fredk Malcolm La Mothe 1 200
Second Deemster Reginald D Farrant 1 200
Attorney General, Ramsey Bignall Moore 1,400
Receiver General Joseph Qualtrough *unp*
Speaker, House of Keys G E Lucas, C B E *unp*
Judge of Appeal, J E Singleton, K C 300

JAMAICA

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES)

KENYA

Kenya Colony and the *Kenya Protectorate* are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925, and on the north by an agreement with Ethiopia in 1908 On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, the boundary being determined by an Order in Council in 1926 to include in Kenya an area on the west of Lake Rudolph and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mt Elgon to Mt Zulia (on the boundary of the Sudan), which was formerly part of the Uganda Protectorate On the south Kenya adjoins the mandated Tanganyika Territory Kenya Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana The total area is 224,960 sq miles and the population is estimated at 3,040,940 (Europeans 16,812, Indians 39,644, Goans 3,959, Arabs 12,166, Africans 2,966,993, and others 1 366)

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior as well as on the coast The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 9 provinces which are subdivided into districts, those most suitable for settlement by Europeans being Kyambu North Nyeri, Laikipia, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, and Trans Nzoia There is also a considerable region still undeveloped

The telegraph and telephone systems of Kenya have 13,919 miles of wire Telegraph lines connect Mombasa with Lamu and Witu, Mombasa with Gazi and Tanganyika Border along the coast and inland between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate There are also extensions to Kahe, Lake Magadi, Machakos, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Meru, Isiolo, Narok, Rumuruti, Kericho, Chen agel Songhoi, Eldama Ravine, Lake Solai, Eldoret, Kitale, Endebess Kimini and Moiben Communication between Mombasa and ships at sea and Italian Somaliland is maintained by radio telegraphy A short-wave wireless station (owned and maintained under licence from Government) is established at Nairobi and provides communication between the Colony and Protectorate and Great Britain

Telephone communication exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony. The Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours are State-owned; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open lines of 1,628 miles, made up as follows:—*Main Line* (Mombasa—Kampala) 886 miles; *Principal Lines*—Nakuru Junction–Kisumu (132 miles), Tororo–Soroti (100 miles), Voi—Kahe Junction (91 miles); *Minor and Branch Lines*, Rongai—Lake Solai (26), Kisumu—Butere (44), Leseru—Kitale (40), Mbulamuti—Namasagali (18), Kampala—Port Bell (6), Gilgil—Thomson's Falls (49), Nairobi—Nanyuki (145). The Konza—Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by Government. In addition, the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 3,401 miles.

Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for purposes of customs, and the principal imports are cotton piece goods and manufactures, textiles and textile manufactures, motor cars, parts and accessories, motor spirit, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements; china and glass ware; motor lorries, parts and accessories, industrial machinery, and wearing apparel. The principal exports are coffee, raw cotton, maize, sisal fibre and sisal tow, hides and skins, carbonate of soda, oil seeds, wheat, ivory, wattle bark and extract, tin ore and butter.

	1930.	1931.
Revenue	£3,241,600	£3,066,930
Expenditure	3,438 874	3,216,089
Imports(Kenya&Uganda)	6,923,665	5,092,026
Exports (Kenya)	3,422,571	2,343 874
Imports from U.K. (K.&U.)	2,530,366	1,961,652
Exports to U.K. (do.)	2.379,387	1,581,059

NAIROBI, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours, has a non-native population of 24,773, of whom 7,164 are Europeans, 14,951 Indians, 271 Arabs, 2,387 Others. The native population of the Nairobi district (including parts of Kiambu and Fort Hall) is 60 949. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi. Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population 57,324, of whom 1,215 are Europeans).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. (1931), *and Duty Allowance* £2,500, *and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport* £1,000...£5,000
A.D.C., Lt. W. H. Newell 400
Private Sec., Maj. T. C. Wells, O.B.E., M.C. 450
Colonial Secretary, H. M.-M. Moore, C.M.G. 2,200
Princ. Asst. do., (vacant)..... 1,200
Chief Native Commr...A. de V. Wade, O.B.E. 1,450
Provincial Commissioners, O. F. Watkins, O.B.E., D.S.O.; E. B. Horne, O.B.E.; S. F. Deck, each £1,350; H. R. Montgomery; R. G. Stone; Ll. A. Feild-Jones; A. M. Champion; S. H. La Fontaine, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. .....each 1,200
Chief Justice, Sir Jacob W. Barth, C.B.E. 2,400
Judges, S. J. Thomas; B. Dickinson; J. A. Lucie-Smith. ..... each 1,450
Commanding Troops, Col. R. Wilkinson, D.S.O. 1,200
Commissioner for Local Govt., Lands and Settlement, (vacant) £1,450
Treasurer, H. H. Rushton 1,450
Attorney-Gen., A. D. A. MacGregor, K.C. 1,800
Register-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge 1.050
Commissioner of Customs (Kenya and Uganda), G. Walsh, C.B.E. 1,400
Port Manager, G. V. O. Bulkeley..... 1,300
Dir., Medical & Sanitary Services, J.L Gilks 1,500
Commr. of Police, R. C. A. Cavendish ... 1,350
Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes 1,350
General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Brig.-Gen. G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O..... 2,500
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm, C.B.E.... 1,500
Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.. 1,400
Solicitor-General, T. D. H. Bruce 1,200
Conservator of Forests, H. M. Gardner..... 1,200
Auditor, W. H. Smith 1,150
Commissioner of Prisons, C. E. Spencer... 1,000
Game Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie 840
Director of Education, H. S. Scott..... 1,500
Chief Veterinary Officer, H. H. Brassey-Edwards 1,100
Surveyor General, C. O. Gilbert..... 1,000

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Queen's Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 20 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements*, the *Federated Malay States*, and the Protected *States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu* and *Perlis*. The total area is 51,000 sq. miles (S.S. 1530, F.M.S. 27,430, other 22,040), and the total population of BRITISH MALAYA (1931) was 4,385,346 (as compared with 3,358,054 in 1921). Of the 1931 total, 2,598,023 were males and 1,787,323 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1931 was 17,768.

Trade of British Malaya.
(Merchandise only)

Imports from:—	1930.	1931.
U.K.	£11,414,283	£7,243,849
British Dominions...	14.355,438	8,203,928
Foreign Countries...	56,629,086	37.449,497
Total	£82,398,807	£52,897,274
Exports to:—	**1930**	**1931.**
U.K.	£9,380,113	£5,260,136
British Dominions	12,191,223	6,280,439
Foreign Countries...	55,155,826	35,294,750
Total	£ 76,727 162	£46,835,325

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies, including the Cocos or Keeling Island and Christmas Island), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,531 square miles, with an estimated population (1931) of 1,114,015.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 11 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and 3 puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts. An ordinance passed in 1931 provided for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

There is railway communication from Singapore, across the Straits of Johore, to Bangkok, *viâ* Penang (West Coast) or Kelantan (East Coast).

The principal *imports* in 1931 were areca nuts cigarettes, coal, copra, cotton piece-goods, fish (dried and salted), machinery, milk (condensed and sterilized), rubber, pepper, petroleum, lubricating oil, rattans, rice, sago, sarongs, sugar and tin ore. The principal *exports* in 1931 were areca nuts, petroleum, lubricating oil, copra, cotton piece-goods, cigarettes, fish (dried and salted) milk (condensed and sterilized), pepper, preserved pineapples, rice, rattans, rubber, sago, sarongs, sugar and tin.

	1930.	1931.
Public revenue	*$32,408,305	$26,602,528
Public expenditure ...	39,240,314	46,802,558

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1931):—

3½% S.S. Inscr. Stock	£6,913,352
5½% War Loan	nil
5% Victory Loan	$15,074,300
6% S.S. Inscr. Stock	5,155,000
4½% ,, ,, ...	4,200,000

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G. (1930) $60,000

G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. L. C. L. Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Colonial Secretary, Sir John Scott, K.B.E., C.M.G. 23,400

Resident Councillor, Penang, P. T. Allen 16,800

Do. Malacca, C. H. G. Clarke 14,400

Attorney-General, J. V. G. Mills (*acting*) 17,400

Treasurer, A. S. Small (*acting*) 15,600

Director of Public Works, Major R. L. Nunn (*acting*) 16,200

Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Murison 21,600

Senior Puisne Judge, H. W. Prichard (*acting*) 15,600

Puisne Judges, F. G. Stevens; N. H. P. Whitley; A. K. à B. Terrell...each 15,000

Director of Education, F. J. Morten (*acting*) 14,400

Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, E. E. Colman..... 14,400

Under Secretary, W. M. Millington..... 14,400

Secretary for Postal Affairs (*S.S. & F.M.S.*), J. S. W. Arthur 14,400

Controllers of Posts and Telegraphs, H. J. Harris (*Singapore*) $12,400; E. A. Staines (*offg.*) (*Penang*) 10,800

Auditor (*S.S. & F.M.S.*) L. G. Corney (*acting*)..... $14,400

Commissioner of Lands, W. S. Ebden (*acting*) 12,600

District Judges (*Singapore*), H. R. Bull; B. F. Bridge .....each 12,600

District Judge and First Magistrate (*Penang*), G. C. Dodd (*acting*)..... 12,600

Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davies 12,600

District Officer (*Province Wellesley*), A. E. Coope 12,600

Solicitor-General, J. H. Pedlow (*acting*) ... 12,600

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, A. M. Goodman..... 14,400

Supt. Govt. Monopolies, W. E. Pepys (*acting*)..... 14,400

Deputy Treasurer, R. Ingham (*acting*) 12,600

Inspector-Gen. of Police, R. H. de S. Onraet (*acting*) 14,400

Director of Medical and Health Services, R. D. Fitzgerald (*acting*) 14,400

Master Attendant, Capt. G. H. Freyberg, O.B.E., R.N..... 12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 220 square miles, and a population (1931) of 557,745. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 17′ N. and long. 103° 50′ E., with 445,719 inhabitants in 1931. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1931, exclusive of native craft, was 14,085, with a tonnage of 29,230,850. The total for the whole colony was 21,239, with a tonnage of 43,640,442. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 55,292 (tonnage, 2,108,208). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000 (£3,300,000). The King's Dock (opened in 1923) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000. Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied, but excise is collected upon the release for consumption of opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, malt liquors, and petroleum.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 115° 15′ E. long. Its area is about 40 square miles and its population is 7,507 (1931). It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited, and was incorporated in the Straits Settlements in 1907, becoming a separate Settlement in 1912. The island has a good harbour. The principal export is sago.

* Including $19,000,000 from Currency Guarantee Fund.

Victoria Harbour, in the south east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island
Resident, C H Whitton, M C S (*acting*)

The Cocos Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore The population is 2,142, and the islands export about 800 tons of copra There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean 222 miles S of Java, and 589 miles E of the Cocos Keeling Islands, has an area of about 60 square miles and a population of 1 059 (1931) A District Officer is stationed on the island which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company The amount exported in 1932 was 65 849 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (pop 1931 198 871) on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (pop 1931, 141,388) and the territory of Dindings west of Perak Penang Island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat 5 24 N, long 100 21' E, and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah Area, 110 square miles At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India, now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 280 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1800, with some land S of the Krian River acquired more recently The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, rubber, and coconut plantations

The Dindings Territory, ceded by the State of Perak in 1874 (area 180 square miles pop. 1931, 19,592) is at present little developed, but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest), and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N W of Singapore, comprises an area of about 640 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch, it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with the Netherlands, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlement of Bencoolen in Sumatra. The population in 1931 was 186,721.

SINGAPORE, the capital of the Straits Settlements, is distant from London 8 700 miles, transit 22 days Penang, 20 days, and Malacca, 23 days

(2) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements, they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements The total area of the Federation is 27 648 square miles, with a population in 1931 of 1 713,096 The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel), pop 111,738 Ipoh (Pk), 53,863, Taiping (Pk), 31 881; Kampar (Pk), 15,302, Seremban (N S) 21 650, Klang (Sel), 20 913, and Teluk Anson (Pk) 14,671

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore Pahang is on the east coast All are governed by their native rulers under the above mentioned control

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans

There are 1 073 route miles of railway practically all of which have been constructed from revenue This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (121 miles) which is leased from the Johore Government The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam, affording direct communication with Bangkok The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 22 hours and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 27 hours (compared with a sea journey of 4 days) The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan as far as Tumpat At Sungei Golok this line is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam There are 2,840 miles of metalled roads, 150 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,771 miles of bridle paths while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

The Federated Malay States contribute largely to the supply of raw materials of the British Empire, and although production of plantation rubber and tin predominates, figures given below show that other products are produced and exported in large quantities Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and about half a million tons of coal are annually mined in Selangor and used locally. While with the growth of the rubber industry there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older agricultural products, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, pepper, nutmegs and other spices, it has been proved that large areas in the Federated Malay States are suitable for the cultivation of the oil palm, and 19,000 acres have already been planted and nearly 30,000 acres alienated for this cultivation.

Principal exports from the Federated Malay States —

		1930	1931
Para Rubber	*Tons*	249 675	243 886
Para Latex	*Galls*	287 511	168,908
Tin and Tin Ore	*Tons*	62 065	51,250
Copra	,,	71 043	65 583
Firewood, Timber and Planks	,,	45 667	52,831
Rice and Padi	,,	3 517	5 379
Pineapples, Canned	,,	4 455	4 843
Tapioca	,,	3 219	3 720
Areca nuts	,,	811	583
Rattans	,,	865	533
Palm Oil	,,	3 288	4 277
Palm Kernels	,,	492	641
Gambier	,,	220	222
Gold	*Oz*	25 912	26 881

Climate —Temperature shows little variation throughout the year The days are sometimes oppressive owing to the high humidity the nights are generally cool The mean maximum shade temperature is about 90° F inland and rather lower on the coasts while the mean minimum is about 72° F , inland and a little higher on the coasts The average yearly rainfall varies in places from 65 inches to 165 inches There are no clearly defined wet and dry seasons but there are well marked seasonal variations in the rainfall. On the West Coast and inland the months of January February June July and August have considerably less rainfall than the remaining months The full force of the S W monsoon is not felt owing to the barrier provided by Sumatra, but violent squalls of short duration (known as Sumatras) are not infrequent between April and September On the East coast during the N E monsoon which prevails from November to March heavy rains and strong winds are experienced, the remainder of the year being comparatively dry

	1930	1931
Public revenue	$65 560,870	$52 348 659
Public expenditure	82 470 192	62 163 328
Public debt	80 185 714	96 185 714
Total imports	£19 602 382	£12 390,142
Total exports	24 926 067	14 604 001
Imports from U K	3 274 512	1 780 468
Exports to U K	3 436 032	1,334 659

High Commissioner The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*)

Chief Secretary to Government A Caldecott, C M G C B E (*acting*) *$23 400

British Residents

Perak M B Shelley	16 800
Selangor G E Cator	16 800
Negri Sembilan J W W Hughes	16 800
Pahang H G K Leonard	16 800
Chief Justice Sir Lancelot Henry Elphinstone K C	19 200
Judges, N H P Whitley M C A K A B Terrell N D Mudie (*acting*) each	15 000
Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor, W S Gibson	16 200
Under Secretary to Govt W E Pepys	14 400
Financial Adviser and Treasurer A S Small	14 400
Commissioner of Trade and Customs (vacant)	14 400
Auditor, G P Bradney	14 400
Director of Education F J Morten (*acting*)	14 400
Controller of Labour, Malaya, C D Ahearne	$14,400
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, A M Goodman (*acting*)	14 400
Secretary for Postal Affairs, J S W Arthur	14 400
Director of Agriculture H A Tempany	14,400
Director of Co operation A Cavendish	14,400
Director, Electrical Department W J Williams	18 000
Director of Forestry J P Mead	24 000
Director, Geological Survey E S Willbourne	11 400
Principal Medical Officer C J Wilson	14 400
Senior Warden of Mines G E Greig	14 400
Commr of Police, C H Sansom	14 400
Supt Printing Dept J E Wallace	$6 000 to 9 600
Inspector of Prisons, Capt O L Hancock O B E	6 000
Director of Public Works G Sturrock	14 400
General Manager, Railways J Strachan	22,800
Surveyor General V A Lowinger, C B E	14 400

Malay States Information Agency Malaya House 57 Charing Cross S W 1

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8 500 miles from London (transit, 21 days (*via* Penang)

(3) OTHER STATES

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore Kedah Perlis Kelantan and Trengganu The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec 11 1885 as amended by an agreement dated May 12 1914 whereby the Sultan accepts and acts upon the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser In respect of the other four States the rights of Suzerainty protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo Siamese Treaty of March 10 1909 In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements Currency weights and measures are the same The religion is Muhammadanism

JOHORE with an area of 7 678 square miles and a population (census of 1931) of 505 309 occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British Agent having the functions of a Consular Officer In 1914 following an agreement of that date a General Adviser was accepted The Legislature consists of a Council of State to which European and Asiatic unofficial members are appointed The judicial system resembles that of the Federated Malay States Judges of Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States are *ex officio* Judges of the State of Johore and Netters Johore is primarily an agricultural country producing, as major crops rubber, coco nuts tapioca and pineapples The cultivation of African oil palm is also making progress Iron ore and iron ore are exported in considerable quantity The Johore State Railway runs for 120 miles through the middle of the State There are 831 miles of metalled road

	1930	1931
Revenue	$14 634,966	$12,102,704
Expenditure	16 671 986	14,778,518
Public Debt	nil	nil
Imports	47,125,210	29,449 254
Exports	59,714,461	34 995,441

The Capital, Johore Bahru, has a population of 95 382

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances

Sultan, H H Sir Ibrahim G C M G, K B E, *born*, 1873, succeeded his father, 1895
General Adviser, R. O Winstedt, C M G D Litt
Chief Minister, Dato A Hamid bin Yusof
State Secretary, Dato Mohd Salleh bin Ali
Judge, W Burton
Legal Adviser J W Jones (*acting*).
Financial Commissioner, F J Tree
Commissioner, Lands and Mines, H R Joyce (*acting*)
Commissioner Trade and Customs, E J Williams (*acting*)
Assistant Adviser Muar, O H Grove
State Engineer Maj H E Waters
Principal Medical Officer G H Garlick (*acting*)
Postmaster General G Savage (*acting*)
Superintendent of Education, H R. Cheeseman
Controller of Labour, E A Ross (*acting*)
Protector of Chinese, F J Williams
Warden of Mines F C Marshall
Commissioner of Police W A. C Harris (*acting*)
Superintendent of Surveys C E Nugent
Conservator of Forests C Smith (*acting*)

KEDAH between 5° 5 – 6° 35 N, lies on the west coast of the peninsula and includes the Langkawi group of islands The population in 1932 was 478 285, and the approximate area 3 150 sq miles Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah while coco and betel nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River with a population of about 19 032 The powers of the Sultan have owing to illness been vested in a Regent who is assisted by a Council There are 49 British officials, employed in the Public Works Survey, Police and Medical departments

	1930 31	1931 32
Revenue	$5 086 692	$5 180 244
Expenditure	7 198 036	5 722 757
Public Debt	nil	nil

Sultan H H Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah K C M G
Regent H H Tunku Ibrahim, C M G, C V O
British Adviser J D Hall M C S

PERLIS the most northerly State is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula The area is about 316 sq miles and the population is about 49 300, of whom 40 0 0 are Malays The capital is Kangar a few miles up the Perlis River but H H the Raja lives at Arau which is on the main trunk line from Singapore to Bangkok Rice is the principal crop and tin ore and rice are the principal exports The State came under British protection in 1909

	1922 30 (A H 1348)	1930-31 (A H 1349)
Revenue	$487 436	$349 189
Expenditure	572 738	471 011
Public Debt	nil	nil

Raja H H Tuan Syed Alwi C B E C M G
British Adviser O E Venables M C S

KELANTAN lies between 4° 35′ – 6° 15′ N and 101° 22 – 102 37 E on the east coast of the peninsula with a total length of about 115 miles and a breadth of 60 miles The total area is 5 723 square miles, population (1931 Census) 362 517 The northern portion is flat and fertile producing rice, coco nut and betel nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries The southern and larger portion is in parts mountainous but a railway (through to Singapore) has been constructed through the flatter part and good land is thus made accessible for planting There are many rubber estates and the African oil palm is also cultivated Tin and gold are found. The capital Kota Bharu, 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 14,843. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern Administrative District, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern

	1930	1931
Revenue	$2 182,905	$1,524,139
Expenditure	2 426 079	1,961,124
Public Debt	4 980,684	5,430,684

Sultan H H Sir Ismail K C M G
British Adviser A S Haynes M C S.

TRENGGANU between 4° and 5° 55′ N and 102° 15 – 103° 30 E lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula Area, about 5 000 square miles Population (1931) 179 664 Industries of agriculture (mainly rice) fishing and fish curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports are Para rubber tin ore dried fish, cotton and silk sarongs gambier areca nuts, copra iron ore and wolfram The capital Trengganu on the river of that name contains 13 972 inhabitants

	19 0 31 (A H 1349.	1931 32 (A H 1 50.)
Revenue	$1 235 230	$983 675
Expenditure	1 445 709	1,163,693
Public Debt	3 250 000	3 500,000

Sultan H H Sir Suleiman Badrul alam Shah K C M G
British Adviser, G L. Ham

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth and having an area of 91½ square miles The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo with an area of 24¼ square miles COMINO—the site of the Sultan's distillery in 1889 and several islets The civil population of the whole group on April 26 1931 was 241 621 In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics The lower orders are mainly Punic in race The Maltese language which is generally spoken by all classes is of Semitic origin and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues There is a Maltese order of nobility recognised by the Crown consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A D In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity In 1565 it sustained the famous siege when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798 The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1930 (June, July, August and September) was 81·7°. In winter the mean temperature was 51·3°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 982, but its suburb, Rabat, has 9,050 inhabitants. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 89 elementary and infant schools, 6 central schools, 2 secondary schools, and 60 night schools; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 49 private schools of which 15 receive grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry. The Constitution, which was temporarily suspended by an Order in Council (June 26, 1930) empowering the Governor to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Malta, was restored to the Island in 1932.

In 1931 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,322 vessels (tonnage, 3,639,918).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1931), 22,779.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Public revenue	£939,993	£971,313
Expenditure	997,272	967,189
	1930.	1931.
Imports	£3,836,125	£3,712,530
Exports	482,067	499,045
Imports from U.K.	992,583	929,686
Exports to U.K.	14,261	24,099

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir David G. M. Campbell, K.C.B., A.D.C. (1931)	£5,000
A.D.C., Lt. T. H. Salt	402
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. A. J. Gatt, O.B.E., M.C., Royal Malta Artillery	300
In charge of Administration, Brig.-Gen. E. F. Falkner, C.M.G., D.S.O	2,004
G.S.O., Maj. G. I. Thomes, D.S.O, M.C.	657
Comdg. R.A., Col. O. C. Niven, D.S.O.	2,095
Chief Eng., Col. C. W. Bushell	2,004
Asst. Dir. S. and T., Col. E. R. O'Hara, C.M.G., D.S.O.	2,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. R. C. Wilmot	2,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Lt.-Col. J. H. Stone, D.S.O.	2,095
Command Paymaster, Col. G. A. C. Ormsby-Johnson, O.B.E., M.C.	2,004

MALTESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor, Harry Charles Luke, C.M.G., M.A., B.Litt.	2,000
Legal Adviser, R. Strother Stewart, M.A., B.C.L.	1,200
Clerk of Councils and Secretary to the Maltese Imperial Government, E. R. Mifsud, C.M.G., O.B.E.	600

THE MINISTRY (1932).

Head of Ministry and Minister for Justice and for Trade and Customs, Hon. Ugo P. Mifsud, LL.D., B.Litt.	700
Public Instruction, Enrico Mizzi, LL.D.	600
Minister of the Treasury, and for Police, Hon. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, LL.D.	600
Public Works, Hon. Giovanni Adami, LL.D., A. & C.E.	600
Public Health and Posts, Hon. Notary S. Borg Olivier	600
Agriculture and Fisheries, Hon. G. Micallef LL.D.	600
President of the Senate,	200
Speaker of House of Assembly,	300
Official Secretary to Head of Ministry, Arthur Galea, O.B.E.	540
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, P. Pullicino, LL.D.	850
Supt. of Public Works, F. C. Bonavia, A. & C.E.	550
Rector of the University, Prof. T. Agius, M.D., M.A.	450
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, James Turner	540
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Felice Mercieca	500
Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.	720
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, O.B.E., M.D.	
Auditor-General, Col. A. Trapani	500
Postmaster-General, J. Bonett	500
Commissioner of Police, S. Galea	500
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir A. Mercieca, LL.D.	
Judges, Dr. F. Buhagiar, £800; Dr. R. F. Ganado; Dr. G. Depasquale; Dr. E. H. Ganado; Dr. L. A. Camilleri; Dr. A. Montanaro Gauci	each 700

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General, Hon. Sir James Daniel Connolly, P. & O. House, 14-16, Cockspur St., S.W.1.	

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and the Naples about 1,995, transit overland 3¼ days

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17 57° 46 E long and S lat 19° 58 — 20° 33 and comprising an area of 720 square miles The permanent population at the Census of 1931 was 393 418 made up of Indians Europeans (mainly French) and natives of mixed descent

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese but they never formed any settlement on it The Dutch visited it in 1598 and named it Mauritius in honour of the Stadtholder Prince Maurice of Nassau In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore but in 1710 they abandoned the island and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France Under the French it became a great centre of trade but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry and it was taken by a British force in 1810 The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name Mauritius was restored

Of the total cultivated area of 170 165 acres 134 915 are under sugar 20 000 under fibre and 15 250 under other crops the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad Rice and grain are obtained from India flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere 82 per cent trade of the island is with Great Britain and British Dominions Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate but, except in Port Louis and some of the low lying districts, it is not unhealthy The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe a cyclone lasted from March 5 to 7, 1930 and did considerable damage to sugar plantations and buildings

There is an excellent harbour on the N W coast, on which the capital Port Louis, stands and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis The shipping entered and cleared, in 1931 amounted to 1 062 466 tons In 1931 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft 8½ in gauge and 24 of 2 ft 6 in) 59 post offices, 49 telegraph offices and 10 telephone offices in the island, with 438 miles of telegraph including block telegraph for the railway, and 230 miles telephone wires (Government)

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor through instructions of the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex officio* nine nominated by the Governor and 10 elected by a moderate franchise Port Louis has two members and each of the country districts one

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic Education has two branches —(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools, (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant in aid schools The estimated expenditure on education for 1932-33 is Rs. 1,348,729

CAPITAL, Port Louis Population (1931), 54,290.

	1929-30	1930-31
Public revenue	Rs 14,483,468	Rs 11,582,210
Public expenditure	15,575,001	16,092,074
Public debt	£2,796,994	£2,796,994
Paper circulation	Rs 14 735,750	Rs 10,834,980
Total imports	39,806,180	32 064,074
Total exports	26,600,964	23 829,884
Imports from U K	10 449 565	7 504 119
Exports to U K	19 023,108	20,786,432

Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson, K C M G (1930) Rs 60,000
Commanding Forces, Maj D A Hutchison I I
Colonial Sec Hon E W Evans, C M G 21,000
Asst Col Sec W H Ingrams 12,000
Procureur and Advocate General, G E Nairac K C 20,000
Treasurer, I Lester 15,000
Director of Agriculture G F Bodkin 16 665
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master B A Francis O B I 15,000
Protector of Immigrants L Collet 12,000
Director of Public Works and Surveys, Maj L E Régnard I F 15,000
Registrar General J Avice, O B I 15,000
Auditor, A Standley Clement 12,000
Director Medical and Health Dept, J B Kirk 20,250
Rector Royal College I I Barnes, M A 15 000
Chief Judge Hon P P Petrides 24,000
Puisne Judges Hon R Marnier de Unienville Rs 18 000, Hon L. Lecomte 15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES 350 miles north east of Mauritius Population (Census 1931) 8,202 Area, 40 square miles Cattle beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius
Magistrate R Blouard (*acting*) Rs 7 200.

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them The chief product is coco nut oil The most important is Diego Garcia (pop 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour The total population of the Other Dependencies (1931) is 1,457

Transit from London to Mauritius, 30 to 35 days.

NIGERIA

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin between Dahomey on the west and the Cameroons on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern and Southern Provinces, coinciding with the former Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria The area of the whole territory (including the portion of the Cameroons under British Mandate) is about 372,674 sq miles, and the population is 18,765,790.

By Order in Council of Nov 1922 (amended 1928) there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as

President, 27 official members, 3 nominated official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (Dr C C Adeniyi Jones Eric O Moore and F A Doherty), 1 elected member representing Calabar (C W Clinton) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture and crops consist of cotton cocoa ground nuts kola nuts, maize, guinea corn millet, rice coffee, yams cassava, and tobacco. The export trade relies mainly upon certain staple articles of great value principally palm oil and kernels ground nuts cocoa cotton lint, and tin. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation comprising (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (704½ miles) crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba with branches from Kano to N Guru (143 miles) Minna to Pato (111 miles), from Zaria to the Bauchi tin fields (Jos) (133 miles light railway) from Zaria to Kauia Namoda (137 miles) and from Ifo to Idogo (27 miles) (2) an Eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway crossing the Benue by train ferry at Makurdi with a branch line connecting from Kafanchan junction (mile 458¼) with the tinfields (Jos) 62¾ miles. Centres of trade are Lagos Abeokuta Ibadan, Oshogbo Illorin Zaria, Kano Onitsha Lokoja, Warri Bonny Sapele, Calabar Opobo Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports (1931) were cotton goods (£1 556 308) provisions, spirits hardware cutlery, cycles, kerosene tobacco, building material, soap, motor cars and lorries motor spirit, cement and bags and sacks. The principal exports were palm kernels (£2 132 345), palm oil (£1 541 681) tin ore (£906 185) cocoa (£1,093 254) ground nuts (£1 510 691) hides and skins (£725,665) and cotton lint (£152 812). The total imports from the British Empire were £4,999,155 in 1931, and from U S A £584,490.

	1930 31	1931 32
Revenue	£5 622 200	£4,857 612
Expenditure	6 329 668	6 188 301
Do on Loan Works	863 403	597 147
	1930	1931
Total imports	£12,700 037	£6 744 199
Total exports	15 174,315	10,644 519
Imports from U K	8 634 090	4 801 834
Exports to U K	6,183 956	5,123,154

Governor and Commander in Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, G C M G K B E (1930) £6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, G Hemmant, C M G 2,400
Lieut Governor, Southern Provinces, W Buchanan Smith C M G, M C 2,400
Lieut Governor, Northern Provinces, (vacant) 2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt, Lt. Col W R Meredith, D S O 1 400
Chief Justice, Sir Donald Kingdon, K C 2,000
Puisne Judges, A F C Webber, H S Berkeley, W Butler Lloyd, C W V Carey each 1 400
Attorney General, A C V Prior 1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, W B Johnson 1,800
Treasurer, C W Leese C M G 1,500
Director of Marine, Capt L J Hall, O B E R D, R N R 1,400
Comptroller of Customs, E C F Bird £1 4
Administrative Service (Staff Grade), G S Browne, C M G, Lt Col R H Rowe D S O, M C, G J Lethem A C M Burns C M G, E M Falk, H H Middleton W E Hunt, O B E, Hon H B Hermon Hodge each 1,400
Gen Man Nigerian Railway, E M Bland, C M G 2,000
Director of Public Works C L Cox 1,700
Surveyor General, Capt J Calder Wood, M C ... 1,200
Director of Forests, J R. Ainslie 1,400
Director of Agriculture, O T Faulkner, C M G 1 400
Auditor W E Knollys 1 200
Postmaster General G B Hebden 1,300
Director of Education D R J Hussey 1,600
Inspector General of Police, C W Duncan O B E 1 400
Director Geological Survey Capt R. C Wilson 1,200
Chief Inspector of Mines E A Langslow Cock 1,200
Port Engineer Lagos Harbour Works, Major J E Bostock O B E M I C E 1 400
Chief Veterinary Officer, Capt W W Henderson 1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 14 to 15 days. Cable communication to Lagos Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi. The population of the Protectorate (Dec 31 1931) was 1 502 283 including 1 910 Europeans and 1 537 Asiatics, and it has a total land area of 37 596 square miles.

The principal exports are tobacco, cotton, chillies coffee, ground nuts fibre and tea. The cultivation and export of tobacco is considerable, tea, cotton and fibre are also exported in fair quantities. The principal imports are soft goods provisions and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are three steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the 'inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April 1922 the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Lake Nyasa is under construction. Main roads and carrier roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 2,666. A road from Salisbury to Blantyre *via* Tete (Portuguese E Africa) is open and is freely used during the dry season.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *via* Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union Castle Mail S S Co, Messrs Rennie's Line *viâ* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *viâ* Salisbury. The telegraph lines extend northwards as far as Tukuyu, in Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 600 Europeans and 7,000 natives), Limbe (near Blantyre), and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government

	1930	1931
Revenue	£385,223	£370 515
Expenditure	414,225	448,843
Imports (excl transit)	764 433	748 471
Exports (excl transit)	776,414	586,404
Imports from U K	261,069	304 534
Exports to U K	667,123	506,350

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, C M G, D S O (1932) (with allowance £500) £2 500
Chief Secretary K L Hall 1 450
Commandant of 1st Bn King's African Rifles, Maj E E Sullivan Tailyour, M C 900
Judge of High Court, Haythorne Reed 1,450
Attorney Gen, W Harragin 1 200
Treasurer, K R Tucker C B E 1,250
Director of Medical Services, Dr F E Whitehead, O B E 1,300
Director of Education, A T Lacey M A 1,000
Director of Agriculture, W Small, M B E M A, B Sc 1,100
Secretary for Native Affairs, H D Aplin C M G 1,300
Provincial Commissioners, R H Murray G B Anderson each 1,200
Director of Public Works, B R Peters, M B E 1,100
Comptroller of Customs, E H Warren, M B E 1,000
Auditor, M J Flanagan 920
Govt Printer, T I Davies £480 to 720
Marine Supt, Comm C G Tonge M B E, R N R 920
Lands Officer J E Alexander 920
Chief Commr of Police Maj F I Stephens, O B E, M C 920
Chief Transport Officer, Maj C C Metcalfe, M B E, M C 920
Postmaster General S Pope 920
Director of Geological Survey, F Dixey, O B E, D Sc 1,000
Conservator of Forests, J B Clements 920
Chief Veterinary Officer Lt Col D O Turnbull, D S O 920

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H M Eastern African Dependencies 32, Cockspur Street, S W 1

PACIFIC ISLANDS

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir A G M Fletcher K C M G C B E £1,200 (*In addition to £3 000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul General for Western Pacific*)
Secretary to High Commission, H H Vaskess (*House Allowance £75*) £700 to 800
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Capt M H Anderson C B E, K C R N (*ret*) 400 (*In addition to £1 200 as C J of Fiji*)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 15,000 square miles and a population (1931) of 478 Europeans, 173 Asiatics, and 93,415 natives The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899 and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's Group, were transferred by treaty from Germany The revenue in 1930–31 was £62,728, and the expenditure £67,816, exports 1930–31 £304,310, imports, £215 269 The seat of government is Tulagi
Resident Commissioner, Francis Noel Ashley (and £150 allowances) £1,200 to £1,400
Secretary to Govt, N S B Kidson £500 to £600

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands* formerly a Protectorate were formally annexed to the Empire in November 1915 The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N and 3° S latitude and 172° and 177° W longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them and the Ellice Group, between 5° S and 10½° S latitude and 176° E and 179 58° W longitude consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa) in lat 0°52 S and long 169° 35 E, which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900 Total area, 180 square miles population (1931) 266 Europeans, 730 Asiatics (698 on Ocean Island) and 32,813 Pacific Islanders Revenue (1929–30), £67 105 expenditure, £59 324, imports (1929–30), £148,779, exports £213 328

Fanning Island in lat 3° 30 N, long 159° 13′ W, and Washington Island, 66 miles N W by W of Fanning Island Pop, 37 Europeans, chiefly in connexion with Pacific cable station, and 399 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan 27, 1916, and Christmas Island was included in 1919
Resident Commissioner, A F Grimble C M G, M A (and £100 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands* —A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 18 1900 These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E S E of Fiji and 390 miles therefrom with an area of 385 square miles and population (1931) of 482 Europeans 265 half castes, 27 700 Tongans, and 392 others—total 28 839 The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S and 173° and 177° W Nukualofa on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II in 1918 Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave in June, 1919 Revenue 1930–31, £71,672, expenditure £78,660 imports (1930) £148,306, exports, £169 610 The total shipping entered and cleared in 1930 was 163 023 tons
Agent and Consul, J S Neill, B A B L £800 to £1,000 (and duty allowance £200)

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30 and 4° 30′ S and 171° and 174° W

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat 25° 3′ 30″ S, long 130° 8′ 30″ W Pop (1931) 200, descendants of the mutineers of H M S *Bounty*
Chief Magistrate, Richard Edgar Christian

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north east of New Caledonia, is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of

1924 The population is estimated at 56,564 (British Nationals 227 French Nationals 797, Foreigners 30, Asiatics and Protected French Subjects 5,510, Natives, 50,000) Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize wool, sandalwood and shell Joint revenue, 1930 £20,152, expenditure £28 140 Total imports, 1930, £157,541, total exports £250,520 A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia there is a two monthly service with France, *via* Panama

British High Commissioner, Sir A G M Fletcher, K C M G C I E
French High Commissioner, M Jore (*acting*)
British Resident Commissioner G A Joy (*Allowances* £100) £800 to £1,000
French Resident Com M Cullotti
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza, K C M G
British Judge A de J Carey
French Judge, M Sachon

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands

PALESTINE

Palestine extending from the Mediterranean on W to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N, includes, in addition a large area E of the Jordan and S of the Yarmuk

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918 The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept 29, 1923 The country consists of a W maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judea (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E the depression through which the Jordan winds its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea The *Dead Sea* 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles, it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent of salt (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U S A, is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea-level, and contains 25 per cent of salt) The area of Palestine W of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (census Oct 23, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73 024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths The estimated population on July 1, 1929, was 826,064, not including Beduin, who are about 103,000 in number The ~~~ estimate includes 80,225 Christians, 572,443 Moslems, 154 330 Jews and 9 066 others Since 1919 about 60,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country In 1927 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (35 per cent), Russia (20 per cent), Rumania (6 per cent) In 1927, 2,713 Jews (956 men, 1,140 women, and 617 children) entered Palestine as immigrants, in the same period, 5,071 emigrated from Palestine, the net decrease thus being 2,358

Palestine is divided into 8 administrative districts, under District Commissioners, and the Jerusalem Division under a Deputy District Commissioner English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec 9, 1917 to be entered the next day by British troops The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct, 1922 of 62,578 The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock, the sacrificial altar of Abraham A conflict of claims, Jewish and Arab, as to rights at the *Wailing Wall* of the Haram al Sharif at Jerusalem has provided opportunities for disorder and the Government submitted proposals to the Council of the League of Nations for a Commission to define and determine the rights and claims In Jan, 1930 the Council appointed a Commission, as requested by the British Government *Bethlehem* the scene of Christ's Nativity is 5 miles S of Jerusalem The Church of the Nativity at the E end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence King David was also born in Bethlehem *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S W of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922 Other large towns are Jaffa (47 709) Tel Aviv (40 000), Gaza (17 480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24 634) An archaeological museum constructed, equipped and endowed at the cost of Mr John D Rockefeller, Jr, is in course of erection at Jerusalem

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections *Haifa Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara, *Haifa Acre Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandated territory of Syria *Jaffa Lydda Jerusalem*, and *Nablus Afule Tulkarem* The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa In 1929 the kilometrage operated (excluding 113 kilometres Ma an Mudawara section) was 1 194 kilometres, the freight handled amounting to 569,285 tons, and the passengers carried numbering 1 329 475 The gross railway revenue was £P655,143 and the working expenses £P586 035

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre Harbour construction at Haifa was begun in 1929 and is now in progress In 1929, 2,663 vessels (1,975 883 tons) engaged in foreign trade entered the ports, and 2,672 (1,999,438 tons) cleared There are branches of Barclay's Bank, Anglo Palestine, Banco di Roma, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress The country is generally fertile, and cereals wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the low lands, and in the mountains in time of drought In 1928-29 there were 227 Government schools with 19,449 pupils, 168 Christian schools with 15,139 pupils, and 98 Jewish schools with 9,719 pupils There are also training colleges

for teachers technical, trade and agricultural schools and a Hebrew University (with faculties of Humanities and Science) which draws about half its students from Palestine and the remainder from Poland, Russia and Rumania

	1928	1929
Revenue	*£P2 584 317	*£P2 323,572
Expenditure	3 381 993	2 140 032
Public Debt	4 500 000	4 500 000
Imports	6 966 214	7 444 404
Exports	1 864 800	2 230 101

* £1 £ sterling

Imports from U K (1929 30)	£1 011 082	£1 063 941
Exports to U K (1929 30)	455 672	1 450 399

CAPITAL Jerusalem

High Commissioner Lt Gen Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K C B, C M G, C I E D S O (1931) £4 000
Chief Justice Sir Michael McDonnell
Chief Secretary, Mark Aitchison Young, C M G
Asst Chief Secretary, E Mills O B E
Attorney General N de M Lentwich O B E, M C
Treasurer
Senior British Judge O C K Corrie M C
Presidents of District Courts E H Baker (*Jerusalem*) J M de Freitas (*Haifa*) A H Webb K C (*Nablus*) R Copland (*Jaffa*)
Commanding Air Force Air Commodore P H I Playfair M C
Commandant Police and Prisons A S Mavrogordato O B E
Officer Commanding Transjordan Frontier Force Lt Col C A Shute C B E
Commissioner of Lands A Abramson C B E
Director of Agriculture and Forests L R Sawer O B E
Director of Public Works F Pudsey
Director of Education H E Bowman C B E
Director of Health Col G W Heron C I E I S C
Director of Customs and Trade K W Stead O B E
Director of Development Lewis French
Postmaster General W Hudson C B E, M C
General Manager Palestine Railways (vacant)
Director of Lands J N Stubbs M C
Director of Surveys, C H Lev, O B E

District Commissioners

Southern District (*Jaffa*) J F F Campbell O B E
Northern District (*Haifa*) F F Colvile C M G
Jerusalem Division (*Deputy*) F Keith Roach O B E

TRANSJORDAN

Emir H H Abdullah G B E K C M G, second son of King Hussein of Hejaz *appointed* April 1921

Transjordan consists of the 4 Districts of *Maan Kerak Balqa* and *Ajlun*, and is under the same mandate as Palestine It is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria on the east by Iraq and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd and has access to the Red Sea at Akaba No census has yet been taken, but it is estimated that the total population is 300,000, of whom 130,000 are settled, 120 000 semi nomads, and 50 000 nomads, the great majority are Moslems The area is unknown, as the boundaries are not definitely determined The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudowwara where it enters Hejaz territory and continues to Medina There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 16 elected members constituted in 1929

	1929 30	1930-31
Revenue	£P257 958	£P260,301
Grants in aid	69 518	108,695
Total	£P327 470	£P368 996
Expenditure —		
Ordinary	£P315 095	£P311 320
Extraordinary	24 375	49 030
Total	£P339 470	£P360,350
Debt	£P18 000	£P18 000

CAPITAL Amman

High Commissioner *see* Palestine
British Resident Lt Col C H F Cox, C M G D S O
Officer Commanding Arab Legion Lt Col F G Peake, C B E

RHODESIA

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440 000 square miles and the total population is nearly 2 500 000 (1931) The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north to the Limpopo River in the south

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S and W and Portuguese East Africa on the E The total area is 150 344 square miles and the population (1931) 1 109 018 of whom 49 910 are Europeans The native population is 1 055 600 with 4 108 Asiatics and other coloured persons including those of mixed race The total number of European births in 1931 was 2,182 (a rate of 23 58 per 1 000) and of deaths 417 (8 32 per 1 000) the marriages numbering 542 (21 72 per 1 000) Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct 1 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown with an Executive responsible to the Legislature which consists of a Legislative Assembly but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891 were adopted for Southern Rhodesia so far as they are applicable Subsequent legislation has been by Proclamation of the High Commissioner by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature Municipal self government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo Gwelo, Umtali and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways, the total mileage of which at Sept. 30, 1932, was 2,669 miles (including 1,348 miles operated within the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia). The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *viâ* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury

(301 miles) was completed in Oct 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese) a total distance of 374 miles. The main northern extension of the railway was constructed from Bulawayo. It taps the Wankie coalfields and crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls (282 miles). Branch lines primarily constructed in the interests of established mines are:—Salisbury Sinoia (83 miles) Mt Hampden Junction Shamva (73 miles) Gwelo Selukwe (24 miles) Bulawayo West Nicholson (104 miles) Gwelo Umvuma Victoria (123 miles) and Somabula Shabani (63 miles). There is also a short branch line Bulawayo Matopos. To provide facilities for the transport of passengers and goods in areas in process of development not directly served by existing railways a system of road motor services has been organised. In September 1932 routes covering 1 552 miles were in operation.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898 and the gold produced to December 31 1931 was of the value of £77 372 019. The output for the year ended December 31 1931 was valued at £2 273 875. Silver copper coal diamonds lead chrome iron asbestos mica platinum corundum and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub tropical the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising and for the cultivation of European fruit trees cereals and vegetables in addition to tobacco cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize and tobacco cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. The total area under cultivation in 1931 was 437 453 acres (maize 273 372 tobacco 16 145, cotton 8 979). The export of citrus fruit in 1931 was 155 449 boxes. Cattle (2 582 460 on Dec 31 1931) thrive well and the annual shows at Bulawayo and Salisbury are regarded as among the premier shows of beef cattle in South Africa. The exports of cattle in 1931 were 10 280 head. Dairy products sold include butter 1 819 920 lb. milk 1 182 366 gallons cheese 146 261 lb. and eggs 845 640 dozen. In addition to the main industries of mining and farming there are creameries cotton ginneries bacon factories oil soap and candle factories cement and lime works and many other undertakings. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms. Considerable efforts have been made by the Government during recent years to increase the number of new settlers. During the years 1925–27 settlers and dependents numbered 941 (396 under Empire settlers scheme and 545 from High Commissioner's Office etc.). In addition a further 1 004 men and youths obtained situations on the land in 1925–27. This scheme is (1932) temporarily in abeyance.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided in the Government schools. For European children there are 87 Government and Government aided schools (1 vocational 12 secondary and 74 primary). Children in rural areas, where the population is too scanty for a school, are provided for by Government grants to tutors or governesses. The total number of European children in all types of schools at the end of 1931 was 9 213. There are seven schools for children of mixed race, with 706 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid is provided in 1 422 schools with 107 122 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1931–32 amounted to £50,093. The total educational (other than native) expenditure being £278 378 in the calendar year 1931.

	1930–31	1931–32
Revenue	£2 449 300	£2,110 200
*Expenditure	2 587 500	2 228 900
Public Debt	6 334 500	6,240 400

	1930	1931
Imports	£7 529 400	£5 685 500
Exports	7 497 000	5 894 100
Imports from U.K.	3 945 000	2 297 900
Exports to U.K.	2 114 200	2 106 900

Governor and Commander-in-Chief Sir Cecil H. Rodwell K.C.M.G. (1928) (*and all allowances* £2 000) £4,000
A.D.C. Capt. B. V. Cherry, M.C.

Ministry (Sept. 22, 1928)

Premier and Minister of Native Affairs H. U. Moffat C.M.G.	£2 500
Colonial Secretary W. M. Leggate C.M.G.	2 000
Treasurer P. D. L. Fynn C.M.G.	2,000
Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson M.C., K.C.	2 000
Minister of Mines and Agriculture, George Mitchell	2,000

Medical Director R. A. Askins M.A. M.D. D.P.H.
Director of Education L. M. Fraser O.B.E.
Chief Native Commissioner Col. C. L. Carbutt.
Chief Justice A. F. Russell.

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London J. W. Downie C.M.G. Crown House Aldwych W.C.2 (*and allowance* £700) £2 000

SALISBURY the capital is situated on the Mashonaland plateau altitude 4 880 ft. (total population census 1931 28 800 including 9 637 whites). BULAWAYO the largest town in Matabeleland altitude 4 460 ft. (total population of 31 000 including 11 818 whites). Other centres are Umtali Gwelo Gatooma Que Que Wankie, Fort Victoria Selukwe and Hartley.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambezi its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa on the south and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 287 950 square miles and with the exception of the Luangwa Zambezi and Kafue Valleys the altitude in most places exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in May, 1931 was computed at 13 846 the native population was estimated (Dec. 31 1931) at 1,372,235. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 2,500,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco coffee wheat, oil seeds, and

* Excluding expenditure out of loan funds.

citrus Stock raising is carried on by many farmers The native owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 353 062 and European owned 99,144 Copper, zinc vanadium, lead, gold, mica and coal have been discovered, and scientific prospecting is being carried on over large areas The copper deposits have attracted much capital, the Roan Antelope and the Nkana mines having commenced output while others are expected to follow The copper mines of Northern Rhodesia appear likely to produce a large proportion of the world's supply, while zinc and vanadium production are on a considerable scale Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big game hunter but the area is now open for hunting are somewhat restricted The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border The Zambezi Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses There are 44 post offices 18 of which are money order offices The main telegraph and telephone route lies alongside the railway from Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo border with branches from Ndola to Luanshya Ndola to Nchanga and from Nkana to Mufulira Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system and Kasama and Abercorn with the Nyasaland and Tanganyika systems Aeronautical wireless stations at Mpika and Broken Hill are equipped for communication with aircraft in flight (900 metres wave length) as well as for point to point communication on short wave Short wave equipment has been installed at Fort Jameson Livingstone and Mongu Lealui All wireless stations maintain a public service and a licensed station at Kansanshi Mine is open for restricted public service

The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown assisted by an Executive Council of five official members There is a Legislative Council of 16 members, with a majority of official members The seat of Government is at Livingstone near the Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi The country is divided into 9 Provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes The most important centres are Livingstone Broken Hill Fort Jameson Lusaka Mazabuka Abercorn Kasama, Fort Rosebery Ndola Luanshya and Mongu Lealui

	1930 31	1931 32
Revenue	£830 254	£856 376
Expenditure	704 986	820 056

Governor His Excellency Sir Ronald Storrs, KCMG CBE, (1932) (*and £1 000 duty allowance*) £3 000
Private Sec and A D C Capt A Gust 630
Chief Secretary, Hon H C D C Mackenzie Kennedy, CMG 1,450
Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, Maj E A I Dutton OBE 1,000
Attorney General, (vacant) 1 300
Treasurer, Hon C H Dobree CBE 1 200
Commissioner of Taxes, G E Thornton, MBE 840
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon J M Thomson, CBE 1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon P H Ward 1,300
Judge of the High Court, R E Hall 1,750
Director of Animal Health (and Acting Secretary for Agriculture), Hon J Smith £1,200
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police, Lt Col E G Dickinson, MC 1,000
Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Capt P R Wardroper, MBE 1 000
Director of Surveys and Acting Secretary for Lands, W G Fairweather, OBE 1,050
Secretary for Mines, A C Vivian, DSc 1,000
Director of Public Works, F A Buckley 1 100
Controller of Customs, E S Marillier 1,000
Postmaster General, W T Storm 1,000
Director of European Education, J B Clark 1 000
Director of Native Education, R Caldwell 1 000
Auditor J B Hewlett 1,000
Provincial Commissioners and Magistrates, E B H Goodall MBE C R B Draper, MBE E Sharpe R H Palmer C F Molyneux J W Hinds A W M S Griffin, MC, S Hillier T F Sandford MBE (2) £1 100 (7) 1 000
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, Grand Buildings Trafalgar Sq W C 2

ST HELENA

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean 955 miles S of the Equator, 760 S E of Ascension 1 140 from the nearest point of the African Continent 1 800 from the coast of S America and 4 477 from Southampton in 15 55 S lat and 5 42 W long It is 10½ miles long 6½ broad and encloses an area of 47 square miles with a population (Census 1921) of 3 747 St Helena is of volcanic origin and consists of numerous rugged mountains the highest rising to 2 700 feet interspersed with picturesque ravines Although within the tropics the south east trades keep the temperature mild and equable St Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21 1502 (St Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588 It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it circ 1645 The English East India Company seized it in 1651 but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672 In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821 during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon who died there May 5 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown It was formerly an important station on the route to India but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal A phormium (flax fibre) and lace making industry has been established St James's Bay on the north west of the island, possesses a good anchorage

Ascension (Resident Magistrate E A Willmott) an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3 417 miles from Plymouth 760 from St Helena and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55 55 ′S lat and 14° 25 5 ′ W long It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Joao de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501 and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about

38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 2,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy It remained uninhabited till 1815 when the English took possession of it in 1931 the population was about 150 The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct 27 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office Georgetown, the capital is situated in a small bay on the N W coast Ascension is visited by the sea turtle from January to May which lay their eggs in the sand the sooty tern or wide awake use the island as a nesting place about every eighth month

The government of St Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members the Governor alone making all ordinances

CAPITAL, Jamestown Population (1931) 2 382

	1930	1931
Public revenue	£28,570	£12,480
Expenditure	25 819	23 891
Debt	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports	44 411	43 883
Total exports	19 845	12 767
Imports from U K	36 160	35 920
Exports to U K	18 699	12,205

Governor, His Excellency Sir Spencer Stewart Davis C M G (1932) £1,000
Govt Secretary, G E Moss (*acting*) 225
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F W Lane (*acting*) 200
Colonial Surgeon, Dr L I Burton 580

Distance 4 477 miles transit 17 days

ST KITTS *see* BRITISH WEST INDIES

ST LUCIA, *see* BRITISH WEST INDIES

SARAWAK

Rajah H H Sir Charles Vyner Brooke G C M G *born* Sept 26, 1874 *succ* his father the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke May 17 1917 *m* 1911, Hon Sylvia Leonora daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher *b* 1885, (H H the Ranee)
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke (H H the Tuan Muda) *b* Aug 8 1876.
Private Secretary to H H the Rajah, E S Holl $4 800
Resident, 1st *Division* J C Swayne 9 000
Resident, 2nd *Division* J B Archer 8,400
Resident, 3rd *Division*, C D Adams 9,000
Resident 4th *Division*, H D Aplin 9,000
Resident, 5th *Division*, F H Kortright 8 400
Treasurer, A A Rennie 9,000
Chief Justice, I S Boyd 12,000
Director of Public Works C P Lowe 9,600
Secretary for Native Affairs P M Adams 6,720
Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Protector of Labour, C D le Gros Clark 6,480
Secretary to the Committee of Administration, R D St John Horton 6 000
Director of Agriculture J S W Bean 6,720
Director of Education H Jacques 7,680
Conservator of Forests, D E Calvert 7,200
Superintendent of Lands C S Griffiths 9,000
Legal Adviser, F O Blagg 9 000
P M O and Chief Health Officer, E M Marjoribanks 9 600
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Capt R. E Le Sueur (*acting*) 6,480
Commissioner of Police, L N Reynolds (*acting*) 5,040
Postmaster-General, K H Gillan 7,680
Registrar, P H Hayward 6,480
Supt of Surveys, N A Middlemas $9,000
Supt of Telegraphs, W G Tait (*acting*) 4,800
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Shipping Master, H M Calvert 8,400

Special Commissioner for Sarawak in England Bertram Brooke (H H the Tuan Muda)
Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S W 1

Sarawak is a state on the north west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles an area of about 50 000 square miles, and a population of about 475 000 composed of various races The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang Lupar mountains the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles) the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles) the Batang Lupar, and the Limbang, Kuching, the capital stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles) The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates) and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 110 appointed by the sovereign The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Brunei by the late Sir James Brooke who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884 and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained The Lawas River was added in 1905 In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent state and under an agreement of 1888 the State has been placed under British protection The country produces sago gutta percha, india rubber, bees wax illipe nuts birds nests oil gold, silver, antimony quicksilver, tobacco rice, rattans, coal gambier and pepper The large petroleum field at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district is now a valuable asset, oil exports (1928) 598 389 tons (1929) 734 454 tons (1930) 645 399 tons

	1929	1930
Revenue	$6 671 891	$5 562 034
Expenditure	6,515 757	7,089,923
Imports	22,726,657	16 421 592
Exports	34,689 890	24,894,762

CHIEF TOWN Kuching Population (1911), 30 000 Distance from London, 8,700 miles, transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 20 wireless stations in communication with Singapore Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Saturday There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1820. By letters patent of Sept 1903 they were erected into a separate colony The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at

156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles; the most important of the dependencies are the Amirantes, Farquhar Islds., Coetivy, Aslove and the Aldabra Group. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1932) at 27,786. At the census of 1931 the population of Mahé was 21,977, Praslin 2,476, La Digue, 1,225, other islands 1,736. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour, and the lighthouses in the vicinity have been fitted up with modern automatic lights. Although only 4° S. of the Equator. the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1931 being 13·53 per 1,000. There are 27 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, cocoanutoil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated official and 1 unofficial), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1930	1931
Revenue	Rs 754,174	Rs.692,412
Expenditure	838,068	814,351
Debt (Sterling)	*nil.*	*nil.*
Imports	Rs.1,631,077	Rs.1,069,958
Exports	2,048,967	1,102,913
Imports from U.K.	530,054	326,107
Exports to U.K.	277,728	520,934

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir de Symons Montagu George Honey, C.M.G. (1928)	Rs.19,350
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, (vacant)	5,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. P. J. S. Walsh	9,675
Crown Prosecutor, &c., Lt.-Com. G. E. Cooper, R.N.	7,740
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson, O.B.E.	7,450
Auditor, C. W. Seed	8,582
Chief Med. Off., J. T. Bradley, M.D.	8,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, H. Tonnet	5,500
Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter	3,600
Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont	
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, M. de Robillard	3,600

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 24 days; *to* London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 98,422, of whom 420 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 30,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,770,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 208 miles, between 10' 25' and 13° 16' of W. long. Its estimated area is 25,925 sq. miles, and its population about 1,692,636. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 2 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 2 Senior District Commissioners, and 28 District and Assistant District Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger; piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1931 reached £449,742. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 83 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are (1931) 1,929 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1930.	1931.
Public revenue	*£742,972	*§£884,253
Public expenditure	*805,724	*884,098
Total imports	1,424,175	1,141,621
Total exports	1,216,046	923,613
Imports from U.K.	7[illegible]3,812	722,792
Exports to U.K.	427,293	450,423

Governor, His Excellency Sir Arnold Hodson, K.C.M.G. (1931)	£3,000
Chief Justice (vacant)	†1,600
Colonial Secretary, C. E. Cookson, C.M.G.	†1,400
Attorney-Gen., J. Aitken, B.A., LL.B.	†1,200
Treasurer, F. A. Mathias	†1,200
Comptroller of Customs (vacant)	†1,100
Puisne Judge, E. J. Macquarrie	†1 200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, J. C. S. McDouall, O.B.E.	†1,400
Provincial Commissioners, N. G. Frere; A. H. Stocks	each †1,200
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, D.D.	

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 days.

* Exclusive of Railway (Rev. £146,500; Exp. £220,988, in 1932; and Rev. £190,576; Exp. £268,005 in 1930).

† Exclusive of allowances.

§ Inclusive of £175 000 from Colonial Development Fund (Marampa Iron Ore Concessions).

SOMALILAND

(The Somaliland Protectorate)

Somaliland occupies the North Eastern Horn" of the African continent jutting out into the Indian Ocean along the south of the Gulf of Aden, and is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy while the interior is subject to Abyssinia The British Protectorate declared in 1884 contains about 68 000 sq miles its boundaries being defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy, the northern coast as far as 49° E and the 8th parallel of N latitude are the limits on the north and south The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people is estimated at 344 700 The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps 400 strong and a Police force of 550, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of British Somaliland are cattle sheep goats hides skins and gum There is wireless communication with Aden The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1 1905

	1930	1931
Total imports .. .	£371,502	£311,443
Total exports	250 114	205,561

Commissioner and Commander in Chief His Excellency, Maj A S Lawrance C M G , D S O *(and Duty Allowance £200)* £1 600

Secretary to the Government (vacant) £900 to 1 100

Asst do, G J Welsh £700 to 800

Commissioners (1st Grade) Maj B H Horsley, D S O , O B E., M C , Capt E N Park, M C , R H Smith, Capt H E Long £700 to 800

Commissioners (2nd Grade), Capt D J C Walsh, T Donovan D C M , A McCallum, M C , Capt. D H Wickham £550 to 700

Commissioners (3rd Grade) E Barry, F J Chambers E P S Shirley O B F , A T Curle Capt J R G Cowan Capt A S Poulton £450 to 550

Treasurer (vacant) 800

Commdt of Police J Beattie, M C 800

Principal Med Officer, R S Taylor, M D *(and Duty Allowance £100)* £1,000 to 1 100

Chief of Customs, H M O Byrne, O B E 800

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C V Magill 800

Engineer in charge of Public Works, A T R Grimson £450 to 700

Director of Agriculture and Geologist, R A Farquharson, M A , F G S 900

Chief Veterinary Officer, Maj T A B Cocksedge, M R C V S £700 to 800

O C Somaliland Camel Corps, K A R Lt Col H B Holt, M C 1,000

Principal towns, Berbera, Zeilah Hargeisa Burao Erigavo and Buramo

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION

High Commissioner for South Africa, His Excellency Sir H J Stanley, G C M G £3,000

Private Secretary & A D C, Capt L Holbech, D S O , M C

Imperial Secretary and Accountant, (vacant) 2,000

Asst Imperial Secretary Shirley Eales, C B E £1,190

Chief Clerk, H L Smith 750

Auditor T A Williams 1,100

The Office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878 In 1879 a second High Commissioner was appointed, to whom was assigned South Eastern Africa including Zululand and Amatongaland, but this arrangement ceased in 1881, when a Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs was appointed who was also Governor of Natal (which now includes Zululand and Amatongaland) The High Commissioner for South Africa, who under the Commission of 1889 was the officer for the time being administering the Government of the Cape, now represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the Union and of Southern and Northern Rhodesia The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland Prior to October 1 1923 Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company and the High Commissioner exercised certain powers of control under the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council 1898 Upon the establishment of responsible government the Order in Council 1898 lapsed but under the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent certain of the High Commissioner's previous powers and functions in regard to native administration were reserved to him and the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect On April 1, 1924 the functions which the High Commissioner had exercised in Northern Rhodesia during the British South Africa Company's administration of that Territory were with the assumption of the administration by the Crown, transferred to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia

The Office of High Commissioner which was formerly held by the Governor of Cape Colony, was, by a Commission dated October 6 1900, vested in Lord Milner and by a similar Commission, dated March 15 1905 in Lord Selborne During the years 1910 1930 the Office was vested by separate Commission in the successive Governors General of the Union of South Africa This arrangement ceased upon the termination of the period of office of Major General the Earl of Athlone K G Sir Herbert Stanley, G C M G , was then appointed by His Majesty to be High Commissioner for South Africa, and he holds that office concurrently with the office of High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics

The territory is well watered and enjoys a good climate It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense

herds of cattle, sheep and goats, the mohair produced being of excellent quality The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged Basutoland has been called "The Switzerland of South Africa and contains amongst its natural wonders the *Maletsunyane Falls* (670 feet)

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought The final court of appeal in the Territory is the Resident Commissioner's Court, appeal from which lies direct to the Privy Council The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, post office and licences Telegraph offices have been opened at Butha Buthe Leribe, Peka, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Morija Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek There are 597 native schools, with an average attendance (1931) of 41,366, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission, there are also 9 white schools The education vote for 1931–32 was £48 955 The chief articles of export are wool and mohair, cattle and hides the imports being chiefly blankets groceries and hardware

	1930–31	1931 2
Revenue	£281 801	£266,743
Expenditure . .	322,418	280,407

CAPITAL, Maseru Pop , 2,319 (399 whites)

Resident Commissioner, John Christian Ramsay Sturrock, C M G , M A £1,650
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary F L Hoold 950
Judicial Commissioner (Bechuanaland, Swaziland & Basutoland), Hon Patrick Duncan, K C , C M G , M L A 1 000
Financial Secretary, L G Luscombe 900
Assistant Commissioners —
Mohale's Hoek F Tennel 850
Leribe, J H Sims 850
Mafeteng, E G Dutton 850
Maseru, H Ashton 840
Qacha's Nek, T B Kennan 640
Teyateyaneng, D W How 750
Quthing, L Clementi 690
Deputy Do , Butha Buthe, R S Balfe 600
Principal Medical Officer, H R F Nattle 1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, F A Varney, C B E , F R C V S 900
Director of Public Works H W Gibson 800
Director of Educa , F H Dutton, O B E , M A 875
Supt Leper Settlement, P D Strachan, M D 850
Cont of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton 650
Agricultural Officer, L Wacher 650
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, H J Godden, M B E 650

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles, transit, through the Cape, about 20 days

BECHUANALAND

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275 000 square miles, the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was re transferred to S W Afri a Sept 1, 1929. The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1 743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150 185 Natives

The climate is healthy during part of the year Malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped Cattle thrive, and numbered 426 344 at the Census of 1921 Much of the country is thick bush The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Tshekedi Regent during the minority of Seretse (Bamangwato), of Molefi Pilane (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwaketsi) of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana)

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking *via* Gaberones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province

	1930 31	1931 32
Revenue .	£148,511	£106,635
Expenditure	154 923	162,495

Resident Commissioner Lt Col C F Rey, O M G (*and allowance* £450) £1,350
Assist Resident Commissioner, Capt R O M Reilly (*and allowances* £150) 900
Government Secretary (vacant) 850
Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, R E Goodman 800
Resident Magistrates, Capt H B Neale

Potts 625
P M O , H W Dyke M B ch B 900
Chief Veterinary Officer, W H Chase, O B E., F R C V S (*and allowances* £150) 900

SWAZILAND

(*The Swaziland Protectorate*)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Kwa Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,952, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being

Ama Swazi Bantus (or Swazis) Estimated European population (1932) 2 725 Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4 000 feet, the Middle Veld, about 2 000 feet lower and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 55 inches, the mean temperature being 68° Fahr (30°–90°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld The whole of the territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies There were about 372 400 head of cattle in the territory at the end of 1931 In the winter season sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table lands of the Eastern Transvaal

The agricultural products are, maize (the staple product) tobacco, millet, ground nuts, beans, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes Cotton growing from jassid resistant seed is becoming important The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold tin coal, copper and asbestos During the year ended Dec 31 1931 77 tons of cassiterite in valued at £8 875 were exported

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp Hlatikulu, Stegi and Goedgegun there are schools for Europeans at various centres

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyton and Mbabane (89 miles) Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles) Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles), and Goedgegun to Hluti (33 miles) There are post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres

	1930 31	1931 32
Revenue	£ 89 613	£ 84 907
Expenditure	116 539	113 069

CAPITAL, Mbabane

Resident Commissioner, T Ainsworth Dickson, CMG, MC

Government Secretary, and Deputy Resident Commissioner, B Nicholson, CMG, OBE, DSO, MC

Assistant Govt Sec, L J Puttick

Financial Secretary, J R Armstrong

Assistant Commissioners, A G Marwick, OBE, D H Harvey, H B A McCarter, S B Williams

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

(*See* MALAYA)

THE SUDAN

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N lat to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36′ N lat, and reaches from the French Sahara about 19° 10 E (at 22° N) to the north west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E (at 18° N) The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia, on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and on the west French Equatorial Africa The total area is about 1,008,100 sq miles, with a population of about 5 600,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab Negro blood with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans The *Gamberla enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post. The *Nile* enters at Nimule, in Mongalla Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1 600 miles and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2 400 miles giving a total waterway of 4 000 miles Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan

Government —The Sudan is administered by a Governor General aided since 1910 by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor General in Council No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt The Sudan is divided into 14 provinces (*Mudirias*) under governors (*Mudirs*) Each province is subdivided into districts with one (or more) District Commissioners in charge of each Native administrative officials are employed under the District Commissioners *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four puisne judges one of whom is also Registrar General of Lands There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal which consists of three judges of the High Court The system of the law administered is "justice equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many Continental countries The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts all of whom are magistrates The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie Courts of Sheiks or Chiefs in all parts of the country have varying powers of

limited jurisdiction in accordance with native customs. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The *Police* are locally enlisted and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *khalwas* there are 87 *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) attended by 8,943 pupils, and 10 *primary schools*, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,200 pupils, a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), a *teachers training school* and *technical or trade schools*, at Omdurman, and Atbara. There are also 22 *elementary vernacular schools for girls*, and a *training college* for girls teachers.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), which is the staple food of the people in the Sudan, and is also used as cattle and poultry food elsewhere. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being produced annually. *The Gezira Irrigation Scheme* at present (1930) enables an area of 630,000 acres to be cultivated between the Blue and White Niles, one third of which is under cotton. The necessary water is stored by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, about 170 miles south of Khartoum. Cotton cultivation in the irrigated area is managed by a syndicate, and is one of the largest cotton growing schemes in the world (198,000 feddans in 1930). The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country and maintain an export trade with Abyssinia. Work has been commenced on a new scheme for the further expansion of salt production on a large scale in this area. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground nuts, dates, hides and skins, and gold.

Communications.—The railways and steamers throughout the country are administered by a Government department. During the past few years nearly 500 miles of new railways have been built, while other transport has been revolutionised by the opening up of a net work of motor roads spreading all over the country during the dry season. In 1931 there were 1,597 miles of railways open for traffic. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea port of Port Sudan receives much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. A line from Sennar Town crossing the Sennar Dam, was completed during 1929 and affords an alternative route (498 miles) for produce of the Southern provinces to Haiya Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. There are over 2,000 miles of the various reaches of the river Nile and its tributaries under navigation by a fleet of shallow draught steamers and barges. Three of these routes are only practicable in the flood season, June to September, but communication with the Kenya and Uganda Railways is maintained throughout the year by means of a motor service over the Juba Nimule road, which connects with the regular fortnightly sailings of the Sudan Nile Service and the Uganda Lake Albert Service. Frequent services are also provided by private enterprise over the Juba Aba Road, connecting with the road system of the Belgian Congo. During the dry season (December to March) private enterprises also operate motor car services between Juba and Kampala (600 miles) and Juba and Nairobi (800 miles). In the interior of the country there are other dry season motor roads. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 5,737 miles in 1928. There are 80 stationary and 16 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 10 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1930	1931
Revenue	*£E4,693,623	*£F4,398,628
Expenditure	4,693,623	*4,398,628
Total Exports .	4,953,282	1,733,795
Total Imports .	6,177,410	3,761,023
Imports from U.K.	2,201,956	1,164,485
Exports to U.K.	3,289,780	781,327

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton seed, amounted to £L645,449 or 37 p. per cent. of the value of the total exports. Gum arabic, £E602,753. Other exports are sesame, cattle, hides and skins, dates, ground nuts, dom nuts, *dura*, salt, senna, ivory and gold.

Governor General, His Excellency Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.I., C.I.E. (1926)

Private Sec. M. W. Parr, O.B.E.

Comptroller, E. O. Springfield, M.C.

A.D.C., Bimbashi G. H. McCarthy.

Governor General's Council

Ex Officio Members, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Naib El Amm, *see* Sudan Defence Force, *post*

Additional Members, R. M. MacGregor, C.M.G., R. K. Winter, C.N. Loggin, C.M.G.

Sudan Agency

Sudan Agent (Cairo), C. I. Ryder, O.B.E.

Departments

Advocate General and Registrar General of Lands, P. F. Hamilton Grieve, M.B.E.

Director of Agriculture and Forests, J. N. Cameron.

Auditor General, C. W. Stanway.

Chief Justice, H. Owen, M.C.

Civil Secretary, Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary for Economic Development, R. Davies.

Director Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, R. C. Couldrey.

Director of Customs, D. M. Bennett, O.B.E.

Warden of the Gordon College, C. W. Williams, M.B.E.

Secretary for Education, Health, &c., R. K. Winter.

Financial Secretary, H. E. Lass, C.B., O.B.E.

Game Warden, M. J. W. R. Barker, O.B.E.

Grand Kadi, Sheikh Mohammed Noaman El Garmi.

Controller Public Security Intelligence Branch, J. C. Penney, M.C.

Irrigation Adviser, R. M. MacGregor, C.M.G.

Director of Lands, H. A. Evans, M.C.

Legal Secretary, B. H. Bell, O.B.E.

Mufti, Sheikh Sayed Ismail El Azhari, C.B.E., M.V.O.

* Inclusive (since 1929) of *net* receipts and expenditure Sudan Railways.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt Col J L Tomlin, C B E D S O
Director of Public Works G N Loggin, C M G, M I C E
General Manager of Railways, H B Emley
Director of Stores and Ordnance, Capt H C E Tebb
Director, Sudan Medical Service, O F H Atkey C M G M B, F R C S
Director of Surveys, Lt Col S L Milligan, C M G, D S O
Director, Veterinary Dept, W Kennedy, D S O

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

Bahr el Ghazal (*Wau*) Maj R G O Brock, O B E
Berber (*El Damer*), P Ingleson M B E M C
Blue Nile (*Wad Medani*), W P D Clarke B E
Darfur (*El Fasher*) C G Dupuis
Dongola (*Merowé*) E G Conyton
Fung (*Singa*) C H Thomson
Halfa (*Wadi Halfa*), W D C L Purves
Kassala (*Kassala*), E J C Young
Khartoum (*Khartoum*) F G Sarsfield Hall
Kordofan (*El Obeid*), D Newbold
Mongalla (*Mongalla*) L E Nalder C M G C I E C B E
Port Sudan—Suakin Administration (*Port Sudan*) *Commissioner*, A S Redfern
Upper Nile (*Malakal*) A G Pawson
White Nile (*El Duem*) J A Reid

SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE

(*London Agency*, Wellington House Buckingham Gate S W) Tel Victoria 6 313
O C British Troops in the Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force (*El Kaid El Amm*) Brig S S Butler C M G D S O
C S O Lt Col (Local Col) B J Wilson D S O
M S and A A G, Capt A J Cottam M C
A Q M G, Maj (local Lt Col) G E Boley M C

London Office

(Wellington House Buckingham Gate S W 1)
Controller A B B Howell M B E
Advisory Engineer, C G Hodgson O B E

CAPITAL KHARTOUM at the junction of the White and Blue Niles The town contains a large mosque for Mohammedans a cathedral and the Gordon College with extensive Government buildings Population 42 240 Opposite Khartoum on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (102 512) and on the White Nile is Omdurman (102 983), the former Mahdist capital

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has a coast line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 373 500 square miles The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4 000 000 marks The coast line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race and was enumerated for the whole area (April 1931) at 4,107,000, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,991 In 1931, the native population of Tanganyika Territory was estimated at 5,022,640 The total white population is about 8,228 According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9 1922

The amount allocated to education in 1931 was £127,211, further sums being contributed by native administrations In 1931 there were 94 Government schools for Africans, with 6,105 children in average attendance and 3 345 Mission schools with average attendance of 105 791 pupils Two schools are maintained by the Government for the education of European children, one a day school at Dar es Salaam, and the other a boarding school at Ngare Nanobi, in the Northern Province Assistance is given to 4 kindergarten schools at Tabora Dodoma, Mpwapwa and Tanga, to 3 Dutch schools in the Arusha district to 2 Roman Catholic schools in Dar es Salaam and Tabora and to German schools in Northern Tanga and Iringa Provinces 45 Indian schools with enrolment of 2,399 pupils are in receipt of financial assistance The Government publishes a monthly journal printed in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular speaking population

The total area under forests is about 4 138 square miles of which 4 075 square miles are included in the Government Forest Reserves, and about 63 square miles are privately owned Non native plantations are mainly for the production of sisal fibre and coffee with small areas under tea and tobacco minor crops being cotton maize and coconuts Native production consists chiefly of coffee bananas, cotton ground nuts, rice, millet maize cassava and pulses

In 1931 there were 5 099 438 cattle, 2 233 287 sheep and 3,250 783 goats in the Territory. The value of minerals produced in 1931 was—diamonds £9,698 gold £60 183 salt £36 524, mica £2 600 and tin £1 987 Companies desiring to investigate the mineral resources can obtain information and assistance from the Mines Department Dar es Salaam

The chief exports are sisal cotton, coffee, ground nuts hides skins copra, gram, simsim, bees wax ghee diamonds and gold the chief imports being cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures foodstuffs machinery building materials kerosene and motor spirit, sugar, rice, spirits and cigarettes

	1930 31	1031 32
Revenue	£1 749,478	£1 522 368
Expenditure	2,102 501	1,820 928
	1930	1931
Imports	£3 982 605	£2 495 596
Exports	2 897 938	1,890,722

The Southern Brigade headquarters, Signal Section and S & T Corps, one company of 1st (Nyasaland) Bn the 2nd (Nyasaland) Bn, and 6th (Tanganyika) Bn of the King's African Rifles, are stationed in Tanganyika Territory There is a Police Force of 1 840 of all ranks

The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi Mikindani, and Kilwa, all of which are accessible to ocean going vessels In 1931, 478 steamers exclusive of coastal boats) of 2 075,815 tons, and 3 906 dhows of 58,429 tons entered and cleared at the various ports from places beyond the Territory. There are two railways of metre gauge in the Territory The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Arusha *via* Moshi (272 miles) The Kenya and Uganda Railways connect with this railway at Kahe Junction The Central Railway from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma (772 miles), with a branch line from Tabora to Mwanza (235 miles). There is also a branch line from Manyoni to

Kinyangiri (93 miles) *viâ* Singida Steamers run on Lakes Victoria Nyassa and Tanganyika Dar es Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland Kenya Uganda and Northern Rhodesia Cable communication exists between Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, and communication with the Belgian Congo is effected by wireless between Kigoma and Albertville There is a wireless station at Dar es Salaam for communication with shipping and stations for dealing with aircraft are installed at Mbeya Dodoma and Moshi, which are ports of call for Imperial Airways Mail Service London to Capetown There are 131 post offices and postal agencies (101 of which have telegraphic facilities), and 142 telegraph offices Telegraph Money Order and savings bank business is conducted at 23 head offices and postal order and ordinary money order business at 21 sub offices Telephone exchanges are established and trunk telephone communication is in operation between 30 inland centres and also with Mombasa

CAPITAL, Dar es Salaam

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Sir George Stewart Symes, K C M G, K B E D S O (1931) (*and* £1,500 *Duty Allowance*) £4 500
A D C and Private Sec W Athel Jackson 400
Chief Secretary D J Jardine C M G, O B E 2 000
Deputy do S B B McKilleny 1 350
Secretary for Native Affairs P F Mitchell, M C 1 350
Chief Justice Sir Joseph A Sheridan 2 000
Judge J H G McDougall 1 400
Attorney General C B Francis 1 650
Treasurer R W Taylor, C B E 1 450
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services A H Owen 1 500
Director of Education (vacant) 1 350
Inspector Gen., King's African Rifles Brigadier C C Norman C M G D S O
Brigade Commander, the Southern Brigade K A Rifles, Col H A Case C M G C B E D S O
(*and Command Allowance* £150) 1 200
General Manager, Railways Col G A P Maxwell D S O, M V O M C, R E
Provincial Commissioners, F W Brett £1,350, A H White O B E H Hignell, F J Bagshawe M B E R A Thompson, G F Webster, C H A Grierson E C Richards I G Buckley, O B E each
Comptroller of Customs (*and Custodian of Enemy Property*) E Adams O B E 1,200
Director of Public Works (vacant) 1 350
Land Officer A Greig M B E 1 150
Director of Agriculture E Harrison 1,350
Postmaster General (vacant) 1 200
Commissioner of Police, G H Kirkham M C 1,200
Auditor, H N Lee O B E 1,150
Director of Surveys, P E L Gethin 1,150
Commissioner of Mines, R G Williams 1,150
Director of Geological Survey Dr E O Teale. 1,150
Conservator of Forests, D K S Grant 1,150
Director of Veterinary Services, H N Hornby, O B E 1,100
Administrator General, J Lindsay Allan 1,050
Commissioner of Prisons G H Heaton £960
Game Warden, (vacant) 900
Director of Tsetse Research C F M Swynnerton 1 200
Transport Officer R Quantrill M M 720
Government Printer, N C Drury 880

Trade Enquiry Office in London The Commissioner H M Eastern African Dependencies, 32 Cockspur St, S W 1

TOGOLAND

(*Joint Franco British Administration*)

The total area is about 43 040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920 000 The British sphere consists of an area of about 13,041 sq miles with a population estimated (1931) at 293 714 excluding 43 Non Africans The mandated sphere adjoins the eastern frontier of the Gold Coast and is administered as part of it

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat 37° 6 S and long 12° 2 W, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisao da Cunha) after whom they are named The main island is about 2 000 miles W of the Cape of Good Hope, 4 000 miles N E of Cape Horn and about 1 500 miles S S W of St Helena It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island On August 14 1816 the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha but this force was withdrawn after a few months, Corporal William Glass (*died* 1853) remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children This party with two masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison formed the present settlement In 1827 five coloured women from St Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony joined the party The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant In 1885 many of the able bodied men were drowned through the upsetting of a boat and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament In 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127 and they are stated to be very long lived The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north west of the island its name being in honour of a visit from the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867 The inhabitants raise crops and possess cattle, sheep and pigs The oldest inhabitant acts as Governor Communication with the outside world is infrequent and the occasional visits of steamers are the only opportunities afforded to the inhabitants for the replenishment of comforts In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length the island is the resort of penguins and sea fowl

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m wide and rises in two peaks 960 and 1 105 ft above the sea level respectively The smaller islands Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea elephants visit these islands

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S and 9° 44′ W, lies about 250 miles S S E of Tristan

da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia, on the Sudan boundary, along the Turkana escarpment over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Sudan commences. Total area, 94,204 square miles, including 13,616 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere, Bugishu, Budama, Teso, and Karamoja.

(2) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, Lango, and West Nile.

(3) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(4) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands was undertaken and completed in 1921 and 1922, and natives and their cattle have been repatriated.

The whole Protectorate is under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Sir Daudi Chwa, K.C.M.G., grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native Council, and each county and district chief also has his *Lukiko* to assist him in local government and in the administration of justice. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by paramount chiefs, as well as in most of the other parts of the Protectorate more directly administered), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to British courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils) makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local British courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika Territory. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a battalion of the King's African Rifles stationed in the Protectorate.

The total population of Uganda (Census of May 1931) is given as 3,553,534, composed as follows: Natives, 3,536,267; Asiatics, 14,150; Europeans, 2,001, and others, 1,116. At first educational work was entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who still receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts have for some years been supplemented by Government, which has also established a University College for natives at Makerere, Kampala. About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages, the most important of which is Luganda, the language of the Baganda tribe, after whom the Protectorate is named. Swahili is also widely spoken. There are a few pygmies living near the Semliki river and the Mufumbiro mountains; the rest of the natives belong to the Nilotic, Hamitic and Sudanese groups.

	1930	1931.
Revenue	£1,412,242	£1,399,913
Poll-tax	522,972	516,808
Customs	324,763	304,128
Expenditure (excl. loans)	2,040,294	1,451,564
Total Exports	2,060,453	1,978,262
Special Imports	1,614,164	1,308,726

The Customs Services are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£1,503,307 in 1931), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, tin ore and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

Nile steamers ply to Juba, which is connected by a motor road with Nimule, the Sudan port of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine Service on the Albert Nile and Lake Albert. Passengers are transported between these two places by the Sudan Government Railways motor service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration* on Lake Kioga, between Masindi Port and Namasagali, the terminus of the Busoga railway; and on Lake Victoria between Kisumu and Entebbe and Port Bell and the other Uganda ports. The Lake Albert Marine, which has already been mentioned, provides a weekly service on the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule during the season (Oct.–Feb.), and a fortnightly service on Lake Albert between Butiaba and the Belgian port of Kasenyi. The Railway Administration therefore provides a through service from Jinja and Kisumu to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. The *Busoga Railway*, from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, which was completed in 1912, has recently been merged in the main line of the K. & U. Ry., which now runs from Kampala *vid* Eldoret to Nakuru, where it joins the old line to the coast. The continuation of this main line to Kampala has now been completed, and a further extension from Tororo Junction to Soroti *vid* Mbale was opened in 1929. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala,

7¾ miles in length There is a fleet of Government motor vans and there are aeroplane landing grounds at Entebbe Jororo and Jinja Good all weather motor roads connect the principal administrative centres Hotels exist at Kampala, Jinja Jororo Masindi Fort Portal and Masaka

The unit of currency is the shilling, and the lower coinage is on a cental basis

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted and these came into being in Jan., 1921 The former consists of 6 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with the addition of unofficial members and is presided over by the Governor The head quarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE, the chief commercial centres are Kampala (Buganda) and Jinja (Eastern Province)

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Sir Bernard Henry Journiac Hollon KBE, CMG (1932) (*and* £1,500 *duty*) £3 500
Chief Secretary,* E L Scott OBE, MC 1,800
Provincial Commrs, A F Weatherhead, W G Adams, A H Cox (*acting*) £1 200 to 1 350
Chief Justice, Sir C J Griffin KC £1 800
Puisne Judge C E Law 1 350
Attorney General *K F Poyser KC DSO 1,400
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, *Major G J Keane, CMG DSO 1,500
Deputy Chief Secretary, J E S Merrick, OBE 1 350
Assistant Chief Secretary A H Cox 1 200
Treasurer, *S Marston 1 400
Dir of Public Works, A McClure 1 350
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, B F Watts OBE 1 350
Director of Agriculture, *Dr J D Tothill 1 350
Director of Education *E G Morris OBE 1,350
Commr of Police, Maj F I G Hemlett, MBE 1 200
Director of Geological Survey E J Wayland 1,100
Director of Veterinary Services, W F Poulton 1,000
Conservator of Forests, N V Brasnett
Auditor, R H Carter
Game Warden, Capt C R S Pitman, DSO, MC 840
Govt Printer and Comptroller of Stationery J Coates, OBE (*and* £50 *allowance*) £600 to 920

Trade Enquiry Office in London The Commissioner H M Eastern African Dependencies 32, Cockspur Street, S W 1

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs), Entebbe

ZANZIBAR

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate*)

Sultan, H H Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, KCMG, KBE, *succeeded* Dec 9, 1911

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh but since the cession of the coast line from Ruvuma to Vanga including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890 and of the Benadir and Kismayu Coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head), the islands of Tumbatu Mandja Patta and Siu The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H M Government through the Governor and Commander in Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q v*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November 1890 On July 1 1913 the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office

The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1931) was 235 428 the area of the former being 640 square miles and of the latter 380 square miles

As the centre of the Arab power Zanzibar from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently dominated the trade of East Africa The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at Rs 97 83 967 in 1931) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1931 Rs 19 95 690) In addition Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast where both imports and exports are received and distributed Of late years its importance as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast Recent figures however tend to indicate that the island will continue from the very fact of its geographical position to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast There are 241 miles of roads throughout the Protectorate suitable for motor traffic

The principal imports are rice, grains groceries, sugar tobacco copra, petroleum and piece goods the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re exports of previously imported rice grain, copra and piece goods

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and

tage of ocean going s[illegible]
the port in 1931, 2 770 998 and 3 562 dhows (69 886 tons) Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies

		1931
Revenue	£494 461	£536,389
Expenditure	507 500	580 961
Imports	1 454 487	1 166,854
Exports	1 485 779	1,207,175

British Resident Sir Richard Sims Donkin Rankine KCMG (1930) (and duty allowance £1,125) £2,400
Chief Secretary, R H Crofton . 1,600
Chief Justice, Sir George Hunter Pickering . .. 1,600
Treasurer, N B Cox 1,400
Attorney General, A N Doorly 1,400
Director of Agriculture, V H. Kirkham . 1,350
Director of Education, W Hendry .. 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, G D Kirsopp . 1,100

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles, transit, 20 days

* Member of Executive Council

The United States of America.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1930 (sq. miles).	Population. Census 1920.	Census 1930
Continental United States	*3,026,789	105,710,620	122,775,046
Alaska	586,400	55,036	59,278
Guam	206	13,275	18,509
Hawaii (and Midway Isld.)	6,407	255,912	368,336
Panama Canal Zone	549	22,858	39,467
Philippines	114,400	*a*10,314,310	*b*12,082,366
Puerto Rico	3,435	1,299,809	1,543,913
Samoa (and Swain Isld.)	76	8,056	10,055
Virgin Islands	133	*c*26,051	22,012
Military, &c., abroad		117,238	89,453
Total	3,738,395	117,823,165	137,008,435

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,776. *a* Population in 1918; *b* 1929; *c.* 1917.

Increase of the People—(*Continental U.S. only*).

Year of Census	Total Population. White	Negro.	Other Races	Total.	Increase over Preceding Census	Decennial Immigrants
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,598,214
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,314,824
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	11,597,412	5,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5 735,811
1930	*108,864,207	11,891,143	2,019,696	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,107,209

* In 1930 a separate classification was provided for Mexicans who, up to that date, had been counted with the white population. The number of Mexicans reported in 1930 (1,422,533) is included for that year in the figure for "Other races," and its inclusion accounts for most of the increase between 1920 and 1930. It is estimated that the 1920 figure for the white population included 700,541 persons who would have been counted as Mexicans in 1930. If these are deducted from the 1920 total, there is obtained what might be termed an adjusted figure, 94,120,374, which is more closely comparable with the 1930 figure for the white population.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the Continental United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40·5 per cent. of the total population, and in 1930 96·3 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 32·1 per cent. of the total population, and in 1930, 94·7 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1923 to 1930:—

Calendar Year.	Births * Number	Rate per 1,000	Deaths * Number	Rate per 1,000
1923	1,792,646	22·2	1,193,017	12·2
1924	1,930,614	22·4	1,173,990	11·7
1925	1,878,880	21·5	1,219,019	11·8
1926	1,956,068	20·7	1,285,927	12·3
1927	2,027,836	20·6	1,236,049	11·4
1928	2,023,149	19·8	1,378,675	12·1
1929	2,079,082	18·9	1,386,763	11 9
1930	2,203,979	18·9	1,343,365	11·3

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1932, 37,894,727 alien immigrants landed in the United States. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, 35,576 immigrant and 139,895 non-immigrant aliens were admitted, a total of 174,871. During the same year, 103,895 emigrant and 184,362 non-migrant aliens, departed, a total of 287,657. The net decrease for the year was 112,786.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In general, adultery, cruelty, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment on conviction of felony, are legal causes of divorce.

	Marriages Total.	To Wife	Divorces Granted. To Husband.	* Total.
1926	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	112,036
1928	1,182,497	137,277	55,065	
1929	1,223,559	142,187	57,148	
1930	1,278, 80	137,309	52,554	
1931	1,060,554	130,612	49,591	

* The totals include divorces for which no detailed statistics were obtained.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1930.)

Country.	Number.	Country	Number.	Country.	Number	Country.	Number
Armenia	32,166	France	135,232	Netherlands .	133,133	Switzerland...	113,020
Austria	370,914	Germany	1,608,814	Norway	347,852	Syria and Palestine ...	63,362
Belgium	64,194	Greece	174 526	Poland	1,268,583	Turkey in Asia	46,652
Canada—		Hungary	274,450	Portugal	69,974	Wales	60,805
French	370,852	Ireland—		Rumania	146,393	West Indies)	
Other.....	907,569	N. Ireland...	178,832	Russia (U S S R.) ..	1,153.624	(not U.S.A.)/	31,426
Czechoslovakia	491,638	I. Free State	744,810	Scotland	354,323	Yugoslavia ..	211,416
Denmark	179,476	Italy	1,790,424	Spain	58,302	Other Countries	220,509
England	808,672	Lithuania.....	193,606	Sweden	595,250		
Finland	142,478	Mexico	23,743				

SUMMARY: *Europe*, 11,740,121; *Asia*, 157,580; *America*, 1,395,070; *Other*, 73,036. *Total*, 13,366,407.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 5,565 miles on the Atlantic, 2,730 miles on the Pacific, 3,641 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,050 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone Platte, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio

small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,496 feet above sea level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession as shown below, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.*

President of the United States (1929–1933), Herbert Clark Hoover, of California, *born* at West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1874, graduated mining engineer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1895; Chairman of the American War Relief Committee, London, Eng., 1914–15; Chairman of Commission for Relief in Belgium, 1914–19; U.S. Food Administrator, 1917–19; Secretary of Commerce, 1921–28. *Republican.*

1. *Vice-President*, Charles Curtis, of Kansas (*born* Jan. 25, 1860), *elected Vice-President* Nov. 6, 1928. *Republican.*

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Henry Lewis Stimson, of New York, (*born* 1867), *appointed* March 5, 1929
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Ogden L. Mills, of New York (*born* 1884), *appointed* Feb. 10, 1932.
4. *Secretary of War*, Patrick Jay Hurley, of Oklahoma (*born* 1883), *appointed* Dec. 9, 1929.
5. *Attorney-General*, William De Witt Mitchell, of Minnesota (*born* 1874), *appointed* March 5, 1929.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Walter Folger Brown, of Ohio (*born* 1869) *appointed* March 5, 1929.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts (*born* 1866), *appointed* March 5, 1929. [March 5, 1929.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Ray Lyman Wilbur, of California (*born* 1875); *appointed*

Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, of Missouri (*born* 1877), *appointed* March 5, 1929.
Secretary of Commerce, Roy D. Chapin, of Michigan (*born* 1880), *appointed* Aug. 8, 1932.
Secretary of Labour, William Nuckles Doak (*born* 1882), Dec. 9, 1930.

* The *Presidential Election*, Nov. 8, 1932 resulted as shewn on p. 869.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two thirds vote of each House The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years and each Senator has one vote and Representatives are chosen in each State by popular vote, for two years The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 281,000 The *Senate* consists of 96 members The salary of a Senator is $10 000 per annum with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives besides a delegate from Alaska a delegate from Hawaii 2 resident commissioners from the Philippines and a resident commissioner from Porto Rico The salary of a Representative is $10 000 per annum with mileage as for Senators By the XIXth Amendment sex is no disqualification for the Franchise

THE SEVENTY SECOND CONGRESS
(March 4, 1931– March 3 1933)

President of the Senate, Charles Curtis *Kansas* $15 000
Speaker of the House of Representatives John Chance Garner *Texas* 15,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
(National Library)
Capitol Hill Washington D C

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814 In 1815 purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection Partially destroyed by fire 1851, and replenished in 1851 2 Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $125 000) (2) by deposits under the copyright law (3) by gifts and exchanges, (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which was in 1866 (then 40 000 volumes now over 550 000 volumes) deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, but statistics of the four largest libraries in the world are not sufficiently uniform to tell their order in respect to numbers The Library of Congress now contains 4,477 432 volumes (plus in 1931 32 185 143) The building was first occupied in 1897, and in 1931 it contained about 627 674 square feet (nearly 14½ acres) of floor space A considerable addition to the building is now under construction The total cost to June 30 1932, is approximately $7 869 000 The book stacks, including the new stack built over the south east and north east interior courts contain a little over 162½ miles of shelving The library is maintained by Congress the appropriation for 1932 33 being $2,129 647 An auditorium for chamber music (the gift of Mrs F S Coolidge) was opened in 1925 and in the same year the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was created under an Act of Congress This Board is permitted to accept and administer gifts and bequests of personal property in the interests of the Library of Congress, its collections and its service

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL D $10,000
Chief Assistant Librarian, Frederick W Ashley 7,500
Executive Assistant, Allen R Boyd $5,000
Secretary, Jessica L Farnum 3,700

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
The Mall Washington, D C

Secretary, C G Abbot
Asst Secretary A Wetmore
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary H W Dorsey
Treasurer Nicholas W Dorsey
Editor Webster P True

Board of Regents

Chancellor The Chief Justice of the U S
Chairman Executive Committee, I A Delano

Government Bureaux under direction of Smithsonian Institution

National Museum

Assistant Secretary in Charge, Alexander Wetmore
Associate Director J F Graf
Head Curator Walter Hough Leonhard Stejneger R S Bassler C W Mitman

National Gallery of Art

Director R P Tolman (*acting*)

Freer Gallery of Art
(A unit of the National Gallery)

Curator John E Lodge

Bureau of American Ethnology

Chief M W Stirling

International Exchanges

Secretary (in Charge) C G Abbot
Chief Clerk, C W Shoemaker

National Zoological Park

Director, William M Mann

Astrophysical Observatory

Director C G Abbot

Regional Bureau for the United States International Catalogue of Scientific Literature

Assistant in Charge Leonard C Gunnell

Division of Publications

Director, Frederick S Brackett

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
Interior Dept Building, Washington, D C

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17 1910 to advise generally upon the location selection and erection of statues fountains and monuments in the District of Columbia and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned including designs of public buildings, public parks within the D C An expenditure not exceeding $10 000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses The members serve without remuneration

Chairman Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich*
Members, Ezra Winter, *N Y*, John W Cross, *N Y* Adolph A Weinman *N Y*, John L Mauran, *Mo* Igerton Swartwout, *N Y*, Gilmore D Clarke *N Y*
Secretary and Executive Officer H P Caemmerer

THE JUDICATURE

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D C, consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c, or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal

Courts and from decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D C)

Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, *N.Y., born* 1862, *apptd* 1930 $20,500

Associate Justices (each $20,000)

Name	Born	Apptd.
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo*	1859	1910
James C McReynolds *Tenn*	1862	1914
Louis D Brandeis, *Mass*	1856	1916
George Sutherland, *Utah*	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, *Minn.*	1866	1922
Harlan Fiske Stone, *N Y.*	1872	1925
Owen J Roberts *Penna*	1875	1930
Benjamin N Cardozo, *N Y*	1872	1932

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, Charles Elmore Cropley, *D C.* $9,000
Deputy Clerks, Reginald C Dilli, *D C*, Hugh W Bail *Penna*
Marshal, Frank K Green, *D C* 5,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo* 8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War

THE ARMY OF THE U S.

The present authorised strength of the Regular Army is: Commissioned officers 12,402, warrant officers 973, enlisted men (approximately) 118,750, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. The actual strength of the entire active Army of the United States on June 30, 1932, including retired personnel on active duty at the time, was 133,200, of whom 12,314 were commissioned officers, 973 warrant officers, and 119,913 were enlisted men. These figures include the 6,472 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U S

Name of War	Troops Engaged
War of Independence, 1775–1784 (est 250,000 to	396,000
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800 (Naval force)	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805 (Naval force)	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833 1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835 1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,428
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	116,597
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849–1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops (est. 600,000 to	1,500,000
War with Spain, 1898–1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1902	126,468
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900–1901	5,000
World War, 1917–1918	4,057,101

U.S WAR PENSIONS.

(Civil War, and War with Spain &c, but exclusive of World War Pensions.)

Year	No. of Pensioners on Roll. Soldiers	Widows &c	Total.	Total Payments.
				$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1926	245,879	255,844	501,723	207,844,348
1927	246,194	243,748	489,942	230,152,712
1928	259,030	232,164	491,194	228 965,672
1929	259,580	218,335	477,915	229,889,986
1930	256 988	207,269	464,257	219,203,541
1931	255,033	196,400	451 433	234,419,781
1932	251,144	186,797	437,941	232,509,429

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence to June 30, 1932, is $8,636,487,623, of which $7,600,321,525 has been paid on account of the Civil War

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals (*See* "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post*)

By Executive Order of July 21, 1930, the Veterans Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, were consolidated in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1930, by the President. The combined organisation is known as the *Veterans' Administration*, under the direction of Brigadier General Frank T Hines, formerly Director of the Veterans Bureau, now Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

THE NAVY OF THE U S.

On October 1, 1932, the Navy of the United States consisted of the following seagoing vessels 14 battleships, not "over-age"; 1 battleship, "over-age", 8 heavy cruisers, not "over age", 1 heavy cruiser, "over age"; 10 light cruisers; 3 aircraft carriers, 28 destroyers, not "over age", 194 destroyers "over-age", 12 light mine layers, 4 mine layers, 37 mine sweepers, 54 submarines, not "over-age"; 28 submarines "over age", 25 eagles, 24 submarine chasers, 4 gunboats, 8 river gunboats, 2 converted yachts, 8 destroyer tenders, 7 submarine tenders, 2 aircraft tenders; 3 repair ships; 5 store ships, 3 colliers, 19 oilers; 2 ammunition ships, 6 cargo ships, 2 transports, 2 hospital ships, 34 tugs, 6 submarine rescue vessels, 7 miscellaneous auxiliaries, and 27 unclassified vessels.

On the above-mentioned date there were under construction 7 heavy cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 2 submarines and 8 destroyers. In addition to the foregoing new construction, there have been authorized 8 cruisers; 4 destroyers; 1 Neff submarine; and 1 transport, the construction of which has not been begun.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels mentioned above, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book*.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1929–1930.

In 1929-30 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 17 years of age was 32,577,322,

of whom 25,678,015 (12,957,487 boys and 12,720,528 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and (1928-30) 2,776,344 were enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 21,264,886, the average length of school term was 172·7 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 143·0 days. In 1929-30, 854,263 teachers (141,771 men and 712,492 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $1,420. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 247,289, and the estimated value of all public school property was $6,211,327,040.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $2,088,556,837 Of this amount, $27 526,517 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $329,312,434 from State taxes or State appropriation, $1,645,687,651 from local tax or appropriation, and $86,040,235 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were $2,326,790,384 This amount includes expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, $370,877,969; for salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, $1,295,201,424; and for all other purposes, $650,710,991.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1930.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1929-30.

Of the 1,078 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 246 are public institutions and 832 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 71,722 (55,861 men and 15,861 women). The public institutions enrolled 390,397 undergraduate and graduate students (244,764 men and 145,613 women). The private institutions enrolled 581,187 undergraduate and graduate students (359,459 men and 221,728 women). In general engineering, 8,506 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 6,474; in civil engineering, 11,563; in electrical engineering, 15,647; in mechanical engineering, 11,397; and in mining engineering, 1,459.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1929-30 was 91,623 (51,160 men and 40,463 women); altogether 26,832 graduate degrees were conferred (16,693 men and 6,139 women); 1,397 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 13,045 students and reported 1,251 graduates; law schools, 41,426 students and 8,874 graduates; schools of medicine, 21,964 students and 4,769 graduates; schools of dentist y, 8,160 students and 1,798 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 10,906 students and 2,299 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 884 students and 135 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1929-30.

In 1929-30, 331 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Office of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 273 are public institutions, and 58 are private institutions; 140 are teachers' colleges, 134 are public, and 6 are private institutions (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 66 are State normal schools; 26 are city normal schools; 47 are county normal schools; and 52 are private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 14,473. The total number of students enrolled was 279,195 (60 935 men and 218,260 women). Of this total enrolment, 264,257 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 7,038 men and 42,189 women, making a total of 49,227. 11,073 bachelor's degrees were also conferred, 3,609 on men and 7,464 on women. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 90,601. The total receipts for normal schools (1929-30) were $69,983,932. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 4,005,076.

Nurse Training Schools, 1926-27.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Office of Education. In 1930-31 the number of such schools reporting was 1,844. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1930-31 was 100,429 and the number graduated 18,623. Of the schools reporting, 66 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 428,472 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 325,319. In 1930-31 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals two-thirds of the schools required 8 hours of duty daily in 1930-31. In hospitals for the insane, about a fourth required 12 hours duty, a fourth 10 hours, and less than a third, 8 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than $200. In the first year 45 per cent. of the schools pay less than $20 per month, and more than 50 per cent. pay from $20 to $25 per month during the second and third years. About 15 per cent. pay no remuneration at all. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $400. In the first year of the course 48 per cent. of the schools pay between $25 and $30 a month.

More than 89 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. In hospitals for the insane, about 80 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. 87 per cent. of the general training schools require four years of school work for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, about 10 per cent. are affiliated with colleges or

universities By this co operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects

Public High Schools, 1929–30.

In 1929–30, 22,237 public high schools reported to the Office The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 213,306 * (74 532 men and 138 774 women) The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 4,145 669 (1,991,202 boys and 2 154 467 girls) The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 118,897 In the first year of the course 1,460 459 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 1 132 061, in the third year 852 012 and in the fourth year 684,985 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 1,066,510 pupils were enrolled The number of graduates reported was 591 719 (267,298 boys and 324,421 girls)

There were 16,460 regular high schools that reported a four year curriculum In these four year high schools there are 2 652,471 pupils enrolled (1,270,199 boys and 1 382,027 girls) In addition, there are 1 842 junior high schools, with 1,036,919 pupils (517,255 boys and 519 664 girls), 2,287 junior senior high schools, with 979,176 pupils (471,101 boys and 508,075 girls), and 648 senior high schools, with 543,813 pupils (264,261 boys and 279,552 girls)

Private High Schools and Academies, 1929–30

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797 In 1929 30 the number enrolled was 269,249 The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978 and the number reporting in 1930 was 2,760. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1929 30 was 22 003 (8,577 men and 13 426 women) In this group of schools, more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co educational Of the schools reporting in 1930, 504 were for boys only, 873 were for girls only Altogether, 116 of the schools had military drill in 1928, enrolling 16,528 students

* Includes 9 277 men and 30 756 women teachers in junior high schools

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST THEM

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements)

Year	Receipts	Expenditures
	$	$
1913	724 111,230	724,511,963
1914	734 673,167	735 081,431
1915	697,910 827	760,586,802
1916	782 534 548	734,056,202
1917	1 124,324 795	1,977 681 751
1918	3,664,582,865	12 697,836,706
1919	5 152 257,136	18 522,894,705
1920	6 694 565 389	6,482,090,191
1921	5 624,932 961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3 795,302,500
1923	4 007 135,481	3,697,478,020
1924	4,012,044 702	3 506,677,715
1925	3,780,148 684	3 529,643,446
1926	3,962,755,690	3,584 987,874
1927	4,129,394 441	3,493,584,519
1928	4,042,348,156	3,643,519,875
1929	4 033,250,225	3,848,463,190
1930	4,177,941,702	3,994,152,487
1931	3 317 233 494	4 219,950,339
1932	2,121 228 006	5 006 590,305

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1931 AND 1932

(On basis of daily Treasury statements)

Receipts	1931	1932
	$	$
Customs	378,354,005	327,754 969
Internal Revenue		
Income and Profits Tax	1 860 394,295	1,057,335,853
Miscellaneous	569,386,721	503,670,481
Miscell Receipts		
Foreign Debts —		
(*a*) Principal	51,588,133	
(*b*) Interest	184,474,622	..
Railrd Securities	16,767,028	1,695,570
All other do	11 558 914	20 671,931
Trust Funds	61,159 058	52,293,850
Surplus Property	8,641,223	†
Panama Canal	26,624,253	22,588,375
Other miscell	148 285,242	135,216,976
Total	3,317,233,494	2,121,228,006

† Included under other Miscellaneous

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco In 1923 the *Loss of Life* caused by fires was stated to amount to 15,000 persons The Fire Losses in New York (1930) are stated at $16,110,305, Chicago (1928) 399, Montreal (1927) $2,599,603, in London Eng (1927) $1,773,900

Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss
1888	$110 885 665	1899	$153,597,830	1910	$214,003,300	1921	$495,406,012
1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575	1922	806,541,001
1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,820	1912	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782
1891	143,764,967	1902	161,078,040	1913	203,763,550	1924	548,810,639
1892	151,516,098	1903	145,302,155	1914	221,439,350	1925	559,418,284
1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,003,200	1926	561,980,751
1894	140,006,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	258,377,952	1927	478,933,969
1896	118,737,420	1907	215 084,709	1918	353,878,876	1928	464 607,102
1897	116,354,575	1908	217,885,859	1919	320,540,899	1929	473,574,019
1898	130,593,905	1909	188,705,150	1920	447,886,677	1930	499,739,172

EXPENDITURES 1931 AND 1932
(On basis of daily Treasury statements)

Expenditures	1931	1932
	$	$
General Expenditures	2,390,477 276	2 601 378 766
Interest on Debt	611,559 704	599 276,631
Refunds—		
Customs	21,369,007	17 202 959
Internal Revenue	69,887 925	83 921 552
Postal deficiency	145,643,623	202 876,341
Panama Canal	9,299 057	10,661,805
Reconstruction Finance Corpn	..	500,000 000
Subscriptions to stock of Federal land banks	...	125 000 000
Special Operations—		
Railroads	*b*245 609	*b*1 644 151
War Finance Corpn	172 154	*b*11 887
Shipping Board	33,961 996	51 540 827
Agricultural Marketing Funds	190 540 858	136,238 856
Alien property	1 185 836	221 208
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	224,216 285	193 964,467
Civil Service Retirement Fund	20 304,248	20,859,903
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	59 626 371	51 384 541
D C Teachers' do	570 582	601 519
Foreign Service do	336 930	205 540
Canal Zone Retirement Fund		*b*26,121
General Railroad Contingent	962 104	307 791
Total Ordinary	3 779 868,339	4,593,960,555
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	440,082 000	412 629 750
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	4 219 950 339	5 006,590,305

b Denotes excess of credits

PUBLIC DEBT

June 30.	Interest bearing debt	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1918	$11,985,882,436	$189,743,277
1926	19,383,770 860	831,937,700
1927	18,250,943 965	787,029,578
1928	17 317,695 097	731,764,476
1929	16 638 941 380	678,330,399
1930	15 921,892 350	659,347,613
1931	16 519 588,640	611,559,704
1932	19 161,273,540	599,276,631

Public Debt of the U S on June 30, 1932 :—

Bonds —	
2 per cent (1930)	$599,724,050
2 per cent Canal (1916-36)	48,934,180
2 per cent do (1918 38)	25,947,400
3 per cent do (1961)	49 800,000
3 per cent Conversion (1946 47)	28 894,500
2½ per cent Postal (1st to 42nd)	36,247,260
1st Liberty Loan (1932 47)	1,933,214,100
4th do (1933 38)	6,268,100,450
4¼ per cent Treasury Bonds (1947 52)	758,983,300
4 per cent do (1944 54)	1,036,834,500
3¾ per cent do (1946-56)	489,087 100
3½ per cent do (1943 47)	454 135 200
3 ⅜ per cent do (1940 43)	352 994 450
3⅜ per cent do (1941 43)	544 917,050
3⅛ per cent do (1946 49)	821 403 000
3 per cent do (1951 55)	800,421 500
Treasury Notes	1 465,253 600
Certificates	2 830,729 900
Treasury Bills	615,632 000
Total Interest bearing Debt	19 161,273,540
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	60 079 385
Debt bearing no interest	265 649 519
Total Gross Debt	19,487,002,444
Less Cash in Treasury	417,197,278
Net Debt of U S A	$19,069,805,166

Note.—U S War Debt was at its peak on Aug 31 1919 the Gross Debt standing then at $26 596 701 648

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS

The following figures compiled by the U S Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U S ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years

Year	American	Per Cent	Foreign	Per Cent	Year	American	Per Cent	Foreign	Per Cent
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253 160	49
1908	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124 833	51
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697 062	22	62,244 602	78	1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911	19,446 233	23	65,665,963	77	1924	58,315,580	43	77,285,010	57
1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75	1925	57 733,000	42	81 135,000	58
1913	27,018,368	26	74,772 764	74	1926	53,774,000	38	85 922,000	62
1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74	1927	58,264,019	37	101,257,442	63
1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71	1928	59,210,640	39	93,310,098	61
1916	35,829,742	34	68,143,163	66	1929	65,565,560	39	100,447,527	61
1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63	1930	64,233,114	39	100,679,137	61
1918	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58	1931	59,007,223	38	96,519,327	62
1919	42,020,746	44	51,855,601	56	1932	52,811,181	37	88,023,692	63

The lowest American percentage was 29 in 1880 1881 and 1882 the highest was 91 in 1823.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,216,640 acres, of which in 1930 986,771,016 were farms (522,395,804 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1930 was 6,288,648, of which 2,314,858 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,374,965 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,440,388 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1930 was $9,401,939,000, as compared with $11,983,258,000 in 1929. Crops in 1929 were valued at $6,964,022,000, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at $5,514,038,000.

Principal crops in 1929 and 1930 :—

Crop	Gross Value. *1929	†1930.
Corn (Maize).....	$2,089,565,000	$1,258,313 000
Wheat.....	849,541,000	566,231,000
Oats.....	524,783,000	463,708,000
Barley.....	164,860,000	133,674,000
Cotton Lint	1,245,084,000	656,381,000
,, Seed	200,533,000	134,132,000
Tobacco	282,764,000	216,895,000
Potatoes	470,667,000	348,362,000
,, Sweet....	97,733,000	71,008,000
Truck Crops .	363,893,000	336,117,000
Hay	1,243,048,000	1,054,388,000
Apples.....	198,424,000	167,845,000
Farm Gardens ...	285,383,000	245,402,000
Animal Products :		
Cattle and Calves	1,172,526,000	990,023,000
Hogs.....	1,482,941,000	1,354,030,000
Sheep and Lambs	195,321,000	144,342,000
Chickens.....	501,652,000	387,600,000
Milk	2,178,449,000	1,853,756,000

* Revised figures † Preliminary figures

Minerals.—The total value of *all* mineral products of the U.S. in 1931 was $3,280,000,000; the value of metallic minerals produced was $567,200,000 (pig iron, $285,147,156; copper, $98,887,000; gold, $49,527,200, and silver $8,970,294), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $2,312,800,000 (bituminous coal, $615,000,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, $304,203,000; petroleum, 851,081,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value $550,630,000); natural gas, $350,000,000; cement, $142,528,769.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1929 numbered 210,959, the value of their products being $70,434,863,443, as compared with a value in 1927 of $62,718,347,289 The leading manufacturing States ranked according to value of products, are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New Jersey.

Cities Ranked by the Value of their Manufactured Products for 1927 and 1929.

City	1927.	1929.
New York N.Y....	$5,722,071,259	$5,914,254,941
Chicago, Ill.....	3,478,753,628	3,915,052,959
Detroit, Mich.....	1,736,933,236	2,014,165,786
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,861,501,951	2,003,710,905
Cleveland, Ohio ...	1,040,753,742	1,245,433,855
St. Louis, Mo.	937,416,402	1,022,713,490
Baltimore, Md.	692,574,915	814,782,197
Los Angeles, Calif.	610,539,460	757,702,135
Buffalo, N.Y.	649,301,599	720,200,980
Milwaukee, Wis....	627,415,824	700,760,456
Boston, Mass.	617,972,951	693,721,473
Pittsburgh, Pa.	508,528,845	544,784,634
Akron, Ohio	567,482,407	544,644,236
Newark, N.J.	482,739,348	502,507,589
Cincinnati, Ohio ...	437,953,805	497,552,409
San Francisco, Calif.	429,728,194	483,712,296

Flint, Mich., which ranked twelfth in 1927, ranked below any of the above named cities in 1929

CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1932.

Crop.	Acreage 1 000 Acres. 5 year average, 1924-1928	1931.	1932.	Acreage per cent of 1931	Yield Per Acre. 10 year average, 1919 19-8	1931.	Indicated Sept. 1, 1932.
Corn .....bushels	99,979	105,100	108,609	103·	27·2	24·4	26·3
Winter wheat ..... do.	36,026	41,363	33,245	80·	14·8	19·1	13·3
Spring wheat, U.S. ... do.	15,173	11,067	18,028	162·	12·6	7·8	12·6
All wheat ..... do.	56,131	55,899	55,414	100·	14·0	16·2	12·9
Oats ..... do.	41,865	38,719	41,994	105·	29·6	28·0	29·6
Barley ..... do.	8,991	11,428	13,895	121·	22·8	17·3	21·8
Rye ..... do.	3,509	3,187	3,324	106·	12·5	10·4	12·8
Buckwheat ..... do.	718	505	495	98·	16·8	17·7	14·6
Flaxseed ..... do.	2,933	2,385	2,667	114·	7·6	4·8	5·0
Rice, 4 States..... do.	934	974	845	86·	40·5	46·4	44 6
Grain sorghums ..... do.	6,330	7,152	8,102	113·	16·4	14·6	14·5
Hay, all tame ..... tons*	55,771	53,431	52,424	98·	1·31	1 20	1·31
Hay. wild ..... do.	14,129	11,996	13,327	111·	·88		·86
Hay, all clover and timothy..... do.	30,960	24,811	23,668	95·	1·16	1·10	1·10
Hay, alfalfa..... do.	10,771	11,643	12,504	107·	2·18	1·80	2·12
Beans, dry edible ..... lb.	1,614	1,860	1,477	79·		684	691
Soy beans.....	2,016	3,058	2,807	91·		...	...
Peanuts (for nus) ..... lb.	1,068	1,419	1,586	111·	701	763	647
Cowpeas	1,887	1,458	1,915	130·			
Velvet beans	99	57	57	100·			
Potatoes .....bushels	3,081	3,371	3,411	101·	109·3	111·4	
Sweet potatoes ... . do.	641	778	872	112·	92·9	80·9	
Tobacco. ..... lb.	1,700	2,030	1,447	71·	769	789	
Broom corn.....1,000 tons	298	295	285	96·	317·6	302·4	
Hops.. ..... lb.	28	21	22	102·	1,254	1,208	
Sugar beets ..... tons*	761	713	743	104·	10·8		

* Tons of 2,000 pounds.

Leading Industries (Ranked by Value of Products) in Principal Industrial Cities for 1929.

New York.—Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, book and job; Fur goods; Bread and other bakery products; Meat packing, wholesale; Millinery; Perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Knit goods. Cane sugar refining and Gas manufacturing (illuminating and heating) are among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Chicago.—Meat packing, wholesale; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, book and job; Steel works and rolling mills; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products; Confectionery; Furniture, including store and office fixtures. Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies is one of the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Detroit.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Nonferrous metal alloys and products, not including aluminium products; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Meat packing, wholesale; Machine-tool accessories and small metal-working tools, not elsewhere classified.

Philadelphia.—Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Knit goods; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Sugar refining, cane; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products; Worsted goods; Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified; Cigars and cigarettes. Petroleum refining is among the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Cleveland.—Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Steel works and rolling mills; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Meat packing, wholesale; Paints and varnishes; Blast furnaces; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified. Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles, is among the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

St. Louis.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Meat packing, wholesale; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Boot and shoe cut stock, not made in boot and shoe factories; Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products. Motor vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts, and Patent or proprietary medicines and compounds are among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Baltimore.—Smelting and refining, copper; Meat packing, wholesale; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Nonferrous metal alloys and products, not including aluminium products; Tin cans and other tinware, not elsewhere classified; Sugar refining, cane; Fertilizers; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products.

Los Angeles.—Petroleum refining; Motion pictures, not including projection in theatres; Rubber tyres and inner tubes; Meat packing, wholesale; Foundry and machine shop products, not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Bread and other bakery products.

Buffalo.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Flour and other grain-mill products; Meat packing, wholesale; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls; Nonferrous metal alloys and products, not including aluminium products.

Milwaukee.—Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Meat packing, wholesale; Engines, turbines, tractors and water-wheels; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Knit goods; Leather, tanned, curried and finished; Bread and other bakery products.

Boston.—Boot and shoe findings, not made in boot and shoe factories; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Sugar refining, cane; Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified, Printing and publishing, book and job; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Confectionery; Bread and other bakery products. Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified, and Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools are among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Pittsburgh.—Steel works and rolling mills; Bread and other bakery products; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, pickles, jellies, preserves and sauces; Meat packing, wholesale; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical. The blast furnaces industry is among the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Akron —Rubber tyres and inner tubes

Newark — Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies Paints and varnishes Leather tanned, curried and finished Meat packing wholesale Foundry and machine shop products not-elsewhere classified Chemicals not elsewhere classified Jewelry Bread and other bakery products Gold, silver platinum reducing and refining, not from the ore is among the leading industries in this city but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Cincinnati — Meat packing, wholesale Clothing (except work clothing), mens, youths and boys' not elsewhere classified Foundry and machine shop products not elsewhere classified Bread and other bakery products Printing and publishing newspaper and periodical The following industries are among the leading industries in this city but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments Machine tools Motor vehicles not including motor cycles, Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies

San Francisco —Coffee and spice roasting and grinding Motor vehicles, not including motor cycles Cigars and cigarettes Printing and publishing newspaper and periodical Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables pickles jellies, preserves and sauces Printing and publishing, book and job, Meat packing, wholesale, Bread and other bakery products Foundry and machine shop products, not elsewhere classified Cane sugar refining, and Bags other than paper not made in textile mills are among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments

Motor Vehicle Industries —The value of the complete passenger cars and business vehicles manufactured in 1929 was $3 113 208 531 of parts and accessories $1,393 487 573, and of tyres and tubes $672 050,001 The number of complete passenger cars produced was 4 388 315 and of complete business vehicles 393 553 while 70 354 787 tyres and 74 043 041 inner tubes were also manufactured in 1929 The motor vehicle and tyre factories gave employment to 530 711 wage earners, who received $860 164 593 in wages in 1929 The number of motor vehicles registered in 1929 in the U S A was 26 501 443 The gasoline produced in 1929 amounted to 18 238 122 000 gallons and that consumed to 15 617,784 000 gallons The taxes levied on motor vehicles by the Federal, State and Municipal Governments in 1929 amounted to $928 155 062 The number of motor vehicles exclusive of those shipped as parts for assembly, exported in 1929 was 546 202

TRADE BY CONTINENTS 1931–32

Continent	From U S	Into U S
	$	$
North America	443 756 611	446 591 646
South America	111 004 067	255 894,861
Europe	943 977 073	526 285 528
Asia	364 490 145	462 742 937
Oceania	38 671 962	13 073 699
Africa	47 471 367	27 391,194
Total	$1,949 371 225	$1 731,379,865

TRADE BY COUNTRIES 1931 32

Country	From U S	To U S	Country	From U S	To U S
Europe—	$	$	*South America*—	$	$
Austria	1 622 083	3 712 677	Argentina	37,231 107	18,857 410
Belgium	47 528 629	30 204 717	Brazil	27 617 489	18 396 906
Czechoslovakia	2 756 571	13 266 642	Chile	7 928 569	15 003 915
Denmark	20 062 383	1 550 749	Colombia	10 581 462	69 182,383
Finland	3 661 474	9 809,314	Peru	5 929 533	5 466 028
France	103,889 212	64 120 334	Uruguay	5 009 627	2,762,503
Germany	140 108 150	102 078 837	Venezuela	11 829 448	20 827 146
Great Britain	376 968 547	105 472 531	*Asia*—		
Greece	10 517 659	9 653 299	British India	31,259,750	46 951 043
Irish F S	6 039 248	810 619	British Malaya	3 518, 97	55 962,626
Italy	50 751 265	56 346 382	Ceylon	950 263	8 117,965
Netherlands	55 874 1,5	30 094 660	Hong Kong	13 341 011	4 203 178
Norway	9 701 572	10 006 032	China	92 991,787	41,331 591
Poland & Danzig	4 759 159	1 629,472	Japan	154 148,846	177,691,335
Portugal	5 007 444	3 269 840	Neth F Indies	11 489,361	29,274,795
Russia (Europe)	41 723 547	11 077 772	Philippine Isls	47,171,214	79,781,825
Spain	27 613 163	14 156 397	Russia in Asia	262,394	782 445
Sweden	22 261 811	31 460 378	Turkey (Asia and Europe)	1,407,768	8,095 486
Switzerland	8 861 203	18,031,690			
North America—			*Oceania*—		
Canada	296,586,842	226,080 637	Australia	26,296,303	8,279,110
Newfoundland	5 532 075	9 638,986	New Zealand	11 572,492	3,492,302
Mexico	35 148,193	42,270,125	*Africa*—		
Central America	37,678 694	25,142,239	Brit S Africa	22 109,147	3 567,072
Cuba	36 318 366	79 038,107	Brit W Africa	4 580,068	9 523,222
Dominican R.	5 559,552	5 171 013	Egypt .	3,746,748	4,956,293
Neth W Indies	5 986,778	46,489,349			

Principal Exports of U.S. Merchandise.

Commodity.	1930 31	1931-32.
	$	$
Meat products.....	47,163,000	24,973,000
Animal Oils and Fats..	69,255,000	42,130,000
Leather and manufs. ...	40,110,000	22,886,000
Furs and manufs.	21,989,000	15,306,000
Grains & preparations .	145,405,000	101,327,000
Fodders and Feeds.....	8,850,000	16,321,000
Fruits and Nuts	121,754,000	92,714,000
Rubber and manufs. ...	48,086,000	24,825,000
Naval Stores, Gums, &c.	17,632,000	13,416,000
Tobacco and manufs. ..	152,456,000	94,102,000
Cotton, unmanufactd. .	424,557,000	339,286,000
Cotton manufs. & Yarn	71,477,000	52,677,000
Wood,sawmill products	58,153,000	33,835,000
Wood manfs. advanced	23,79 ,000	13,627,000
Paper and manufs.	25,705,000	18,829,000
Coal and Coke	79,278,000	53,126,000
Petroleum & products .	371,700,000	238,880,000
Iron & Steel-mill prdcts	94,031,000	41,440,000
Iron & Steel manufs. ...	49,168,000	26,908,000
Copper and manufs. ...	83,626,000	31,480,000
Machinery & Vehicles	614,742,000	305,676,000
Automobiles, &c. ...	214,528,000	112,568,000
Chemicals and Related Products.....	110,925,000	82,334,000
Photographic and projection goods..... ...	24,067,000	16,457,000

Principal Imports.

Commodity	1930 31	1931-32
	$	$
Meat products	14,962,000	10,174 000
Dairy produce	16,700,000	14,234,000
Fish.....	31,839,000	25,796,000
Hides and Skins, raw	60,734,000	37,413,000
Leather and manufs.....	33,521,000	24,648,000
Furs and manufactures.	60,831,000	38,868,000
Vegetables, &c.	28,298,000	18,846,000
Fruits and Nuts	65,047,000	51,316,000
Cocoa or Cacao Beans ...	27,301,000	19,847,000
Coffee	192,820,000	149,120,000
Tea	21,904,000	15,767,000
Sugar	127,791.000	116,955,000
Oil Seeds	34,130,000	25,816,000
Vegetable Oils	53,028,000	30,931,000
Tobacco and manufs. ...	43,091,000	36,946,000
Cotton manufactures ..	35,882,000	35,833,000
Jute and manufactures.	45,364,000	29,848,000
Flax, Hemp & manufs...	28,805,000	27,320,000
Wool and Mohair	24,387,000	12,706,000
Wool manufactures	22,820,000	17,390,000
Silk unmanufactured ...	227,323,000	158,479,000
Sawmill products	26,797,000	16,987,000
Paper base stocks..... ..	86,830,000	68.056,000
Paper and manufs.....	132,202,000	110,296,000
Petroleum & products .	125,374,000	87,876,000
Diamonds, &c.	35,659,000	17.920,000
Copper and manufs.	63,994,000	43,894,000
Tin in bars, blocks, &c.	44,662,000	23,470,000
Chemicals and Related Products	92,984,000	62,046,000
Art Works	57,446,000	31,847,000
Books, &c.	11,447,000	8,286,000

Federal Employment Bureaus.

Activities of the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labour, showing the work done during the fiscal years ending June 30 :—

Adult Service.

Year	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
1924	2,755,593	2,201,157	2,104,620	1,806,990
1925	2,663,846	1,876,626	1,873,926	1,609,977
1926	2,727,763	2,091,539	2,058,638	1,791,381
1927	2,440,640	1,991,598	1,944,097	1,688,476
1928	2,259,095	1,607,344	1,632,456	1,412,645
1929	2,332,505	1,771,957	1,778,311	1,534,092
1930	2,346,316	1,518,081	1,558,367	1,345,936
1931	2,421,936	1,216,698	1,283,746	1,104,136

Junior Service.

Year	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred.	Placed.
1925	72 563	21,846	29,949	22,131
1926	53,021	28,097	36,257	24,734
1927	55,261	27,988	36,111	24,631
1928	56,116	29.117	36,741	26,037
1929	61,424	35 027	42,848	31,369

(The Junior offices are conducted in co-operation with local agencies, usually public schools. Most of them serve limited groups of boys and girls. Only a few attempt centralised placement These facts should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures)

Farm Labour (Seasonal).

1924	425,548	1928	559,571
1925 .	392,750	1929	611,598
1926	423,112	1930	704,100
1927	433,854		

Communications.

Railways of the U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I, II. and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries :—

	1932.
Capital Stock actually outstanding	$10,008,413,386
Funded Debt actually outstanding	12,738,815,233
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	22,747,228,619
Dividends declared	401,462,731
Interest accrued	612,812,830
Total dividends and interest.....	1,014,275,561
Railway operating revenues.....	4,246,385,147
Railway operating expenses.....	3,273,906,037
Number of passengers carried earning revenue .....*No.*	599,226,754
Number of tons carried earning revenue..... ,,	1,694,074,786
Number of passenger-train cars in service..... ,,	52,039
Number of freight-train cars in service..... ,,	2,260,140
Number of units in company service ..... ,,	104,227
Total units in service..... ,,	2,426,390

Year.	Miles Operated	Year.	Miles Operated.
1910	249,992	1921	262,544
1911	254,732	1922	261,984
1912	258,033	1923	262,482
1913	261,036	1924	262,158
1914	263,547	1925	261,871
1915	264,378	1926	261,562
1916	266,031	1927	262,091
1917	266,015	1928	262,713
1918	264,233	1929	262,546
1919	263,707	1930	262,215
1920	263,821	1931	261,276

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams	Number of Streams	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	325
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,420

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Dec. 31, 1930, the total length of public roads was 3,009,066 miles, approximately 693,559 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1930 the total expenditures for highways were approximately $1,680,493,095.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1932, the mercantile marine of the U.S. (vessels of 500 gross tons and over) consisted of 350 sailing vessels of 480,289 gross tons; 1,867 steam and motor vessels of 9,653,333 gross tons, a total of 2,217 vessels of 10,133,622 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1932, sailing and steam vessels of 70,393,499 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 26,465,860 tons were American and 43,927,639 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 70,441,374, of which 26,345,321 tons were American and 44,096,053 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1932, there were 48,159 post offices in the U.S. handling 26,544,351,951 "pieces" of mail matter, of which amount 26,186,137,125 were domestic and 358,214,826 foreign. The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 560. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 548.

INDIAN POPULATION.

In 1930 the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 340,541 by blood (Oklahoma containing 121,884, Arizona 47,072, New Mexico 28,113, S. Dakota 23,726, California 19,197, Montana 14,238, North Dakota 10,794, Washington 12,572, Wisconsin 11,705, and Minnesota 15,767, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, for Indian Service are $23,162,400. In addition to this the sum of about $5,000,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1928, amounted to $1,716,815,123, of which $920,108,386 was tribal, and $796,708,737 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, Elwood Mead, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 55; Field, 1,500 to 2,000. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in 15 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-seven projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,500,000 acres under private canals purchasing stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from repayments by the water users, from oil leasing and other mineral operations, and from the sale of public lands. The money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built 17,623 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 167,985 canal structures). There have been constructed 140 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 23,202,000 cubic yards, including the *Owyhee Dam* (405 feet high), Oregon, on the Owyhee River, the highest dam in the world; *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 142 tunnels, 1,477 miles of road, 120 miles of railroad, 4,044 miles of telephone line, 22 power plants, and 3,308 miles of transmission lines. The construction cost to June 30, 1932, was $213,296,710. This work has involved the excavation of 311,466,000 cubic yards of materials, and the Bureau has used 5,862,000 barrels of cement.

Nearly 650,000 persons are living on the 42,568 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, 1,553,000 acres were irrigated and 1,520,000 acres were harvested in 1932, producing crops worth $40,554,037, or an average of $26·70 per acre. The 1,293,889 acres of additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $33,406,340 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers and sailors of all wars have a preference right of 90 days to enter these farms.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "Reclamation Era," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers, and numerous settlement and other booklets. An annual report is also issued, and other publications from time to time, relating to various phases of the work.

An engineering library of about 6,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation

of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested. The bureau also maintains a photographic file of about 40,000 negatives of scenes on the projects from the beginning of construction through the period of settlement and development.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol and G Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The buildings have a floor space of 22 acres, and together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately $10,100,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is over $14,700,000, including the Public Documents Division. There are over 4,800 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office, which now operates on the 5-day week plan, at a total yearly compensation of over $10,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world including 174 linotype machines, 2 Ludlow material casters, 100 monotype key-boards an 130 monotype casting machines, which produce about 2,750,000,000 ems of type in fiscal yea 1932. The 192 presses of the office are credite with 2,190,000,000 chargeable impressions, no including 212,000,000 on money order forms an 1,366,000,000 on postal cards. During the yea the office handled approximately 80,000 separat jobs. In addition to the execution of all kind of printing and binding, this office produce 11,167,000 square inches of electrotypes an stereotypes, and 702,000 square inches of hal tones and linecuts, supplied blank paper t other Government establishments at a cost o $725,000, and manufactured its own printin and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and typ metal, some of these supplies being furnishe to various branches of the Government. I also has one of the largest industrial cafeteria and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, *Iowa** $20,00
Deputy Public Printer, John Greene, *Mass.* 7,50
Production Manager, Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.* 5,60

* During the Fiscal year 1932 33 the salaries a subject to a reduction of nine and one eleventh per cen under the provisions of the Legislative Appropriatio Act, approved June 30 1932 Public 212

COTTON REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1932.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, from the repor and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, co-operating State Boards (Departments) of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges, makes the following estimate of cott acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1931.

U.S. Acreage in cultivation compared with last year, 90·5 per cent.

U.S. Acres in cultivation, Total, 37,290,000 acres.

Estimate of Cotton Acreage, by States.

State.	Area in Cultivation.			10-year average abandonme 1922–1932.
	July 1, 1931. Acres.	July 1, 1932.		
		Percentage of 1931.	Acres	Per cent.
Virginia	71,000	108	77,000	2 0
North Carolina	1,342,000	94	1,261,000	1·6
South Carolina	1,970,000	90	1,773,000	2·5
Georgia	3,452,000	86	2,569.000	3 2
Florida	120,000	80	96,000	4·0
Missouri	350,000	100	350,000	4 4
Tennessee	1,119,000	95	1,063,000	2 0
Alabama	3,421,000	90	3,079.000	1·6
Mississippi	4,069,000	92	3.743,000	2·2
Louisiana	1,968.000	90	1,771,000	2 2
Texas	15,769,000	90	14,192,000	3·6
Oklahoma	3,429,000	89	3,052 000	5·0
Arkansas	3,602,000	97	3.494,000	2·3
New Mexico	119.000	96	114,000	9 1
Arizona *a*	178,000	64	114 000	1·1
California	194,000	64	124,000	1·8
All other	16,000	112	18 000	3·8
U.S. Total	41,189,000	90·5	37,290,000	3 1
Lower California (Old Mexico) *b*	69,000	39	27,000	1·4

a Including Pima Egyptian long staple cotton estimated at 22,000 acres this year compared with 32,000 a in cultivation July 1, 1931 *b* Not included in California figures, or in United States total.

Dependencies of the U S A.

HAWAII

The Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands form a Territory of the U S and consist of a chain of 20 islands in the N Pacific Ocean between 18° 55′—22° 16 N lat and 154° 4 —160° 30 W long The nine inhabited islands are —

Island	Sq miles	Pop (1930)
Hawaii	4 016	73 325
Oahu	598	202,887
Maui	728	48 756
Kauai	547	35 806
Molokai	261	5 032
Lanai	140	2 356
Niihau	97	136
Kaho lawe	69	2
Molokini	3	

The total population (Census of 1930) was 368 336 an increase of 112 424 since 1920 of the total 121 072 were aliens

The islands were discovered by Capt Cook in 1778 (he was killed there in 1779) and formed a kingdom under native rulers until Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne in 1893 a republic being proclaimed in 1894 In 1897 the group was annexed by the U S being organized as a Territory on June 14 1900 The Governor is appointed by the President of the U S There is a Senate of 15 and House of Representatives of 30 members the Territory sending a Delegate to Congress at Washington D C

The group is of volcanic origin and contains many craters Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii are active volcanoes with Mauna Kea (13 823 ft above mean sea level) extinct The islands are very fertile and rice cane sugar pineapples coffee bananas and other tropical and sub tropical products are abundantly grown

Revenue (1929 1930)	$12 530 357
Expenditure (1929 1930)	11 666 956
Debt (June 30 1930)	31 705 000
Total Exports (1930 1931)	115 829 180
Total Imports	90 962 311
Exports to U S	106 098 975
Imports from U S	82 469 322

Governor (1929 1933) Lawrence M Judd *assumed office* July 5 1929

CAPITAL, Honolulu, on the island of Oahu pop (1930) 137 582 Hilo on the island of Hawaii, has a population of 19 468

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40 21° 10 N lat and 116° 40 126° 34′ E long, and are distant about 500 miles from the south east coast of the continent of Asia Their total land area is 114 400 square miles of which total 103,288 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands the 7 075 other islands having a combined area of 11 112 square miles At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10 314,310 almost all of Malayan stock, of whom (in 1928) 8,724 965 are Roman Catholic, 4 000 000 are Aglipayan, 200 000 are Protestant (and 1918) 443 037 are Muhammadan, 508 596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists and all others 5,454 Of the foreign born residents about three quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one half are from the United States (6 931 in 1921)

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan In 15 Spain undertook the conquest of the island which were named 'Filipinas, after the son of the King of Spain and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly acquired territory was restored to Spain In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands and at the outbreak of the Spanish American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo a native leader, had just died down Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey the commander of the American Pacific fleet after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1 1898 Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug 13 1898 and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec 10 1898

On Aug 31 1928 the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army consisted of 88 officers and 6 239 enlisted men On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts) consisted of 512 officers and 3 788 enlisted men many of these officers being on duty with the scouts The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government in Oct, 1928, consisted of 397 officers and 6 119 enlisted men All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos

In 1927 the income of the Philippine Government was $39 842 988 and the bonded indebtedness $74 800 000 The expenditure on education in 1927 amounted to $13 809 753 for public schools only the University had an enrolment of 7 533 students and there were 1 099 306 pupils enrolled in the public schools The principal exports are sugar abaca (Manila Hemp) coconut oil copra tobacco embroideries desiccated coconut lumber and timber, copra meal and maguey the imports being cotton and its manufactures iron and steel and their manufactures mineral oils meat and dairy products automobiles and accessories wheat flour silk and its manufactures paper and its manufactures and coal

	1929
Total Imports	$146 326 859
Total Exports	169,119,397
Imports from U S	87,362 503
Exports to U S	122,275 672

Ports —Capital, Manila in the island of Luzon population (1928) 324 582 The next largest towns are Cebú (86 154) Legaspi (32,670), Iloilo (67 147), and Zamboanga (47 305), there are several others with populations from 25 000 to 40 000

Governor General, Col Dwight F Davis, *assumed office at Manila* July 8 1929.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26 N lat and 144° 39′ E. long, at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval

station between that dependency and the United States The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population of 20 857 of whom 19 611 are classed as native, 485 of the naval station and 761 other than native The natives are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words but English is fast becoming the language of the island

CAPITAL, Agana Port of entry, Apra

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island annexed in 1898 has an area of about 1 sq mile and lies in the N Pacific about 2 000 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong

Midway Islands with a total area of 28 sq miles and a population (1930) of 35 lie in the N Pacific about 1 200 miles from Hawaii The group is administered by the U S Navy Dept

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies and lies between 17° 50′ 18° 30′ N lat and 65° 30′ 67° 15′ W long with a total area of 3 435 square miles and a population of 1 543 913 at the census of 1930 Three fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one fourth coloured The island is about 100 miles from west to east and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity The capital is 1 400 miles distant from New York and 982 miles from Key West Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508 and he was made Governor of the island in 1509 It continued a Spanish possession until Oct 18, 1898 when it was ceded to the United States as a result of the Spanish American War Sugar is grown in the low lying districts and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills fruits cotton, maize sweet potatoes rice and yams are also grown The trade is principally with the U S About 344 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1931 and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses the Senate composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large) and the House of Representatives composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large) The term of the Legislature is 4 years The Governor is appointed by the President of the U S and holds office at the pleasure of the President A Supreme Court of 5 members is also appointed by the President There is a Cabinet composed of 7 heads of Departments, two appointed by the President and five by the Governor The Governor also appoints all inferior judges Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the Island during the present century—the Island is self supporting free public schools are established throughout a system of good roads reaches every important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built health and sanitary measures are in force The capital, San Juan had 114 715 inhabitants in 1930 other towns being Ponce (53 430) Mayaguez (37,060) Arecibo (12,863), Bayamon (12 986), and Caguas (19 792)

TUTUILA AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila Annuu Ofu, Olosega Tau and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 10 055 in 1930 distributed (1930) as follows —Tutuila and Aunu'u, 7 809 Tau 1 243, Olosega, 438 Ofu 466 Rose Island uninhabited, and Swain's Island (annexed May 13 1925) 99

Tutuila the largest of the group has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago the capital and seat of government The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles Copra is the only export of importance

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The three islands St Thomas, St John, and St Croix in the Virgin Island group West Indies formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25 000 000 and proclaimed January 25 1917 The total area of the islands is 132 sq miles with a population in 1930 of 22 012 *St Thomas* (28 sq miles) has a population of 9 834 *St Croix* (84 sq miles) has a population of 11 413 the capital being Christiansted (or Bassin) *St John* (20 sq miles) has a population of 765 the capital being Cruz Bay St Croix exports sugar St Thomas is famous for its bay rum

CAPITAL St Thomas contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies accommodating vessels of large draught and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months

Governor Paul M Pearson
Government Sec Boyd J Brown

THE PANAMA CANAL

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as The Panama Canal Its headquarters are at Balboa Heights Canal Zone with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Colonel Harry Burgess U S A) at its head

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530 and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890 In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May 1879 over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company of which de Lesseps was nominal head The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889 A new company was formed to carry on the work and excavation was resumed in 1894 This was continued until May 4 1904 when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for $40 000,000 Meanwhile a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the

territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1931, were $532,387,285. The net revenue from tolls and other revenues (including business operations), to June 30, 1931, aggregated $151,636,478.

The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits.	Canal. Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,075	3,792,572	4,888,454
1916	758	2,396,162	3,094,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,920
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875
1924	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710
1925	4,673	22,855,151	23,958,836
1926	5,197	24,774,591	26,037,448
1927	5,475	26,227,815	27,748,215
1928	6,456	29,752,637	29,630,709
1929	6,413	29,837,794	30,663,006
1930	6,185	29,980,614	30,030,232
1931	5,527	27,792,146	25,082,800

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44·08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks, and transit from sea to sea occupies 10 to 12 hours (passage through locks 5 hours). The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

From New York to Various Points:

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (*a*)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

From Liverpool to Various Points:
(*Nautical Miles.*)

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Colon	4,548	—	
Valparaiso	7,207	—	
Sydney	12,385	12,201	
Wellington	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	12,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	
Manila	14,129	9,649	
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of *Tolls* paid in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931:—

Flag.	No. of Vessels	Canal Net Tons.	Tolls Paid.
U.S.A.	2,417	12,601,828	$11,425,999
Great Britain	1,390	7,518,171	6,580,987
Belgium	24	124,377	116,452
Chile	42	170,928	166,782
Colombia	104	15,526	17,840
Danish	120	611,380	519,535
Danzig	27	184,928	165,459
France	110	609,915	523,863
Germany	369	1,412,256	1,204,084
Greece	8	30,965	26,342
Italy	67	468,239	404,674
Japan	193	1,019,832	1,052,413
Netherlands	125	578,680	473,269
Norway	363	1,748,728	1,403,922
Panama	36	82,841	60,204
Peru	2	7,088	8,565
Spain	9	22,650	22,053
Sweden	111	528,282	424,924
Yugoslavia	12	55,532	48,679
Total 1931	5,529	27,792,146	$24,645,456
Total 1930	6,185	29,980,614	$27,076,890
Total 1929	6,413	29,837,794	$27,127,376
Total 1928	6,456	29,458,634	$26,944,499

(*a*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 11,344.
(*b*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 8,380

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THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1932

The Presidential Election of 1932 was held on Nov 8 (being the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires) The *Republican* candidate was Herbert Clark Hoover, of California, who was standing for a second time (having been elected President in November, 1928) the *Democratic* candidate being Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of New York, who was *born* in New York in 1882 entered the New York State Legislature as a Senator in 1910, and was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Woodrow Wilson's Administration (1913-1921) At the Presidential Election of 1920 Senator Roosevelt was nominated for Vice President, in 1928 he was elected Governor of New York State, and in 1930 he was re elected Governor At the Presidential Election of 1932 Governor Roosevelt was elected President of the United States by a very large majority, and the biennial elections for the Senate and for the House of Representatives holden on the same day returned a large number of Democrats, so that in both Houses of the Legislature the new President's party will be in the majority The composition of President Roosevelt's Cabinet had not been officially announced at the time of going to press

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Year	Imports of Merchandise			*Year	Exports of Merchandise		
	Free	Dutiable	Total		U S Origin	Re exports	Total
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1913	987,494,162	825,484,072	1,812,987,234	1913	2,428,506 358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1914	1,127 502,699	766,422,958	1,893 925,657	1914	2 329,684,025	34,895,123	2 364,579,148
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2 659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6 290,048,394
1918	2,118 599 372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222 808	865,497,260	3,095 720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150 820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3 405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,888,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168,373,000	1,612,586,000	3,780 959,000	1923	3,886,682,000	70,015,000	3,956,733,000
1924	2,019,367,000	1,534,670,000	3,554,037,000	1924	4,223,973,000	87,683,000	4,311,656,000
1925	2,295,500,000	1,528,628,000	3,824,128,000	1925	4,778,155,000	86,426,000	4,864,581,000
1926	2,910,416,000	1,554,456,000	4,464,872,000	1926	4,653,148,000	100,234,000	4,753,382,000
1927	2,680,190,000	1,571,835,000	4,252,024,000	1927	4,867,346,000	100,753 000	4,968,100,000
1928	2,647,527,000	1,499 972,000	4,147,499,000	1928	4,773,332,000	103,738 000	4,877,071,000
1929	2,737,500,000	1,554,388,000	4,291,888,000	1929	5,283,938,000	89,578,000	5,373,456,000
1930	2,522,265,000	1,326,706,000	3 848,971,000	1930	4,618,105,000	75 741,000	4,693,846,000
1931	1,644,709,000	787,365,000	2,432,074,000	1931	3,031,557,000	51,872,000	3,083,429,000
1932	1,248,965,000	584,301,000	1,731,379,000	1932	1,909,123,000	40,248,000	1,949,371,000

* Fiscal Year ended June 30

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

	Salary	Representation Allowances	House Rent Allowances
Diplomatic	£	£	£
Counsellors	800–1,500	300 1,100	300 525
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	250–437
2nd Secretaries	300–600	150 650	150 437
3rd Secretaries			
Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	
Commercial Secs., Grade I	1,200–1,500	300	
Insps.-Gen. of Consulates		300	
Consuls General		300	
Commercial Secs. Grade II	800–1,000	250	
Inspectors and Consuls			
Commercial Secs. Grade III	600–800	100	100 200
Vice Consuls	300–600	50–150	100 200

AFGHANISTAN

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Muhamed Nadir Shah Ghazi, *born* 1880, *acceded* Oct. 16, 1929.

Minister in London, H. E. Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan, 31 Princes Gate, S.W. 7.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq. miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896–7), on the N by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886 7 and 1893–5), and on the E by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Durranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimena, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880–1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe and the army now consists of about 35,000 to 40,000 regulars. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law and tribal custom. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have been opened and a large number of middle and primary schools in the provinces. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapiz lazuli, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (210 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, skins and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £2,000,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. The Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, seized the throne by a *coup d'etat* and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as King. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were

made by King Amanulla and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted without payment of customs duty. A Trade Convention was concluded and Afghanistan adhered to the International Postal and Telegraphic Union. In 1929 Amanulla Khan, whose modernist reforms had brought on him the charge of infidelity, was expelled. After a usurpation of some months by a local freebooter Kabul was captured (Oct. 1929) by Nadir Shah.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 80,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (30,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (46,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

FLAG: Black, red, green.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Richard Roy Maconachie, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1929).
Counsellor, Maj. W. K. Fraser-Tytler, M.C.
Military Attaché, Maj. A. E. Farwell.
Surgeon, Maj. H. H. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, Capt. A. E. H. Macann.
Oriental Secretary, Khan Sahib Sikander Khan.
British Consul at Jelalabad, Mufti Abdul Latif Khan.
British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Bahadur Saiyyid Siddiq Hassan.

ALBANIA.

(Shqipenia.)

King of the Albanians, Zog I, b. 1895; *elected President*, Jan. 31, 1925; *proclaimed King*, Sept. 1, 1928.

Prime Minister (Mch. 4, 1930), Pandeli Evangjeli.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hussein Bey Vrioni.

Minister in London, His Excellency Djemil Bey Dino.
Legation, 22 Pont Street, S.W.1. [Sloane 6689].
Sec. of Legation, Çatin Saraçi.
Consul-General in London, Edwin Cripwell, 119, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2. [Met. 8615.]

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 11,000 to 12,500 sq. miles; total population (Census of 1930) 1,003,104. The political neighbours are, on the north and east, Yugoslavia, and on the south-east and south, Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, having been in power only six months, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies, and remained in a state of anarchy. After the Armistice a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government, supported by an Italian military occupation of the country. The independence of the country was reaffirmed and guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The provisional government was in power until 1920, when a revolt overturned it and set up a new government which remained in power until upset by a further revolution in December, 1924. A new Constitution was proclaimed on Jan. 21, 1925, under which Albania became a Republic under a President (elected for 7 years), with a Council of Ministers, a Senate, and a House of elected Representatives. On Sept. 1, 1928, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed the country a democratic monarchy and offered the crown to Ahmed Bey Zogu, the President, who assumed the title of Zog I, King of the Albanians; the Senate then ceased to exist, and a High Council of State was formed of 10 members appointed by the King.

The country is very primitive, agriculture and sheep and goat rearing being the principal industries, and olives and olive-oil, grains and tobacco the principal products; but there is some mineral wealth which remains largely undeveloped. A harbour, under construction at Durazzo to accommodate vessels up to 7 metres draft alongside the quays and 4 metres elsewhere, is expected to be completed in the summer of 1933.

	Gold Francs.	
	1932-33.	1933 34.
Estimated Revenue.....	29,097,000	28,500,000
Estimated Expenditure...	31,533,422	31,588,395
Estimated Debt;—		
*Italian Economic loan	—	50,000,000
Budget deficit	—	3,088,303
		1931.
Total Imports.....*Gold Francs*		29,513,300
Total Exports		7,509,000

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 30,806); other centres are Scutari (pop. 29,209); Elbasan (pop. 13,796); Gjinokastro (10,836); Berat (pop. 10,403); Korytza or Kortcha (pop. 22,787), Durazzo (pop. 9,739); and Valona (pop. 9,106).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Rruga Tomorica, Durazzo.)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1928) £2,425
Naval Attaché, Captain R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. H. R. G. Stevens, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.
Archivist, F. W. Borman.
Albanian Secretary (local rank), Triphoni Toni.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER.

Durazzo—Vice-Consul (local rank of and Secretary), Edward H. L. Hadwen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. W. Borman.

* In July, 1931, the Albanian Government accepted the offer of the Italian Government of annual loans of 10,000,000 Gold Francs, maximum for 10 years, making a total maximum of 100,000,000 Gold Francs, from 1931.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq miles, and a population of 5 500, it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain There is a Council of Twenty four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa and lies between 30° 30 —60° E long and 12° 45—34° 50 N lat The north western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south west to north east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman

The total area is estimated at 1 200 000 sq miles (of which nearly one half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000 000 The various Arab States are shown below —

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

King of Saudi Arabia (Jan 11, 1926), H M Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal Al Saud, G C I F , *born* 1880

Minister in London His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba 42 Eaton Place S W 1 (Sloane, 3898)
1st Sec , M Mahmood Riyad Zada
2nd Sec , M Youssef Salama

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabite sect It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present King threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar which he captured by force of arms, and in 1925 completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now *de facto* part of the Kingdom

Nejd ('Plateau') has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud ard Dahna Deserts and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa) The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at 1,275,000 Arabs, negroes and half breeds, the majority being Muhammadans of the Wahhabite movement There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown the principal industry is camel and sheep raising The exports are woven cloaks, dates, live stock hides and skins The capital is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hufuf, on the Persian Gulf littoral (30,000), Shaqra, Anaisah, Buraida Hail and Hauta (Central), which have populations of 8,000 to 10,000. The only ports (Persian Gulf) are Qatif and Ojair which are suitable only for sailing craft Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims trans Arabian caravan route from Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahhabis

The *Hejaz* extends from Asir in S to Transjordan in N , and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W to the ill defined boundaries of Central Arabia The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112 500 sq miles, with a population of from 350 000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes On the coast are the small ports of El Wedj, Yambo Rabigh and Jedda (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims port), which contains the reputed 'tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the Hejaz Railway The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population descendants of former negro slaves with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca *Medina* (*Al Medina* 'The City') 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway has a permanent population of about 20 000 and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7 632 (12 Rabia A H 11) The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jedda, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60 000 The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham, placed in the south east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim *Jedda*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother of pearl, coffee and carpets The course of the *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo

Asir extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Lith on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of Al Yemen (about lat 17° 15 N) and includes the seaboard down to lat 16° Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bishah in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south According to Arabian geographers, Asir is part of Al Yemen The territory includes the Farsan Islands The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town

The total cost to the British Government of the subsidies paid to King Ibn Saud during the years 1917 to 1923 is approximately £542,000 No subsidy was paid before 1917 or after 1923, and the subsidy was given in the first instance in consideration of assistance in the war against Turkey The later payments were made subject to the following conditions —

(1) That Ibn Saud reframed, and restrained his adherents from aggressive action against the Hejaz Kuweit, and Iraq

(2) That he afforded co operation in the matter of the Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) by maintaining the safety of pilgrim routes to his territory

3) That he consented to be guided generally by the wishes of His Majesty's Government in regard to his foreign policy and to co operate with them in promoting their own policy which had for its object the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Arab countries and the promotion of the economic interests of both parties

No terms of repayment were suggested

By the *Treaty of Jedda* (May 20 1927 Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies

CAPITAL OF NEJD Riyadh, OF HEJAZ Mecca.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General Sir Andrew Ryan, K B E, C M G (1930)

Jedda—Vice Consuls C G Hope Gill T Wikeley G W Boulonge F H Gamble(*acting*) Munshi Ihsanullah

, *Pro Consul* Lieut W Seager

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT

Ruler, Sheikh Sir Ahmad al Jabir as Subah K C I E, C S I, *acceded* March 1921

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi independent for many years and is in treaty relation with British India It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Najd (El Hasa) The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait the capital (pop 60 000) is an entrepôt for goods for the interior and for the export of horses, pearls wool &c It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903 The trade of Kuwait (1929 30) was valued at £71 825 for imports and £182 900 for exports

British Political Agent Lt Col H R P Dickson C I E

THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

Sultan, H H Saiyid Said bin Taimur, *born* Aug 13 1910, *succ* Feb 10, 1932

Oman (area undefined estimated pop 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S E Arabia Its seaboard is nearly 900 miles long, and extends from Dibbat (on the W side of Cape Mussandam) round Ras Rajir (200 miles N of Socotra) with the exception of a small strip of the E coast of the Mussandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba, which is in the administration of the minor chiefs of Trucial Oman The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Great Desert but of late years the Omanis have become autonomous and are now subject to the Imam of Oman

The interior is for the most part mountainous, the high country extending down to the sea coast in a series of arid rocky heights, though vegetation exists on the higher mountains N W of Muscat the sea coast littoral tract is fertile and prosperous and date groves extend along it for over 100 miles This strip is known as the Batinah Coast The remainder of the coast, with one notable exception is barren and forbidding and rarely visited by Europeans

Gwadur, a port on the Makran Coast and a small tract of country round it, also owns allegiance to Muscat It is the last remnant of the Omani possessions on the Persia side of the Gulf The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1931 32 to Rs 5 444 445 Dates and dried fish are the chief export, and rice, wheat coffee cotton and silk goods the chief imports The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah) has an estimated population of 12 500

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Major Gerald P Murphy, *per annum* Rs 2 400

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN

Imam Yahya Muhammad Hamid ud din, *born* 1869

Yemen occupies the S W corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74 000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions Under Turkish rule, it was divided into the vilayet of Sana, Taiz, and Hodeida and it extends inland to the borders of the Hadramut The highlands and central plateau of Yemen and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet, coffee and oats, are extensively grown The chief port of Yemen is Hodeida which is noted for the export of coffee shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden and thence to Europe The trade from Yemen perhaps exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia The Imam is the head of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Muhammadan religion, about half of his subjects are Zeidis the remainder being Shafais, over whom he rules by *force majeure* alone On the withdrawal of the Turks from Yemen, the Imam took over occupation of the territory bordering on the Aden Protectorate populated by the Shafai sect of Sunni Muhammadans and also the Tihama, or coast lands from S of Hodeida to Sheikh Said Since 1920 the Imam of Yemen has been gradually encroaching on the Aden Protectorate, which is populated by tribes of the Shafai sect, but has now been ejected by air action from Aden, in support of the Protectorate tribes In 1925, the Imam occupied Hodeida, which had been evacuated by the Idrisi and later took the ports of Midi and Lohaya together with the intervening country between the highlands and the coast, all of which is populated by Shafai tribes The rule of the Imam is very unpopular with the Shafais owing to his exactions About 60 miles to the south of Sana is the town of Dhammar, an ancient seat of learning

CAPITAL Sana, population, about 40,000.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H E Sir Isa bin Ali Al Khalifah, K C I E

Heir Apparent and Regent, H E Shaikh Hamid bin Isa Al Khalifah C S I

Financial Adviser, C Dalrymple Belgrave

Political Agent Capt C G Prior, I A

Asst to do, Khan Bahadur Abdul Haiy Alhashimi

Bahrain is the largest of a group of islands (Bahrain Muharaq Sitra, Nabi Saleh and some uninhabited islets) half way up the Persian Gulf near the Arab Coast (El Hasa) Bahrain is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland

Pearls are the principal export, varying in value from 1 to 2 millions sterling per annum. The principal imports are rice, cottons, dates, sugar and spices. The people (about 115,000) are Muhammadans. Bahrain has been in treaty relations with the Government of India since 1820. In 1880 the ruler engaged not to make treaties with any other state and in 1923 the active control of affairs was handed over to the present regent.

CAPITAL, Manama; population, about 20,000.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadharim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x, 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Qabr Hud) and Shibam (Qabr Sālih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 80,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla* (H.H. Sultan Omar bin Awadh) who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Saiwun and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Qa'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

TRUCIAL COAST.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate Coast*, which partly encloses the Persian Gulf from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid, are bound under treaties with the Government of British India to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingah and Bahrain.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President, General Augustin P. Justo, *assumed office*, Feb. 20, 1932.
Vice-President, Dr. Julio Roca.
Min. for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Saavedra *Interior*, Dr. Leopoldo Melo.
Finance, Dr. Alberto Hueyo.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Manuel de Iriondo.
Agriculture, Dr. Antonio A. de Tomaso.
War, Col. Manuel A. Rodriguez.
Marine, Capt. Pedro S. Casal.
Public Works, Dr. Manuel R. Alvarado.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Manuel Malbran, 11 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Señor Don Carlos Miguens.
First Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Pablo Santos Muñoz.
2nd Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Mariano A. Barrenechea.
Military Attaché,
Naval Attaché,
Air Attaché,
Civil Attaché, Señor Don Julián Duggan.
Agricultural & Commercial Counsellor, Señor Dr. Don Anebal Fernandez Beypo.
Consul-General, Señor Don Mario Molino Salas, 7 Gower Street, W.C 1.

There is a Consulate-General at *Dublin*, and there are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow*; and Vice-Consulates at *Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough*, and *Swansea*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the statue of Christ the Redeemer *see* Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,138,000 square miles, with a population of 11,658,717 in 1931. Immigration is encouraged and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1931 the immigrants numbered 353,889, and the emigrants numbered 337,113. The climate is moderate. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solis but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 158 members. Members of Congress receive $518 000 (paper) *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were (1930) 32,211 855 cattle, 44,413,221 sheep, 9 858,111 horses, 1 039 420 mules (1930), 5,647,396 goats (1930), and 3,768,738 pigs (1930). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1931 the exports of wheat were 6,638,682 metric tons, oats 644,766, casein (1930) 13 990, cotton (1931) 25,018 tons, linseed 1,880 274 maize 9,767,201 metric tons, butter (1931) 23 209 tons, wool (1931) 129,838 tons, sheepskins (1931) 21,613 tons, chilled meat (1931) 352 227 tons, frozen meat (1931) 83 682 tons, frozen mutton and lamb (1931) 83 043 tons. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia in the Department of Escalante. The Argentine State Oilfields produced 873,582 cubic metres in 1931, the output of private companies was approximately 987,822 cubic metres in 1931.

Communications.—There were (1931) 24,787 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 75,250 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are aeroplane services between Argentine centres, neighbouring Republics and Europe and North America. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1931, 3,226 vessels (11,547,715 net tons) entered at all ports; of the total, 5,116,496 net tons (43 38 per cent.) were British.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships (reconstructed in 1925), 5 destroyer leaders, 4 destroyers, 4 coast defence ships and auxiliary vessels, 2 light cruisers, and 3 submarines. Strength about 800 officers and 14,000 men. The principal naval base is at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca, and there are minor bases at La Plata and Buenos Aires, while a new submarine base is being built at Mar del Plata. The naval aviation base is at Puerto Belgrano, with a subsidiary base at Punta Indio. The Army is organised in 5 divisions, and numbers about 1,500 officers and 25 000 men on a peace footing. Each divisions would consist of about 40,000 men on a war footing.

Education.—*Primary* Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges numbering 51 in 1929, with 17,600 students, average annual fees $45 (paper), in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1923, with 30,000 students who pay no fees, and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucuman, and Faculties at Santa Fe, Rosaria and Paraná.

	1930	1931
Revenue (Budget)	$733,144,000	$641,310,000
Expenditure (Budget)	732,744 000	784,130,000

The Argentine Debt

According to official figures the Public Debt at June 30, 1931, stood as follows —

Federal (*Paper Pesos*)	$3 871,572,000
Provincial (*Paper Pesos*)	1,154,710,766
Municipal (*Paper Pesos*)	371,593,570

	1930	1931
Total Imports (gold $)	$739 182,744	$516 484,457
Total Exports ,,	614,104 180	640,558,452

	1930	1931
Exports to U.K.	£224 366,821	£246,513,166
Imports from U.K. ,,	155,365,704	106,017,336

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop (1931), 2,195,—. Other large towns are Rosario (480,000), Cordoba 260,000 and La Plata (128,402).

NATIONAL COLOURS. Blue and White (War Flag 3 horizontal bands blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Edificio Britanico Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Ronald Macleay, G.C.M.G. (1930) £6,775
Counsellor, E. Millington Drake
and Sec., D. F. Howard, M.C.
Hon. Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commercial Counsellor, S. G. Irving
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), R. K. Jopson, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Comd. R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.
Archivist, Edward Lamb

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Buenos Aires—Consul General, V. H. St. J. Huckin
,, *Vice Consuls*, S. H. Gudgeon; R. J. P. Sedgwick (*acting*), R. J. Knox, M.B.E. A. H. B. Perkins (*acting*)
Bahia Blanca—Vice Consul, George H. Walsh.
,, *Pro Consul*, Geerard Soeteimans
Gallegos—Vice-Consul, Robert Littlejohn.
La Plata—Vice Consul, S. H. Puleston.
,, *Pro Consul*, W. Puleston
Mendoza—Vice Consul, Richard Chilcott.
Port Madryn—Consul, Henry C. H. James.
Rio Grande—Vice-Consul, John Goodall.

San Julian—*Vice Consul*, S G Gordon
Santa Cruz—*Vice Consul*, L A Harris
Rosario—*Consul*, J R M Fell
" *Vice Consul*, Alexander S Nolan, M B E.
Santa Fé—*Vice Consul*, R H Smiles
Villa Constitucion—*Vice Consul*, E A Puleston
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Calle Bartolome Mitre 441 Buenos Aires
Buenos Aires is 7 160 miles from Southampton, transit, 19 days

ARMENIA *See* Soviet Union

AUSTRIA
(Oesterreich)

President of the Federation (Dec 6, 1928), Dr Wilhelm Miklas
Federal Chancellor and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (May 20, 1932), Dr Engelbert Dolfuss
Vice Chancellor, E Winkler
Justice, K Schuschnigg
Education Dr A Rintelen
Finance, Dr Weidenhoffer
Commerce and Communications J Jaconcig
Interior I Bachinger
Military Affairs, Karl Vaugoin
Social Welfare J Resch
Police Major Emil Fey

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square S W 1
Counsellor, Baron Lothar Wimmer
Secretary, Count Max Attems
Consul General, Charles D Seligmann

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire joined to the Kingdom of Hungary was the largest Empire, next to Russia on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51 N lat and 9° 30—26 20' E long It embraced an area of 240,456 sq miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53 000 000 At the conclusion of the Great War the territories of Austria comprised an area of 32 175 square miles with a population (1923) of 6 534 482 (estimated Dec 31, 1927 at 6 678 527) Before the armistice of Nov 11 1918, the Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Poles Jugoslavs and Rumanians had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy" The Emperor Karl withdrew from the exercise of government" by proclamation (Nov 11 1918) and a Republic of German Austria was declared Nov 12, 1918

Under the *Treaty of St Germain* (Sept 10 1919) the political neighbours of Austria are Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N, Italy and Yugoslavia on the S, Switzerland on the W and Hungary on the E

Under the new Constitution (Nov, 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces —

	Area (sq miles)	Population 1931
Lower Austria and Vienna	7,560	3,350 082
Upper Austria	4 627	918,006
Carinthia	3,679	403,722
Styria	6 320	1,085 475
Salzburg	2,765	237 384
Tyrol	4 881	328,491
Vorarlberg		150,231
Burgenland (West Hungary)		300,234
Total	32,175	6 732 625

Under the Constitution the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted, a government formed, and a President elected Vienna was later formed into a separate Province The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan Germans* coming next in order In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest) Elections were held again in October 1923, March 1927, and November 1930, and a similar Government was returned on each occasion

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic

Defence—During the War of 1914 18 about 5,000 000, all ranks were passed into the common Army of Austria Hungary The total casualties exceeded 2 500 000, of whom over 700 000 were returned as killed Under the *Treaty of St Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years

Education—Primary education is compulsory and free, the children in attendance at schools numbering about 720,000 in 1927 Secondary education is provided in gymnasia, and real schools and there are universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck

Finance—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one fifteen thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325 000 crowns (in place of 24 22) The circulation on Sept 30 1922, was over two billion crowns In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia agreeing to guarantee four fifths of a loan of 520 000,000 gold crowns (about £25 000 000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922 In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one half in London, about £5 000 000 in New York and the rest in various continental capitals The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000 About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923 The High Commissioner, Dr Zimmerman, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec 1922 Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79 000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924, and on the completion of the work of reconstruction Dr Zimmerman left Vienna in July,

1926. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18. 1922, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about Crs. 345,000 = £1. In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper Crowns), the rate of exchange in Sept., 1931, being 34 56 *sch.* = £1 sterling Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic. The favourable condition of the Austrian State lasted until 1929, but in 1930 there was a small deficit on working account and in 1931 measures were passed to reduce expenditure and increase revenue.

	1930	1931
Receipts	£43,600,000	£42,440,000
Current Expenditure	44,000,000	48,920,000
Working Surplus ...	...	...
Deficit	400,000	6,480,000
Capital Expenditure	7,200,000	2,800,000

Since 1930 Austria is being continuously affected by the general trade depression which causes an increase in the number of unemployed, a falling off in production and foreign trade, and a decline in the revenue In May 1931 the leading bank, the Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt, got into difficulties and had to be supported by the Government In order to relieve the strain on the Austrian National Bank, the Bank of England advanced £4,300,000 to the Austrian Government on June 16. In August 1931 the Austrian Government applied to the League of Nations to make an enquiry into its situation, and experts were sent, at the Conference of Lausaune (1932) the offer was made to facilitate the raising of a loan of not more than 300,000,000 *sch* for Austria, under certain conditions, to which the Austrian Government subsequently agreed.

	1930	1931
Total Imports	£79,283,000	£64,000,000
Total Exports	54,574,000	38,800,000
Imports from U. K.	2,708,000	2,180,000
Exports to U. K. ..	2,950,000	2,700,000

Communications—In Sept., 1923, there were about 4,140 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Industries—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt, there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1931) 1,824,912, other large towns are Graz (152,706), Linz (102,081), and Innsbruck (56,402).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Eric Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.V.O (1928)..... ..... £4,050

1st Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C.

3rd Secretary, W. G. Hayter.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I), (with personal rank of Commercial Counsellor), E. C. D. Rawlings, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col F. N Mason-MacFarlane M C.

Chaplain, Rev. R. F. Moody, M.A

Archivist and Pro-Consul, G. B Taylor

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Vienna—Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), H. C. Dick, M.B.E.

,, *Pro-Consul*, Frank Walker.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Kärntnerstrasse 41, Vienna I.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* April 8, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II, Dec. 17, 1909; *married*, Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b* Oct. 10, 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b* Aug. 4, 1906; *married* (Jan. 8, 1930) the Crown Prince Humbert of Italy.

Heir Apparent, H R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* Nov. 3, 1901; *married*, Nov. 10, 1926, H R H. Princess Astrid of Sweden; and has issue a daughter, born Oct. 11, 1927, and a son (Prince Baudouin), born Sept 7, 1930

MINISTRY. (October, 1932)

Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Comte de Broqueville (*Catholic*).

Foreign Affairs, M. Paul Hymans (*Liberal*).

Justice, P. E. Janson (*Liberal*)

Science and Arts, M. Lippens (*Liberal*)

Interior, Vicomte Poullet (*Catholic*).

Public Works, M. G Sap (*Catholic*)

Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, Henri Heyman (*Catholic Democrat*).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, M. F. Bovesse (*Liberal*)

National Defence, G. Theunis (*Catholic*).

Transport, P Forthomme (*Liberal*)

Colonies, M P. Tschoffen (*Catholic*)

Ambassador in London, Baron E de Cartier de Marchienne, *Chancery*, 103 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.

Passport Office, 10 Belgrave Place, S W.1.

Counsellor, Robert Silvercruys

1st Secretary, Prince Eugène de Ligne.

2nd Secretary, Gerard Wolhavens

Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. H G. Nelincx.

Assist. do, Capitaine Commandant Hemeleers-Shenley

Air Attaché, Capt. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D S O, M C.

Commercial Attaché, M C. Bastin.

Assistant do and Consul, M. A. de Clercq.

Chancellors, A Bomhals; N. Doudervorst.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,750 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1930 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 8,129,824. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19,

San Julian—Vice Consul, S G Gordon
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Education Dr A Rintelen
Finance, Dr Weidenhoffer
Commerce and Communications, J Jaconcig
Interior I Bachinger
Military Affairs, Karl Vaugoin
Social Welfare J Resch
Police, Major Emil Fey

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square S W 1
Counsellor, Baron Lothar Wimmer
Secretary, Count Max Attems
Consul-General, Charles D Seligmann

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Chaplain, Rev. R. F. Moody, M.A.
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Science and Arts, M. Tippens (*Liberal*).
Interior, Vicomte Poullet (*Catholic*).
Public Works, M. G. Sap (*Catholic*).
Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, Henri Heyman (*Catholic Democrat*).
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone, M. F. Bovesse (*Liberal*).
National Defence, G. Theunis (*Catholic*).
Transport, P. Forthomme (*Liberal*).
Colonies, M. P. Tschoffen (*Catholic*).

Ambassador in London, Baron T. de Cartier de Marchienne.
Chancery, 103 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.
Passport Office, 10 Belgrave Place, S.W.1.
Counsellor, Robert Silvercruys.
1st Secretary, Prince Eugène de Ligne.
2nd Secretary, Gerard Wolhavens.
Military Attach, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Nemnex.
Assist. do., Capitaine-Commandant Hemeleers Shenley.
Air Attaché, Capt. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Commercial Attaché, M. C. Bastin.
Assistant do. and Consul, M. A. de Clercq.
Chancellor, A. Bomhals.
N. Dudervoorst.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11 750 square miles and a population Dec. 31, 1930 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 8 129 824. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19,

1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty; the main object of this act was to turn the French frontier defences and reach Paris before French resistance could be organized, but the Germans were foiled by the heroic defence of the forts at Liége, which gave the French and English armies time to establish contact and block the way to Paris. The invaders, however, ultimately over-ran nearly the whole of Belgium, and the Belgium army was entrenched during the remainder of the war period behind the river Yser. The Germans were ousted from the country shortly before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants. In addition, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg joined Belgium in an economic union when it ceased after the war to form part of the German *Zollverein*.

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainalt, Namur, Luxemburg, Liège, and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual, and the upper classes everywhere speak French. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the war. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 154 senators (with the exception of 40 elected by the provincial councils and 20 elected by the senators themselves) and 187 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber was elected in 1925. The present Chamber (elected in May, 1929), consists of 77 Catholics, 28 Liberals, 70 Socialists, 11 Frontists (extreme Flemish Nationalists), and 1 Communist. Deputies receive 42,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1928 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing compulsory service for an average of 12 months, including rappels. The annual contingent is fixed at 44,000, and the Army consists of a Field Army of 3 Corps, each of 2 Divisions, and 1 Cavalry Corps of 2 Divisions.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liege are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University, which had in the past given its teaching and transacted its business in French, was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution. It had already been made bi-lingual in 1923.

Revenue (1931)	*Francs* 10,291,447,655
Expenditure (1931)	12,614,533,806
Debt (Dec. 31, 1931):—	
Internal consolidated	26,283,772,555
External ,, ...	*25,630,283,947
Total	51,914,056,502
Internal floating..	1,048,043,000
Total	52,962,099,502
Imports (1931)	*Francs* 23,964,359,000
Exports (1931)	23,235,797,000
Imports from U.K. (1931) ...	1,957,552,000
Exports to U.K. (1931)	4,914,998,000

The imports in 1931 were: manufactured articles (7,095,781,000 francs), raw materials (10,858,148,000), foodstuffs and beverages (5,570,625,000), and live animals (217,390,000); the exports were: raw materials (7,887,870,000 francs), manufactured articles (13,009,396,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (2,025,205,000) and live animals (213,808,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1931 there were 5,147 kilometres of normal gauge railways, 4,823 of which were operated by the National Railway Company; the length of light railways (narrow gauge) at the end of 1931 was 5,188 kilometres,

* Including Debts to Foreign Governments.

4,632 kilometres (of which 1,000 are electrified) being in operation. In 1930 there were 9,600 kilometres of telegraph line, with 48,000 kilometres of telegraph wire. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,992 kilometres (1931), and there are 10,309 kilometres of State and provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1931) of 162 vessels (529,747 tons), in addition to which there were (1930) 552 fishing boats. In 1931, 17,555 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 27,793,141). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge. The vexed question of the navigation of the Scheldt, the mouth of which is entirely in Netherlands territory, has lately been the subject of negotiations between the Belgian and the Netherlands Governments, which have not yet (Nov. 1932) reached a conclusion.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1930) of 885,924 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (451,334); Ghent (208,539), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (169,566) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1928) £5,050

Counsellor, G. N. M. Bland, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, D. Mackillop.

3rd Secretary, J. S. Somers Cocks.

Commercial Secretary (*Grade I.*) (125, Rue Belliard, Brussels), N. S. Reyntiens, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.

Asst. do. Engr.-Comdr. G. Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Archivists, C. F. O. Gibson; A. S. Davidson.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., W. Harpham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., H. Tom, C.M.G., M.B.E.
" *Vice-Cons.*, H. W. Reid-Brown; J. Robinson (*acting*), L. A. L. Siffre (*acting*); Alfred Carls, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. J. Janssens.

Brussels—Vice-Consuls, E. G. Sebastian, D.S.O.; Capt. S. L. Robertson (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, Col. C. O. Murphy.

Ghent—Vice-Consul, E. J. Gorst, M.C.
" *Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide.

Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.
" *Pro-Consul*, Alfred H. Golder.

Liège—Consul, L. E. Bernays, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. Mullany.

Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. P. Brooke-Booth.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 22, Place de Brouckère, Brussels.—*President*, W. H. Newman; *Secretary*, H. G. de M. Taunton.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Auguste Constant Tilkens.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 12°–31° E. and lat. 5° N.–13° S, the colony comprises an area of 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population (1930) of 9,584,936. The European population (Jan., 1932) was 22,482, of whom 15,034 were Belgians, 1,493 Portuguese, 1,473 Italians, — British, 658 Greek Americans, 554 French, 348 Dutch, 202 and 1,226 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Tchela in the Mayumbe (86 miles). Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 7,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (78 miles), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (170 miles) connects the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga-Bukama Railway (446 miles) links up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Bukama-Port-Franqui Railway (702 miles) commenced in 1923 and opened in 1928 makes it possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Kasai, a distance of 3,400 miles. This new route plays an important part in the export of copper from the Katanga mines, its possibilities being limited only by the capacity of the Port of Matadi. Other railways are Kindu-Kongola (223 miles), Aketi-Bor[illegible] miles), Charlesville-Makumbi (56 mil[illegible] Manono-Mayumba (32 miles), making a total for the Colony of 2,112 miles. A new line has been completed from Katanga to join the recently completed Benguela Railway in Portuguese Angola, and work has been started on a line from Stanleyville to Lake Albert which will provide the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Regular air services are established from Boma to Leopoldville, Luebo and Elisabethville, from Luebo to Kabalo and from Leopoldville to Coquilhatville. Motor roads total over 6[illegible] miles. The most important motor road is *Route Royale Congo-Nil* (563 miles) from Djamba, on the Ruki, to Redjaf, on the Nile. Another runs from Bukama (*vid* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai (625 miles). A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

The West Coast District has rather scanty rain (40 inches), but on the Mayumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Katanga, where there are enormous deposits of copper, but the smelters have been practically at a standstill since 1932. Bukama is the centre

of an extensive tin belt and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North eastern Congo Diamond bearing gravels are worked in the south The chief exports are palm kernels and palm oil cotton cocoa gum copal rubber ivory copper gold tin radium and diamonds Capital Leopoldville (pop 2 432 whites) Principal towns Boma (pop 377 whites) Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop 2 624 whites) Stanleyville Eastern Province (610 whites) Coquilhatville (517 whites)

	1930
Revenue *Francs*	589 067 049
Expenditure	657 214 074
Debt	4 623 108 884
Imports	1 809 176 181
Exports	1 511 490 871
Imports from U K	
Exports to U K	

Ruanda and *Urundi* (ceded July 1919) formed the N W corner of German East Africa from 5° S lat to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15 000 square miles with an estimated population of 3 000 000 They lie W of the Victoria Nyanza and N F of Lake Tanganyika through which are their respective outlets The soil is poor and the only exports are live stock and hides The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi) the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi)

Leopoldville—Consul Henry Kellsall
Vice Con J B Campbell
Elisabethville—Vice Consul H G Willis
Pro Consul C W von Hushberg
Stanleyville—Vic Consul,

BHUTAN

See 'Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence (p 756)

BOKHARA

See Soviet Union.

BOLIVIA

(Republica Boliviana)

President, Dr Daniel Salamanca (*assumed office*, March 4 1931)
Vice President, Senor José Luis Tejada Sorzano

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London Señor Don Carlos Victor Aramayo 16 Grosvenor Place W 1
1st Secretary, Senor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia
Secretary (Specially Attached), Señor Don Eduardo Aramayo
Financial Counsellor, Senor Carlos Navarro
Military Attaché Col Melchor Brito
Attaché Pastor Flobet
Consul General, Senor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia 16 Grosvenor Place W 1

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat 8° and 23° S and long 57° 30 and 73° W, and its area is officially estimated at 594,460 square miles (other estimates giving an area of 708 195 square miles) with an estimated population of 2 911 283 The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783 died 1830)

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6 500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere The total length of the navigable streams is about 12 000 miles the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni Mamoré and Madre de Dios

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries the mineral productions being very valuable The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin but gold partly dug and partly washed is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes the tin output is after that of the Straits Settlements the largest in the world while copper antimony wolfram bismuth salt and sulphur are also found Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice barley maize cotton coca indigo india rubber cacao potatoes cinchona bark, medicinal herbs &c Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state The principal exports are tin and silver ores crude rubber copper ores, bismuth lead ores wolfram wool coca hides and antimony the chief imports are iron and steel products textiles machinery sugar flour and coal There are (1929) 1 314 miles of railways in operation and the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz in two sections of 115 and 110 miles respectively is in the preliminary stages There are 4 000 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta La Paz Cobija Capitanli (Chaco) There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days) Arica (1 day) and Mollendo (2 days) and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days), branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba and from Rio Mulato to Potosi Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia) is now completed There is through railway communication with Buenos Aires from La Paz Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni Mamoré and other tributaries A line from Potosi to Sucre the legal capital, is under construction and trains run to Betanzos

Bolivia is without a sea coast having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla Cobija Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the 'Pacific War of 1879–1882 (*see* Chile) The Peace Army amounts to about 5 000 all ranks the War Effective being about 105 000.

Estimated revenue (1932)	Bs 27 355 826
Estimated expenditure (1932)	43 957,991
Public debt (1932)	220,667,926
Exports (1931)	60 613,624
Imports (1931)	29 821 019
Imports from U K (1931)	4 906 277
Exports to U K (1931)	49 750 250

Spanish is the language of the country

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz
Pop (1930) 146 930
Other large centres are Cochabamba (30 818), Potosi (29 977) Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12 755) and Oruro (32 369)

NATIONAL COLOURS Red yellow green

BRITISH LEGATION
(701, Avenida Arce, La Paz)

Envoy Extraordinary and Min Plen and Consul General, Richard Lysle Nosworthy (1931) £2,350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

La Paz—Vice-Consul (with local rank of and Sec) G E Vaughan (*Chargé d Affaires*)
Cochabamba—Vice Consul, Thomas O Connor
Oruro—Consul, Frank Milton
Potosi—Vice Consul, John Davidson
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F Moore
Sucre 8 386 miles from London, transit *viâ* Buenos Aires, 28 (*viâ* New York 35 to 40) days

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil)

Chief of the Provisional Government Dr Getulio Dornelles Vargas *assumed office* Nov 3, 1930

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Dr Afranio de Mello Franco
Justice & Interior, Dr Antunes Maciel
Communications & Public Works, Dr José Americo de Almeida
Agriculture, Dr J Francisco de Assis Brasil
War, Gen L S Cardoso
Marine, Rear Ad Protogenes Pereira Guimaraes
Finance, Dr Oswaldo Aranha
Education and Public Health, Dr Pelisario Penna
Labour, Dr Salgado Filho

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor Raul Régis de Oliveira G B I
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W 1
Counsellor, Senhor Carlos Taylor
Commercial Attaché Senhor J A Barbosa Carneiro
and Secretary, Senhor Decio de Moura
Asst Naval Attaché, Eng Com Natal Arnaud
Consul General in London Senhor Ayres do Maya Monteiro, Aldwych House, Aldwych, W C 2
Consul General in Liverpool, Senhor Luiz de Faro

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas Colombia and Venezuela, on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina, on the south by Uruguay and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and extends between lat 5° 10′ N and 33° 45′ S and long 34 45′ and 73° 59 22′ W, being 2,327 miles from north to south, and 2,321 from west to east, with a coast line on the Atlantic of 3,577 miles The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605, estimated at 39,103,956 in 1928

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low lying forest clad plains The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in Sao Paulo, the *Serra Geral* (Caparao 9,393 feet) between Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaya, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 5,748 feet), in the south east of Minas Geraes, the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes, and the *Serra da Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhy.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The *River Amazon* has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic with a total length of some 4,000 miles Its principal northern tributaries are the *Napo* and Marañon, the *Putumayo* or *Ica*, *Rio Branco Rio Negro*, and *Japura*, its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhy into the Atlantic The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast between Alagoas and Sergipe The *Paraguay* rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Parana* which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay On the Iguassu, which unites with the Upper Parana at the Brazil Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu*, and on the Sao Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso*

GOVERNMENT —Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923) On Nov 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil* The President and Vice President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write they are ineligible for the succeeding term They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members, members of both houses are paid The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order —French, Italian, English, German and Spanish

PRODUCTION —The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand Low-grade coal deposits are in the south Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, maize, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *herva maté*, rubber and tobacco the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos, coffee coming chiefly from Sao Paulo Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia Cotton is being largely cultivated Sugar cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat,

hides, maize, beans, and *herva-maté* (tea). The principal imports are machinery, wheat, iron and steel products, cotton goods, and coal and coke.

Foreign trade of Brazil, 1930:—

Imports from:		Exports to:	
U.S.A.	£22,956,468	U.S.A.	£26,523,871
U.K.	10,405,054	France	6,047,791
Germany	6,102,496	Germany	5 992,221
Argentina	7,177,123	U.K.	5 457 205
France	2 612,325	Argentina	4,487,956
Belgium	2,086 247	Netherlands	3 334,004
Italy	2,016,782	Italy	2,851 977
Netherlands	1,520 643	Uruguay	3,323 627
Portugal	1,047,293	Belgium	2,089,559

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 54,910 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 1 battleship, 11 destroyers, 1 tender, 4 submarines, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were 1,783,571 pupils in 1928. *Secondary and Technical* education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 2,440 pupils in Federal schools, 7,975 in State and Municipal institutions, 42,061 in private schools, and 24,688 in technical institutes in 1928. Higher education (11,661 students in 1928) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State *University* of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manáos (Amazones) and Curityba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In January, 1930, there were 19,840 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph lines, about 75,000 miles. In 1928 steam and sailing vessels of 44,154,937 tons (of which 8,790,384 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manáos, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	Gold.	Paper.
Revenue (1930)	*Milreis* 199,272,000	1,371,431,000
Expenditure (1930) „	135,113,000	1,639,114,000

External Debt (Dec. 31, 1930) £100,569,755
Francs 135,778,500
U.S. $143,336 998

Approximate total..... £138,100,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1928)... *Milreis* 2,392,746,200

	1929	1930.
Total Imports	£86,653,000	£53,619,000
Total Exports	94.831,000	65,770,000
Imports from U.K. ...	16,544,035	10,405,054
Exports to U.K.	6,176,614	5,457,205

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1928), 1,431,688. Other large centres are São Paulo, 841,226; Bahia, 324,574; Recife, 327,843; Belem, 274,522; Porto Alegre, 261,291; Nictheroy, 105,630; Fortaleza, 96,442; Manáos, 82,836; Macelo, 100,240.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(71 Rua Real Grandeza, Rio de Janeiro.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G. (1930) £5,525
Counsellor, E. A. Keeling.
3rd Secretary, A. N. Noble.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade I.*), E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade II.*), J. G. Lomax, M.B.E., M.C.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. L. H. G. Andrews.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.
Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen., C. A Goodwin, M.B.E.
„ *Vice-Consul*, N. C. Robinson.
Morro-Velho—V.-Consul, William Pollard.
Bahia—Consul, A. H. Marlow.
„ *Vice-Consul*, J. Rowsell.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Charles R. Girdwood.
Ilheus—Vice-Consul, C. H. Howe.
Pará—Consul, F. G. Coultas.
„ *Vice-Consul*,
„ *Pro-Consul*, J. M. de P. Leite.
Manáos—Vice-Consul, C E Turner.
Maranhum—Vice-Consul, R. J. Smith.
Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, John G. Clissold.
Pernambuco—Consul, W. R. Mackness.
„ *Pro-Consul*, L. A. Mello.
Ceará—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart, M.B.E.
João Passôa—Vice-Consul, R. H. Vance.
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.
Porto Alegre—Consul, J. E. M. Carvell.
„ *Pro-Consul*, J. A. Macdonald.
Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg.
São Paulo—Consul-General, Arthur Abbott.
„ *Vice-Consul*, John C. Belfrage.
„ *Vice-Consul*, A. H. Norris (*acting*)
„ *Pro-Consul*, Maurice Potter.
Corumba—Vice-Consul, Simeon Quass.
Curityba—Vice-Consul, W. S. Tate (*acting*).
Santos—Consul, S. C. Lawrence.
„ *Vice-Consul*, H. McCardell.
São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Avenido Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro. (Branches at *Bahia*. *Pernambuco* and *Para*.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 20, São Paulo. (Branches at *Santos* and *Porto Alegre*.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bulgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 3, 1918; *married* Oct. 25, 1930, Princess Giovanna of Italy (Queen Ioanna).

MINISTRY (Oct. 12, 1931).

Prime Minister & Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. N. Mouchanoff.
Interior, Dr. Alexander Guirguinoff.
War, Gen. Alexander Kissoff.
Finance, S. Stefanoff.
Commerce & Industry, M. G. Petroff.
Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, M. S. Koustourkoff.
Agriculture, D. Guitcheff.
Justice, M. D. Verbanoff.
Public Works, G. Yourdanoff
Education, M. C. Mouravieff.
President of the Sobranje, M. Al. Malinoff.

Minister in London, M. P. Hadji Mischef, 24 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.
Counsellor of Legation (vacant).
Chancery, 3 Queensbury Place, S.W. 7.
1st Sec., M. Ilia Boyadjieff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 39,824 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1930) of 5,944,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church. For secular purposes, the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranye* of representatives (1 per 20,000 inhabitants), elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Members receive 12,000 *leva* a month and free railway travel.

PRODUCTION.—About 80 per cent. of the population is agricultural, farming and small holdings, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, beans, tobacco, oleaginous seeds and sugar beet. The rearing of the silkworm is an important industry. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Rich and extensive brown and black coal deposits produce about 1,500,000 tons yearly for home needs, mainly from the State mine at Pernik. Certain areas are well mineralised with copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, etc., and also rock salt and bituminous shales. There is a variety of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernised. The only minerals worked on a commercial scale are copper and lead. Local industry, encouraged by tariff protection and other inducements, is rapidly expanding, and cotton and woollen textiles, chemicals, leathers, timber, oils, soaps and metal articles are being produced. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, oil seeds and cake, leaf tobacco and cigarettes, eggs, poultry, dairy produce, live-stock, flour, attar of roses, silk cocoons, minerals, nuts and skins. Imports include raw materials for textile and other industries, cotton and woollen piece goods, metals, agricultural and industrial machinery and appliances, motor cars, rolling stock, chemicals, tanning materials, leathers, mineral and vegetable oils, paper, timber, earthen and glass ware, colonial goods and food products.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct.-1915 Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is comparatively small. There are several technical schools. Sofia has an Agricultural College and a Universities.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1930, there were 15,015 miles of roads of which 10,090 miles were open, 4,055 miles under construction, and 868 miles traced. Of roads in actual use 4,718 miles were State and 4,716 miles Communal. There were 1,507 miles of normal and 296 miles of narrow gauge railway open in 1929. In 1930 there were 578 post and telegraph offices, 551 telephone exchanges with 17,225 subscribers (7,901 in Sofia). The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Svistov, Vidin and Lom on the Danube. In 1930 the vessels engaged in foreign trade cleared at Black Sea ports numbered 768 (1,381,440 tons).

	1931 30.
Budget revenue (estimated)	..*leva* 6,400,000,000
Budget expenditure (estimated)	6,400,000,000

Debt —

External (including obligations under Treaty of Neuilly)	*Gold francs* 810,217,350
	leva 21,683,741,830
Internal	.... ..*Gold francs* 230,932,550
	leva 6,167,971,950
Total	.*Gold francs* 1,041,149,900
	leva 27,851,713,780

Trade —

	1930.
Total Imports	*leva* 4,589,725,340
Total Exports	, 6,191,140,020
Imports from U.K.	£560,000
Exports to U.K	£190,000

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is an important station on the Paris-Constantinople and also Vienna-Constantinople railway, population (1930) 264,392; other towns are Philippopolis (102,636), Varna (68,085), Rustchuk (48,772), Bourgas (40,314), Slivno (29,716), Pleven (29,696), Stara Zagora (32,672), Hascovo (32,106), Shumla (26,104), Yambol (25,418), and Pazardjik (23,038).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Boulevard Ferdinand 73, Sofia.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E., (1929) £3,500
1st Secretary, J. Balfour.
2nd Secretary, K. R. Johnstone.
Hon. Attaché, Maj. D. McCallum, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villa R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. B. J. O'Leary, R.A.
Archivist, R. P. Llewelyn.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Sofia—Consul (vacant)
,, Vice Consul S Harrison, O B E
Bourgas—Vice Consul A C Kendall
Varna—Vice Consul, F P Baker

CHILE.

(República de Chile)

President (1932 1938) Señor Don Arturo Alessandri

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Enrique Villegas
Chancery, 3 Hamilton Place Park Lane W 1
1st Secretary of Embassy Don Luis Renard
and Secretary, Don Manuel Pereira
Commercial Counsellor Don Jorge Buchanan
Commercial Attaché Don Santiago Monk
Consul, Don Humberto Videla 76 Victoria Street, S W 1

A State of South America of Spanish origin lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat 17° 15 and 55° 59 S and long 66° 30' and 75 48 W Extreme length of coast line about 2 800 miles Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles with an average breadth north of 41°, of 100 miles The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit with a general elevation of 5 000 to 15 000 feet above the level of the sea but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being in Aconcagua Provincia 7,019 metres (23 025 feet) with many others over 20 000 feet The chain however lowers considerably towards its southern extremity The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of a trail leading from Chile to Argentina has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer* 26 feet high made of bronze from old cannon to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902 There are no rivers of great size and none of them are of much service as navigable highways In the north the country is arid Chile is divided into 16 provinces and 2 territories (Aysen and Magallanes) and the aggregate area is estimated at 289,798 square miles In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000

The population (Census of 1930) was 4,287 445 Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians Fuegians and Changos, (*c*) mixed Spanish Indians and (*d*) European immigrants who were represented in 1920 by 25,962 Spaniards 12,360 Italians, 7,200 British and Irish 8,950 Germans, 7 200 French and 5 000 Syrians In 1929, the births numbered 176 030 (40 1 per 1000) marriages, 42,004 (9 6 per 1000), and deaths 110,006 (25 1 per 1000)

GOVERNMENT — Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810 when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipu* (April 5 1818), achieved the independence of the nation The present constitution was voted by an overwhelming majority at the plebiscite held on Aug 30, 1925, and superseded that of May 25, 1833 It was drafted by a Committee appointed *ad hoc* by President Alessandri. In accordance with the new Constitution the President is to be elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members and of a Chamber of a number of Deputies to be fixed by a new electoral law in 1925 There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21 can read and write and are on the electoral roll

PRODUCTION, &c —Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations Wheat maize barley, oats, beans peas, lentils wines tobacco, hemp, Chile pepper, potatoes onions and melons are grown extensively, the vine and all European fruit trees flourish the exportation of fruit to the United States is increasing yearly Excellent wines are produced and the Government is taking steps to develop their exportation The live stock includes (1930) 2 387 940 cattle, 6 263,482 sheep 788 831 goats and 331 156 swine The mineral wealth is considerable the country being extremely rich in copper ore iron ore and manganese ore The production of bar copper in 1931 was 215 696 tons Chile being the second greatest copper producing country in the world The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, copper gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapaca, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta the centre copper, iron manganese and silver and the south, iron and coal (1 107 266 tons of coal were mined in 1931) In 1931 the production of nitrate was 1 125 921 tons the exports of this fertilizer being in the same period 1,454 600 tons Early in 1930 a law was passed constituting a national nitrate company, to be called Compania de Salitre de Chile (*Cosach*) with a capital of £75 000,000 with State participation to take over the whole of the nitrate industry the export tax being abolished, and its place in the budget taken by a fixed payment to the Government during the first three years, and after that by the Government's share in the company's profits There are smelting works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills starch, soap, biscuit rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth cheese furniture, candle match brush cordage and paper factories breweries and distilleries and the domestic industry furnishes cloth embroideries baskets, and pottery The many ports favour commerce and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, oats, borax, frozen meat, wheat, copper bars and ores silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans The imports include silks woollens and other textiles food, and agricultural and mining machinery, and motor vehicles

COMMUNICATIONS — There were (1931) 5,542 miles of railway, of which 1,755 miles are British controlled In 1931 there were 19,825 miles of telegraph, 910 post offices, and 5,250 miles of telephone, with 13 public wireless stations The mercantile marine (1931) numbers 128 vessels (180,745 tons) In 1931 663 vessels (2 002 821 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 14,637 coasting vessels (21 872,861 tons), legislation was passed in February, 1932, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine

DEFENCE.—All able bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the army for a training period. The peace effective of the active army is 19,000. The Air Force has a peace strength of 136 machines with 150 pilots and 1 000 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship (recently renovated) 1 ironclad 3 cruisers 11 destroyers and 9 submarines with a complement of 6 000 officers and 8 000 other ranks.

EDUCATION is free and in July 1920 elementary education was made compulsory: there are 4,232 schools attended by 479 761 children out of a total on the registers of 662 706. There are 3 Universities (2 in Santiago and 1 in Concepción). The National Library contains about 300 000 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic.

	1930	1931
Revenue	*$1 132 800 000	*$783 805 209
Expenditure	1 131 500 000	1,027 115 597
Internal Debt (Dec 31)	809 000 000	934,492,345
External Debt (Dec 31)	3 666 400 000	3 685 289 980
Total Imports	1 400 124 721	705 902 012
Total Exports	1 328 122 967	824 738 960
Imports from U K	213 731 544	112 500 000
Exports to U K	†195 205 153	118 500 000

CAPITAL Santiago. Population (1930) 696 231. Other large towns are:—Valparaiso (193 205) Concepcion (77 599) Talca (45 020) Iquique (46 458) Chillan (39 511) Antofagasta (53 591) Temuco (35 748) and Viña del Mar (49 488).

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands white, red: in top quarter a white star on blue square next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Vicuna Mackenna No 152 Santiago)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Henry Getty Chilton, K C M G (1930) £4 375
and Secretary G H Thompson
Commercial Secretary (Grade II) A T Pitcairn
Naval Attaché Capt E de F Ronouf C V O R N
Military Attaché, Maj L H G Andrews
Air Attaché, Wing Commander R B Maycock, O B E
Archivist, F Walker
Asst to Comm Sec J Walker

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santiago—Vice Consul C G Kemball
Antofagasta—Consul, John Bowering
" *Pro Consul* George Clarke
Arica—Vice Consul James M Allison
Caldera—Vice Consul Duncan J Mackenzie
Caleta Buena—Vice Consul Thomas W Pye
Chanaral—Consular Agent (vacant)
Iquique—Vice Consul W A Parker D S O
Mejillones—Vice Consul G G Fowler (*acting*)
Pisagua—Vice Consul (vacant)
Taltal—Vice Consul A Campbell
Tocopilla—Vice Consul, C W Nicholls
Valparaiso—Consul Gen D F S Fullerton
" *Vice Consuls*, N O W Steward, M Y Watson, Herbert J Mundy
Concepcion—Consul, Edward Cooper, O B E
Coquimbo—Vice Consul, W M Somerville
Coronel—Consul, Edward Cooper, O B E
Lota—Consul, Edward Cooper O B E
" *Pro-Consul* James Monks
Magallanes—Consul, Mc I E Vibert
Vice Consul John Dickson
Osorno—Vice Consul, Sydney Smith
San Antonio—Vice Consul J E Dutfield
Talcahuano—Vice Consul, Alfred E Cooper
Temuco—Vice Consul, George H Cristen
Valdivia and Corral—Vice Consul Henry Allen

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Blanco No 869, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant 9 000 miles *viâ* Panama and 11 000 *viâ* the Straits: transit 34 to 39 days *viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

* $ = Peso (16 = U S $)
† Not including nitrate of soda exported to order

CHINA.

(Chung Hua Min-Kuo)

President, Lin Shen *assumed office* Dec 27, 1931.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—KUO MIN CHENG FU.

The National Government Council consists of National Government Councillors among whom are the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the five Yuan (Councils). The President is *ipso facto* Chairman of the National Government Council.

President Executive Yuan Wang Ching Wei
Deputy Executive Yuan Shao Yuan Tsung (*acting*)
Do Judicial Yuan Chu Chen (*acting*)
Do Examination Yuan Tai Chi Tao
Do, Control Yuan, Yu Yu Jen

Executive Yuan—Cabinet
(Kuo Wu Hui)

The Cabinet consists of the President and the Vice President of the Executive Yuan and the following Ministers:—

Vice President T V Soong
Finance T V Soong
Interior Wang Shih Yung
Foreign Affairs Lo Wen Kan
War General Ho Ying Chin
Navy Admiral Chen Shao Kwan
Industry, Commerce and Labour Chen Kung Po
Communications Wang Shao Yung (*acting*)
Railways Ku Meng Yu

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London Quo Tai chi 49 Portland Place W 1
Counsellor Wei Cheng Chen
1st Secretaries Tennyson Tan Ching Lin Hsia
2nd Secretary Soo ming Chiu
Attachés Loh Ming Sin Tang Chen Tien
Consul General London Dr Wei Cheng Chen, 49 Portland Place W 1

AREA AND POPULATION

Territory	Square miles	Population
China Proper	1 532 800	414 011 519
Tibet	463 320	6 500 000
Chinese Turkestan	550 580	2,491,000
Mongolia	1 360 000	4 000,000
Total	3 906 300	427,002,519

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1930: British 13 015 Japanese, 255 686 Russian 65 361 American 6,875, Portuguese 2,320 German 3 006 French 8 575, the total being 361,940. Out of a total of 7,982 foreign firms in China 725 were British 1,142 Russian 3 940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French (in 1923).

Chinese civilisation is the oldest in the world, and its government based upon that of the family remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1911-12, by which the

autocracy of the Emperor and the power of the bureaucracy were merged into a Republican form of government For more than 2 000 years the Emperor was the supreme head of the State legislating by edict in matters great and small In the seventeenth century the *Ming Dynasty* was overcome by the *Manchus* from the north who have now become almost entirely absorbed by the conquered race The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the Manchus but for many years the civil service had become the power in the Empire and the central authority was but loosely exercised over the provincial and district administration Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the Imperial rule, and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised At the close of the year 1911 the party of the reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed

China became a Republic on Feb 12, 1912, with a President and Vice President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Isan Yuan*) and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yuan*) of 264 members and 596 members The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government, under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions and especially so in foreign affairs The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self governing republic

On Oct 1, 1930, *Weihaiwei* the island of *Liu Kung* and certain other islands, leased to Great Britain in 1898, were restored to China The area comprised in the lease was about 285 square miles with a population of about 170,000 On Jan 15, 1931, the Belgian concession at Tientsin was also formally restored to China

The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih kai, but from his death in 1916 until June 1928 his subordinates and their successors fought for supreme power Presidential elections were held and their results disputed and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect The Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) was stripped of his title and driven out of the Capital in 1924, and such government as existed in 1927 was centred in Peking (for Northern China), while the Kuomentung (People's National Party) was represented by a Nationalist Government at Canton (for Southern China) In June 1928 Peking was captured by the Nationalists, and the capital of the country was transferred to Nanking, and on October 10, 1928 (the anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang in 1911), Chiang Kai shek, the commander in chief of the victorious Nationalist armies was installed as President of the Republic The constitution promulgated in 1928 provides for government by five Councils (*Yuan*) Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination and Control

EDUCATION —In 1924 there were 190,000 schools in operation, with 6,500 000 pupils There is a University in Peking In 1928 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking Shanghai, Tientsin and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers

COMMERCE —The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows in *Haikuan taels*

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1924	569 241,382	356,226 629	925 468,011
1927	1,012 932,000	918,620,000	1,931,552,000
1928	1 212 635 000	1,103 185,000	2,315 820,000
1929	1,265 778 821	1 015,687 218	2,281,466,039
1930	1,309,755,742	894 843 594	2,204 599,336
1931	1 427,576,380	887,450 938	2,315,027,318

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited

External Trade, 1930
Haikwan Taels

Country	Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain	123 953,000	64,035,000
India	84 209,000	19 294,000
Hong Kong	93 656 000	135,616 000
Malaya	9 537,000	15,532,000
France	22 550 000	34 068,000
Germany	86,940,000	25,850,000
Japan	296,809,000	239,496,000
U S S R	3 190,000	3,329,000
U S A	321 341,000	123,400,000

COMMUNICATIONS —Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communication and travel are difficult and dangerous In the remaining districts the principal means of communication from E to W is afforded by the rivers, and from N to S by the Great Canal

Railways —The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one fifth (per 100 sq miles) of those available in Turkey

Shipping —The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse In 1930 the total tonnage of the 180 981 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 155,605,954 tons Of these ships 49 402 (37,246,927 tons) were British, 33,755 (45,630,705 tons) Japanese, and 6,638 (6,490,351 tons) U S A In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnau Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. There are about 53,000 miles of land lines and several high power wireless installations Telephones, Municipal and long distance, are in general use

in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service this body consists of nearly 1 000 Europeans a large proportion of them British subjects all under the control of the *Inspector General* (F W Maze) By an Imperial Decree of May 1906 the Maritime Customs Dept was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue and two Chinese Administrators General were appointed But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector General In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations The Chinese Post Office formerly a branch of the Customs was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed, letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes The number of post offices (1929) was 12 265 In 1929, 725 000 000 postal packets and 7,000 000 parcels were handled

BUDGET (1930–1931)

Revenue	*Taels* 500 000 000
Expenditure	640 000,000

Chinese Debt (Jan 1920)

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do	48,000 000
Railway Loans do	40 000 000
General Loans do	50 000 000
Japanese Loans do	30 000 000
Short term Loans do	17 000,000
	£215,000,000

At Dec 31 1930 according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance the total external debt was 1 651,320 000 *taels* (including arrears of capital and interest) The internal debt was approximately 950,000 000 *taels*

OUTLYING TERRITORIES

Mongolia has an estimated area of about 1 360 000 square miles, and a population of 3 000 000 to 5,000 000, of whom the greater number are Buddhists In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognised as an Autonomous Republic Negotiations with Russia after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U S S R acknowledge the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia

North West (or Outer) *Mongolia* covers an area of about 360,000 square miles, and consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N W) the Sayans (N E) the Kentei (S E), and the Ektagh Altai (S W) The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtish and the Selenga Agriculture is almost unknown but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen) The exports are wool, hides and skins, and gold The chief centres are Urga (Kuren or Ulan Buotr Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight"), Uliassutai, and Kobdo, all of importance as trading centres on the main caravan routes. Part of Outer Mongolia has declared itself independent of its suzerain as the Republic of *Tannu Tuva* The districts affected lie between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital of the Republic being Chem Beldei (or Krasny Red Town)

Inner Mongolia covers an area of about 1 000,000 square miles and includes the *Gobi* (Desert) or *Shamo* (Sand Desert) which covers nearly one third of the total area and in the extreme south east the *Ordos* Desert bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwang ho river In the north east of Inner Mongolia rises the Keru lun which flows into the Dalai Nor in Manchuria Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted but is mainly confined to the south eastern borders The principal industry (as in North West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels oxen and horses for transport in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south east to north west The principal centres are Kalgan, Kuku khoto Kulu erghi Dolon Nor and Biru khoto In the north east Keru lun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga in N W Mongolia

Tibet (area 750 000 square miles pop 3 000 000) borders on British India (See p 757)

Chinese Turkestan (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600 000 square miles and a population estimated at 2 000 000 It includes *Zungaria* and Chinese *Tartary* and provides sheep cattle and transport animals for the caravan routes The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi (See p 757)

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC Nanking Population (1928) 1 000 000

Nanking selected as the capital of China in 1928 in place of Peking is the principal city in the province of Kiangsu and the seat of the provincial government of Kiangsu Nan (embracing the three provinces of Kiang su Kiang si and Ngan hui About 1000 A D it was named Kiang nan, but in 1368 this was changed to Nanking (Southern Capital) The city is built on the south bank of the Yangtse Kiang river, about equidistant from Canton and Peiping, and is connected by railway (192 miles) with Shanghai *Peiping*, the former capital, had an estimated population of 1,300,000 in 1921

Shanghai comprises (*a*) the *International Settlement* administered by the Shanghai Municipal Council (for the defence of which British forces were despatched) the estimated population being (1930) 1,011 051 (Foreigners, 36,472 Foreign Defence Forces, 4,083, Chinese, 971,397) (*b*) the *French Concession*, an independent [illegible]stration, population (1930) 456,015 (Foreigners, 15 149, Chinese 440,866), and (*c*) the *Shanghai City*, *Chapei* and *Nantao* areas surrounding these settlements population (1930) 1,689,100, (Foreigners, 9,790, Chinese, 1,679,320) —a grand total for Shanghai of 3,157,066.

The population of the principal ports is estimated as follows —Amoy, 400,000, Canton 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000, Chingkiang 500,000, Chungking, 1,021,600, Foochow, 1,500,000 Hangchow, 729,950, Hankow, 290,000, Ichang

450 000, Kiukiang 380 000 Kiungchow, 500 000 NANKING, 1 300 000 Ningpo 2 200 000 Shanghai 3 160 000 Soochow, 1 100 000 Tientsin, 838 000 Taingtau 310 000 Wanhsien 752,000 Wenchow, 1 750 000 Wuchow, 350,000

FLAG White sun on blue ground

BRITISH LEGATION PEIPING (Peking)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson K C M G, C B M V O (1926) £4 400
Counsellor E M B Ingram O B E
1st Secretary A Holman M C
and Secretary, C N Stirling
3rd Secretaries J N Behrens S G Harcourt Smith
Chinese Secretary (with local rank of Counsellor) F Teichmann C M G C I E
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), A H Genge
Naval Attaché Capt M G B Legge D S O I N
Military Attaché, Lt Col V R Burkhardt, D S C O B E I A
Chaplain Rt Rev E J Norris D D
Consul W P W Turner C M G O B E
Assist Chinese Sec I H Lamb
Archivist A I Cox M B E
Clerical Officers R C Carter P A North A. Veitch
Cypher Officers C N Alport K O B Harding H Tubb
Commandant British Legation Guard Maj G R Prendergast

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Amoy—Consul, E W P Mills
Canton—Consul Gen, H Phillips C M G O B E
" *Consul* R A Hall (*acting*)
" *Vice Consul* M C Gillett
" *Clerical Officer* C E A Carney
Changsha—Consul H A F P Archer O B E
Chefoo—Consul, G A Herbert M C
Chengtu (vacant)
" *Pro Consul* Rev E Hibbard
Chungking—Consul General, W S Holler (*acting*)
" *Vice Consul*, G E Stockley (*acting*)
Foochow—Consul H I Harding
Hankow—Consul Gen, Sir W M Hewlett K C M G
" *Consul*, F A Wallis
" *Vice Consul* J C A Alexander
" *Pro Consul and Clerical Officer*—W C Rice
Harbin—Consul General C F Garstin, C M G, C B E
" *Commercial Secretary (Grade II)*, J C Hutchinson, O B E
" *Vice Consul*, S L Burdett, M C
Ichang—Consul, C R Lee
Kashgar—Consul General, N Fitzmaurice (*acting*)
" *Vice Consul*, Lt G Sheriff, R A
Mukden—Consul General, A L Easten C M G
" *Vice Consul*, D H Clarke, D S O, M C
Nanking—Consul A A L Ituson
" *Vice Consuls*, K W Tribe, W G C Graham
Newchwang—Consul, H H Bristow
Nin p—Consul (vacant)
Peiping (Peking)—Consul, W P W Turner C M G O B E
" " *Vice Consuls* R H Scott G R Turrial, G W Aldington
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Peter Grain Kt
" *Commercial Counsellor* J Beale C B E, *Assistant* G C Pelham
" *Consul General* Sir J F Brenan, K C M G
" *Assist Judge* P G Jones C B E
" *Consul*, J W O Davidson O B E
" *Vice Consuls* C E Whitamore (*Acting Consul*) G V Ritson, D A Cameron A Price
" *Crown Advocate* A G Mossop
" *Registrar and Coroner* C H Haines, M B E
Accountant, W C Scott
" *Chief Clerk* I I Morris
" *Assistant Clerk* E G Abbey
" *Archivist* A J Evans
" *Passport Office* R S Heaney
" *Clerical Officers*, W H Williams S L Faithful
" *Marshal* J J McGeown
Usher, W A Sims
Straits Consul A J Martin
Tsingtau—Consul H I Prideaux Brune B E
Tientsin—Consul General J Giles C M G
" *Consul*, E W Jeffery (*acting*)
" *Vice Consul* J P Price
" *Clerical Officer and Pro Consul* H C Rabbetts
Tsinan fu—Consul Gen, A G Major
Tsinyita—Consul J F Affleck C B E
Yunnan fu—Consul General, H F Handley Derry C B E
" *Clerical Officer* P J Daffern

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT *Amoy Canton Changsha Chefoo Chunkiang, Chungking Foochow Hankow Harbin Mukden Newchwang Ningpo Peking Shanghai Suatow Tientsin and Tsinanfu*

Peking distant 11 770 miles transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days)

COLOMBIA
(Republica de Colombia).

President (1930-1934) Dr Enrique Olaya Herrera *born* 1882, *assumed office* Aug 7 1930

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Senor Dr Don Alfonso Lopez
Counsellor, Don Jorge Garces
Attaché, Sr Dr Don Bernardo Samper
Consul General Don Alejandro Lopez 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row W C 1
Consul General in Liverpool, Senor Don Carlos Vernaza 41 North John Street

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north west of South America having a coast line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans It is situated between 4° 40 S to 12° 25 N lat and 68 to 9 W long, with an estimated area of 461 606 square miles and a population (Census 1928) of 7 851 000 of whom more than one half are whites and half castes The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western Central, and Eastern Cordilleras the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table lands, cool and healthy This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo The Patia flows through the famous *Mamma Gorge* of the

Western Cordilleras and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guaitara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Incas Bridge* of natural stone. On the Tunza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783 died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive, among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead and coal; petroleum is available in enormous quantities, and in the year 1931 the output was 18 236 000 barrels. It is possible that new oilfields will shortly be opened near the Venezuelan frontier. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures for home consumption consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, petroleum, gold, bananas and hides.

The standing army consists of about 10,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 1 900 miles being open in 1932 with 23 206 (1931) miles of telegraph; there are also (1932) 1 880 miles of national roads, in addition to departmental (some macadam) and 'dirt' roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). There is a daily passenger and mail service (German) between Bogota and Barranquilla, and a bi-weekly service in connexion with Pan American Airways to the U.S. New York can be reached in 3½ days and mail is delivered in England 11 or 12 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Medellin, Cali and Cucuta.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion, but all religions are tolerated. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1931
Revenue	$43 614 101
Expenditure	52 203 930
Foreign Debt, June 30, 1932*	
National	79 777 632
Departmental	60 183 500
Municipal	22 216,900
Mortgage Banks	48 048 500
Internal Debt, National (June 30 1932)	44 254,571

* 20 millions of the National Debt is in the form of a short-term loan by a banking group (Nat. City B. of N.Y., First Nat. B. of Boston, and Lazards of Paris and London). Colombia has continued to pay interest on the National and Mortgage Bank debts. The Departmental and Municipal debts are in default.

Total imports	$41,056,000
Total exports	98,008,635
Imports from U.K.	6 598,000
Exports to U.K.	2,062,154

CAPITAL Bogotá. Population about 200,000; other large centres are Medellin (100 000), Barranquilla (81 000) Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45 000) and Cali (45 000).

FLAG. Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others) blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogotá.)

Envoy Extraord. and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul General, Spencer S. Dickson (1930) £2,700

Commercial Sec. (Grade II) I. T. Anderson

Vice Consul (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), A. D. Francis

Archivist I. W. Glover

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bogota—*Vice Consul* A. D. Francis

Barranquilla—*Vice Consul* D. McKellar (*actg.*)

Buenaventura—*Cons. Agent* A. I. Hewett (*actg.*)

Cali—*Vice Consul*, (vacant)

Cartagena—*Vice Consul* H. I. Iyler

Honda—*Consular Agent* Edward J. Hughes

Manizales—*Vice Consul* Thomas J. Blake

Mariquita (*Honda*)—*Consular Agent* J. C. Castles

Medellin—*Vice Consul* Reginald Doublet

Pasto—*Vice Consul* Stanley V. Woodcock

Santa Marta—*Vice Cons.* G. H. White

Distant 6 200 miles; transit to Bogotá (*via* New York) 18 days.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1932–1936) Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno, *assumed office* May 8 1932

Min. of Foreign Affairs Leonidas Pacheco

Minister in London (vacant)

Consul General, London Jose Vargas Porras, 33–36 King William Street, E.C. 4

Consul John C. Eagers

The Republic of Costa Rica the most southern state of Central America extending across the isthmus between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long. contains an area of about 23 000 English square miles and a population (Jan. 1 1931) of 516 031.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1931) are coffee (£2 169,807) bananas (£681,031) cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit and timber. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1931, 52 per cent from United States, 11 from United Kingdom, 10 per cent from Germany).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the bulk of the

important banana trade with the U S and U K, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1931, 514 vessels (1,290,853 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 420 miles of railroad were open in 1929. In 1930 there were 205 post offices, and 205 telegraph offices (3 wireless), with 2,612 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1930	1931
Public income .. .	£1,403,460	£1,327,245
Public expenditure .	1,661,240	1,478,493
Foreign debt	1,542,000	1,586,187
,, ,,	*Fcs 5,774,000	*Fcs 5,561,000
,, ,,	U S $7,447 500	U S $7,284,000
Railway Electrifi cation .	$1,800 000	$1,746 000
Internal debt . .	£1,315,830	£1 492,022
Total imports	2,216,750	1,862 029
Total exports	3,337,544	3 062 896
Imports from U K	268,890	207,847
Exports to U K	1 975,856	1,846,178

CAPITAL, San José, pop (1932) 55,857 (with suburbs, 65 905), Heredia 8,195 (with suburbs), 13,886 Limon, 15,982, Alajuela 9 417, Cartago, 17,227, Puntarenas, 8,028, Liberia, 8,387.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Josiah Crosby, K B E, C I E (1931) (resident at Panama, *q v*)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

San José—Consul, Frank N Cox, M B E
,, *Vice Consul*, Alex Murray
Port Limon—Vice Consul, R C Johnston

San José is 5,687 miles from London, transit direct 18 days, *viâ* New York, 20 days. Air Mails (*viâ* New York) 11 or 12 days from London.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba)

President of the Republic, Gen Gerardo Machado (*assumed office*, May 20, 1925, *re elected and assumed office* May 20, 1929 *until* 1935)
Foreign Affairs, Dr Orestes Ferrara

Minister in London, Señor Dr Don Guillermo Patterson. *Legation*, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N W 1
Counsellor of Legation, Dr Don Gabriel Suarez Solar
and Sec, Señor Don Alberto Diaz Pardo
Commercial Attachés, Señor Don Ramon Vasconcelos Maraghano, Señor Don Luis Marino Perez
Consul, Señor Don Francisco Sanchez Garcia, 95 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W. 2

Cuba (the largest of the "West India Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W long, and 19 and 23° N lat, with a total area of 44,178 sq miles and a population of 3,661,582 (June 30, 1930).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880 1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U S Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U S troops from Jan 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U S military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept, 1906, when the U S Government resumed control. On Jan 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000 000 acres, there were (1932) 3 051 470 acres under sugar, about 500 000 acres under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco nuts, pineapples, &c) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar, sugar crop (1930 31) 3,122,000 tons, the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing, the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4 500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,800 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line, there are about 2,200 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1929 30	1930 31
Revenue	$76,730,000	$59,500,000
Expenditure	76,755,000	70,000,000
External Debt (Dec , 1931)	.	60,668,000
Internal Debt (do)		101,616,000

	1930.	1931.
Imports	$162,452,268	$84,850,000
Exports	167,410,669	121,887,000
Imports from U K .	9,557,952	4,347,000
Exports to U K .	25,470,662	15,375,000

CAPITAL, Havana (pop June, 30, 1930, 584,893), other towns are Santiago (143,466), Camaguey (84,825), Cienfuegos (76,951), and Matanzas (65,423).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION
(San Pedro No 4, Havana)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Cons Genl Sir John Joyce Broderick K B E, C M G (1931) £4 050
Naval and Asst Naval Attachés (*see* U S A) *and Sec* (*Local Rank*) H W Border

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Havana—Consul H W Border
Vice Consuls C E Gedge J T Wells
Pro Consul W H Bunbury
Cienfuegos—Vice Consul G W Bradley
Santiago de Cuba—Vice Consul I Haydock Wilson

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
(Československá Republika)

President, Professor Tomáš G Masaryk *born* 1850 *assumed office* Nov 14 1918 *re elected* May 27 1920, *re elected* May 27 1927

MINISTRY

Prime Minister J Malypetr
Foreign Affairs, Dr Eduard Beneš
Education Dr Ivan Derer
Finance Dr Karel Trapl
National Defence B Bradač
Interior J Černy
Justice Dr Alfred Meissner
Posts, Dr Emil Franke
Agriculture M Hodža
National Welfare Dr Ludwig Czech
Public Works M Jan Dostalek
Commerce Dr Josef Matoušek
Railways Rudolf Bechyně
Unification Monsignor Dr J Šrámek
Public Health, Dr Franz Spina

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Jan Masaryk, C B E 9 Gt Svenor Place S W 1
Legation 8 Grosvenor Place S W 1
Counsellor, Dr Vilem Černy
1st Secretary Dr Jan K Fragner
and Secretary Dr Jan Gerke
Military Attaché Major Štěpán Andreas
Consul, Josef Bujnák 18 Bedford Square W C 1

Part of the Austro Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct 28 1918 as the Czechoslovak Republic and ten days later the *Narodni Výbor* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories The political neighbours of the Republic are Austria and Hungary on the S, Germany and Poland on the N, Germany on the W, and Poland and Rumania on the E Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt Vereczka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq miles with a population (Census of 1930) as under —

Bohemia	7 106,766
Moravia and Silesia	3 563 157
Slovakia	3 330 885
Subcarpathian Russia	725 350
Total	14,726,158

Of the total population it is estimated that 65 5 per cent are Czechoslovaks 23 3 per cent Germans 5 5 per cent Magyars 3 4 per cent Ruthenians and 0 5 per cent Poles The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919 The National Assembly consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers appointed by the President The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom About 80 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics

By the Peace Treaty Czechoslovakia acquired about 80 per cent of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire It has several rich coalfields and possesses valuable mineral resources which notably in Slovakia have not yet been fully developed Radium gold silver iron graphite and lead are all mined while the whole country is rich in mineral and thermal springs Bohemia has rich deposits of clay kaolin and sand The whole country is well farmed and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence In foodstuffs however the country is not self supporting Thirty three per cent of the total area of the country is forest land and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium In Bohemia Moravia and Silesia which have a total population of 10¼ millions more than four million people are engaged in industry The various industries are well organised and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe Except in Slovakia and Ruthenia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working class population are hard working, and in many cases highly skilled The new Republic possesses therefore many valuable economic advantages and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube If this proposal is carried out the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic *viâ* the Danube to the Black Sea

	1932
Revenue (Budget)	*Kč 9 323 376 000
Expenditure (Budget)	9 318,708 600
Debt (Jan 1 1932) —	
Internal Debt	25 901,000 000
External Debt	8 350 000 000
Bank Note Debt	3 300,000,000
	1931
Total Imports	Kč 11 800,535 000
Total Exports	13,149,393 000
Imports from U K	426,445 000
Exports to U K	1 355,879 000

CAPITAL Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau) the former capital of Bohemia, with a population (Census of 1930) of 848 081 other large towns are Brno (Brunn) in Moravia (pop 263 346), Moravska Ostrava (pop 175 056),

* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak *Crown* or *Koruna* (Kč) replacing the former Austrian crown.

Plzen (Pilsen) the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop 121 344), Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S boundary of the Republic (pop 142 516), and Liberec (Reichenberg) pop 72 352

FLAG White blue red

BRITISH LEGATION

(Thunovská ulice 12, Prague III)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General Joseph Addison C M G (1930) £3 750

1st Secretary K I Gurney

3rd Secretary Richard Allen

Commercial Sec (Grad I), H Kershaw, O B E

Mil Attaché, Lt Col I D Daly M C

Architect W P Dawkins, M B E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Prague—Vice Consul Capt J W Taylor, M B E

„ *Pro-Consul* J C Pettitt

Bratislava—Vice Consul A E Dowden

Brno (Brunn)—Vice Consul W V Neumark

Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad)—Vice Consul, R Mosel

Liberec (Reichenberg)—Vice Consul S P Elliott

DANUBE COMMISSIONS

The *International Danube Commission* (Headquarters, Vienna) was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria Bavaria Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia France, Great Britain Hungary, Italy Rumania Württemburg, and Yugoslavia The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemburg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube* (Headquarters Galatz), created by the Treaty of Paris 1856 after the Crimean War the representation on this Commission is confined to France Great Britain, Italy and Rumania The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal) a new and deeper canal is under construction to permit the passage of larger craft than at present thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea The total length of the river is about 1 738 miles and ocean going vessels reach Braila where transhipment into river barges is necessary A pilotage and river improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in *Rumania*, Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in *Bulgaria* Belgrade, the capital of *Yugoslavia* Buda Pest, the capital of *Hungary*, Bratislava in *Czechoslovakia* Vienna (the seat of the Commission), and Linz in *Austria*, Passau and Regensburg, in *Bavaria*, and Ulm, in *Württemburg*

The financial situation of the European Commission is shown below —

	Gold francs
Receipts during 1929	4,652 556
Expenditure 1929	3 807 534

The receipts consist almost entirely of navigation dues (5 030 653 francs in 1927) The expenditure (1927) included 2 062 191 francs on the prolongation and strengthening of the embankments at Sulina and 251 507 francs in repayment of the British portion of the loan raised by the Commission in 1924

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION

British Delegation Col Sir John G Baldwin K C M G C B, *Plenipotentiary Commissioner (Delegate)* O S Phillpotts C B E (*Asst Delegate*)

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION

British Delegates, Col Sir John G Baldwin K C M G C B (*Plenipotentiary Commissioner*) I I Wildman (*Deputy Commissioner*)

DANZIG

(Freie Stadt Danzig)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq miles with a population estimated at 390 000) was set up as a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs The Free City was constituted Nov 15 1920 with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 72 members The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner In Jan 1922 the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union The principal exports are coal, timber, cereals cement, bacon, eggs mineral oils and sugar and the imports herrings iron ore, machinery scrap iron, artificial manures fats foodstuffs and textiles The tonnage of ships entered in 1931 was 4 061 733 tons, and of those cleared 4,064,333 tons

Danzig—High Commissioner of League of Nations Count Manfred Gravina

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Danzig—Consul, John Cameron

„ *Vice Consul* Capt M A Popham

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark)

King Christian X, *born* Sept 26 1870 *succ* May 14 1912, *married* April 26 1898 Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg Schwerin and has issue two sons

Heir Apparent, H R H Prince Frederik (Crown Prince) *b* March 11, 1899

CABINET (April, 1929)

Premier and Minister of Navigation and Fisheries, Th A M Stauning

Foreign Affairs, Dr P R Munch.

Justice, C I Zahle.

Education, F H J Borgbjerg

Defence, L Rasmussen

Industry and Commerce, C N Hauge.

Worship N P L Dahl
Public Works J L N Erns Skotte
Finance C V Bramsnæs
Social Affairs K K Steincke
Agriculture K M Bording
Interior, B Dahl-Jarld

Envoy Extraordinary and Min Plen in London
Count Preben F Ahlefeldt Laurvig C C V O
1, Cadogan Square, S W 1
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S W 1
Counsellor, Poul Scheel
Secretary of Legation V Steensen Leth
Agricultural Adviser, Soren Sorensen
Attach Baron P J Bertouch Lehn
Naval Attache (vacant)
Press Attach M C T Aagaard
Consul-Gen in London M Ch M R tthell 7 Norfolk Street Strand W C 2
Vice Consul Inger Dons Moller
Consulates at Falmouth Hull Liverpool Manchester Newcastle upon Tyne Glasgow Leith

A Kingdom of Northern Europe and the smallest of the Northern States consisting of the islands of Zeland Funen Lolland &c the peninsula of Jutland and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic Denmark is situated between 54° 34—57° 44 N lat and 8° 5—12° 40 E long with an area of 15 042 square miles and a population (Nov 5 1930) of 3 551 000 Nearly one half of the population live exclusively by agriculture and one fourth by manufactures and trade

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866) At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919 the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark

The common products are wheat rye oats barley, potatoes cattle horses pigs sheep and butter Its manufactures are for the most part for home consumption Its principal imports are coals manufactured goods (woollens silks cottons) iron hardware wine fruit coffee tea maize and colonial produce In 1930 1 323 000 hectares were under corn crops 32 800 sugar beet 411 000 forage roots and 1 797 800 hay crop In July 1930 the live stock numbered 494 500 horses 3 057 400 cattle, 193 000 sheep and 4 871 900 swine The crops in 1930 included 9 976 000 hkg (hkg = 100 kilogrammes) of oats 10 510 000 of barley 2,547,000 rye 7 496,000 mixed corn and 2 780 000 qrs of wheat Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley bacon hams, flour, butter eggs, hides, skins, corn meal and oil cake, horses, and cattle Sea going mercantile marine (1930) 599 steamers with a gross tonnage of 735 490 There are (1930) 5 294 kilometres of railway and 12 053 km of telegraph line

DEFENCE —The Army consists of about 12 000 trained men, the vote for 1930 31 amounting to Kr 35 000 000 The Navy consists of 4 coast defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building) Vote, 1930–31, Kr 22,000,000

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating There are Universities at Copenhagen and Aarhus

	1929 30	1930 31
Revenue	Kr 336 107 000	Kr 339,972 000
Expenditure	324 131 000	321 056 000
	1929	1930
Public debt	Kr 1 373 187 000	Kr 1 354 932 000
Imports	1 793 570 000	1,727,097,000
Exports	1 615 605 000	1,522 946 000
Imports from U K	263 413 000	250,895 000
Exports to U K	962 975 000	946 308 000

CAPITAL Copenhagen Population (1930) 617 000 (with suburbs 771 000) Other centres are Aarhus 81 279 Aalborg 44 365 Odense 56 759, Horsens 28 363 and Randers 27 722

FLAG Red with white cross

BRITISH LEGATION
(Bredgade 26 Copenhagen)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Sir Thomas Hohler K C M G C B (1928) £4,150
1st Secretary (with personal rank of Counsellor) J H S Pitch
Hon Attach J M Townsend
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), H H Cassells M V O
Naval Attache, Com M A Hawes R N
Asst Naval Attach Lieut Com G Villar, R N
Military Attache Col A F A N Thorne, C M G D S O
Air Attache Wing Commander J H Herring, D S O M C
Chaplain Rev B C S Everett M V O M A
Archivist J M Turner
Asst Comm Sec W N Storey

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, H H Cassells, M V O (*with local rank of Commercial Secretary Grade II*)
Vice Consul, John B Dano
Hon Consul, Capt Eric Carus Wilson M C
Aarhus (Jutland) Vice Cons H von der Hude
Bardholm—Vice Consul H C L Hovmand
Esbjerg—Vice Consul I Christensen
Frederikshavn—Vice Consul J W Brochner Mortensen
Frederikshavn—Vice Consul, Sophus Korup, M B E
Horsens—Vice Consul, Peter Nielsen
Kolding—Vice Consul Christian F Eff, M B E.
Korsor Vice Consul Harald Fischer
Lemvig Vice Consul L Kier
Odense (Funen)—Vice Consul Thorbjorn E. G Muus
Randers—Vice Consul Victor H Nisted
Svendborg Vice Consul, A Nielsen
Thisted Vice Consul Soren M Zacho
Tarbe (Thorshavn)—Consul, V Lutzen

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with about 40,000 inhabitants They include the FAROE or Sheep Islands (515 sq m, pop, 1930, 24,200) GREENLAND (ice free portion about 50 000 sq m, total area about 830,000 sq m, population, 1921, 14 400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

República Dominicana)

President (1930), General Don Rafael Trujillo, *Sworn in*, Aug 16, 1930.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London Señor Rafael Brache 67 Eaton Place, S W 1

Secretary of Legation and Consul General Señor G S Henriquez

The Republic of Santo Domingo formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name is the oldest settlement of European origin in America The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December 1492 who named it "La Espanola or Little Spain In 1496 he ordered his brother Bartholomew Columbus to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River on the south of the island which city he called Santo Domingo The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians almost to the point of extermination for the sake of the gold found in the streams African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti and this accounts for the present large proportion of negroid blood in both countries A short time after its discovery Santo Domingo became the jumping off point for other adventurers proceeding from Spain to the newly found mainlands of the western hemisphere and this greatly diminished the importance of the island and caused an exodus to those places

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west the Haitians The latter were driven out in 1844 when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives, and has so remained except for an interregnum of two years (1862 1864) when the Spaniards again took possession but were eventually forced to withdraw

On November 29 1916 American military forces landed in Santo Domingo and a Military Government was proclaimed From October 21 1922, a Provisional Dominican Government was in office until July 12, 1924 when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of foreign obligations which continue to be administered by an American official

The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 19 322 square miles with a population estimated at 1 000 000 An extensive system of motor highways, totalling nearly 700 miles of first class roads, has been built, but they have been allowed to fall into very poor condition for want of proper maintenance considerable improvements are now, however, being effected and the streets of the capital repaved There is a direct road from Santo Domingo City to Port au Prince the capital of Haiti enabling the journey from capital to capital to be made in one day There are about 150 miles of public railway and a telephone system connects practically all the towns of the republic There are six wireless stations and the All America Cable Company maintains an efficient service with all parts of the world

Sugar and cocoa beans are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany furniture woods, lignum vitae, log wood, divi divi cotton, wax, honey, maize, hides and turtle shell

Of the total import trade in 1931, 57 95 per cent came from the United States, 5 5 per cent (rice) from British India, and 4 97 per cent from the United Kingdom British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with the U S) by lack of resident British merchants and industrial undertakings and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe

	1930 (U S $)	1931 (U S $)
Receipts	$9 975 674	$7,311,418
Payments	10 642 189	7 920,120
Debt (Dec 31 1931)	—	16 592,500
Imports	15 229 219	10 151,762
Exports	18 551 841	13,067,162
Imports from U K	895 774	503,480
Exports to U K	7 329,192	4,045,556

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus, population (1931) estimated at 40 000. Santo Domingo City was partially destroyed by hurricane September 3 1930 rebuilding has proceeded rapidly, but the effects of the storm are still seen Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (17,000) and San Pedro de Macoris (14 000)

FLAG Red and blue with white cross

BRITISH LEGATION

(94 Calle Arzobispo Meriño Santo Domingo)

Chargé d Affaires H E Slaymaker (1932)

Military Attache Lt Col M F Day, M C

Asst do Capt F St D B Lejeune

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santo Domingo—Consul H E Slaymaker

„ *Vice Consul* H H Gosling

Vice Consul William A Elders

La Romana—Consular Agent, D A A Wetherall

Puerto Plata—Vice Consul, J M Doorly

Sanchez—Vice Consul, Major S H Court O B E

San Pedro de Macoris—Vice Consul Rev A H Beer

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles, transit, 21 to 25 days

ECUADOR

(República del Ecuador)

President of the Senate in charge of the Executive Power Dr Alberto Guerrero Martinez

Minister in London, (vacant)

Chargé des Archives Sr Carlos Arrarte

Consul General in London Sr Carlos Arrarte, 23 College Hill Cannon St, E C 4

Consuls at *Liverpool Birmingham, Hull, Glasgow* and *Cardiff*

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat 1° 38 N to 6° 5 S, and between 60 20 and 81° W long (according to the Ecuadorian geography but there are boundary disputes with Peru) comprising an area of 276 000 English sq miles

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war

which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822)

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20 702 ft), Ilinıza (17,405 ft), Cariluairazo (16 515 ft) Cotocachi (16,301 ft) and Pichincha (16 000 ft) in the Western Cordillera and Cotopaxi (19 498 ft), Antisana (18 864 ft) Cayambe (19 160 ft), Altar (17,730 ft) Sangay (17 464 ft) Tungurahua (16,690 ft), and Sincholagua (16 365 ft) in the Eastern Cordillera Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast There are extensive forests and the cinchona bark tree is common The *Witch broom* disease which appeared (1921) in the cocoa plantations has had a disastrous effect on the agricultural wealth of the country The average yearly output previous to 1921 was one million quintals (of 100 lb) as compared with 335,052 quintals in 1929, 387,424 in 1930 and 283 189 in 1931

Its chief products are cocoa petroleum rice, vegetable ivory, bananas, cotton, coffee india rubber sugar, orchella weed straw hats and hammocks bark, yams, tobacco fruits sarsaparilla, wheat, &c Its minerals consist of gold quicksilver, lead iron and copper emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with and sulphur is found in many parts The chief exports are cocoa petroleum, caoutchouc vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark Panama hats coffee, and cattle the chief imports are textile machinery, foodstuffs and manufactured goods A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908 The *Galapagos* (tortoise) *Islands* (2 870 square miles) belong to Ecuador

In October, 1926 an American Financial Mission arrived in the country and their recommendations have been enacted as laws A new customs tariff, prepared by the Mission came into force on July 1, 1927, and produced 26,727 725 *sucres* in the year ended Dec 31, 1928, 26,249,203 *sucres* in 1929 22,287,337 *sucres* in 1930 and only 17,216 546 *sucres* in 1931 and a new monetary law reintroducing the gold standard, the currency being stabilized at 5 *sucres* = $1 U S A Central Bank was established on March 4, 1927, and a new banking law enacted Ecuador suspended the gold standard on Feb 8, 1932, and in May, 1932, introduced control of foreign exchange transactions

In November, 1927, the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm secured the exclusive right to import and manufacture matches in Ecuador for a period of 25 years in return for a loan of 8,800,000 *sucres* which sum was applied towards the establishment of a Mortgage Bank Congress of 1931 rescinded this contract, and the monopoly is now administered direct by the Government

The language of the country is Spanish

	1931 *Sucres*
Revenue . ..	45 270,377
Expenditure .	44,939,391
Internal Debt (1932)	14,973,416
External Debt	U S $23,499,340

	1931 *Sucres.*
Imports	44,076,122
Exports	45,296,904
Imports from U K	8,030,639
Exports to U K	2 035,816

CAPITAL Quito Population 80,000, Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000), other centres are Cuenca, 30 000, and Riobamba, 12 000

FLAG Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others)

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Charles Henry Bentinck, C M G (*see* Lima Peru)
Naval Attaché Capt E deF Renouf, C V O, R N
Military Attaché, Major L H G Andrews

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Quito—Consul General (and Charge d Affaires in the absence of the Minister), R M Kohan
" *Vice Consul*, Alfonso Icaza
Guayaquil—Consul Hugh C McClelland.
" *Vice Consul*, John J Peet
Quito, 6,560 miles transit, 30 days.

EGYPT
(Misr)

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I, G C B (Ahmad Fuad) *born* March 26 1868 *succeeded his brother as Sultan*, October 9 1917 (22 Zil Hidga, 1335) *proclaimed King of Egypt*, March 16, 1922 *married*, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri *Pasha*
Crown Prince H R H Prince Faruk son of the King, *born* Feb 11 1920 (21 Gumada el Ula, 1338)

Ministry (June 20 1930)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, and of Finance H E Ishmail *Pasha* Sidky
Foreign Affairs, H E Abdel Fattah Yehia *Pasha.*
Communications H E Tewfik *Pasha* Doss
Justice H E Ali Maher *Pasha*
Public Works and Agriculture, H E Hafez *Pasha* Hassan
**Waqfs* H E Ahmed *Pasha* Ali
Education H E Helmi Eissa *Pasha*
War and Marine, H E Ali *Pasha* Galal ed Din

Financial Adviser, Frank P Watson
Finan Under Sec Ahmed Abdul Wahab *Pasha.*
Foreign Under Secretary Sherif Sabri *Bey*
Director Gen , Foreign Affairs (vacant)
Director Gen Ports and Lighthouses, Rear Adm G Tomlin, C M G, M V O

Egyptian Minister in London, H E Hafez *Pasha* Afifi
Offices of Legation, Bute House, 75 South Audley Street W 1
Counsellor, and Charge d Affaires ad interim, (vacant)
and Secretary, Georges Cattaui *Effendi*
and Secretary, Radi Abou Seif Radi *Effendi.*
Attaché, Hassan Mohairam *Effendi*
Archivist, Mohamed Mostafa Yassin *Effendi.*
Asst do, Stagiaire Hassan Abdel Gaffar

Consul, Mohammed Hussein *Effendi*

* A *Waqf* is an institution of Muhammadan Law similar to the trust of English Law When property is made *Waqf* it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to some charitable or religious object or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is 'The Public Trustee'

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper* forming the N E corner of the African continent divisible into (*a*) the valley and delta of the Nile (*b*) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (*c*) the Arabian or Eastern Desert (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai* forming part of the continent of Asia, and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea of which the principal are Tubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N lat and 24° and 37° E long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east N of Sollûm (long 25° E) inland in a south westerly direction for some distance and then turns S along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E until it meets the parallel of 22° N lat., which forms the N boundary of the Sudan. The E boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba from which point the remainder of the E boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. The settled land area is stated officially at 7 667 000 *feddans* (12 431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641 000 *feddans* (1 039 sq. miles) a total of 8 308 000 *feddans* (13 470 sq. miles) but within the boundaries above mentioned is enclosed an area of about 363 181 sq. miles. The population (Census of 1927) numbered 14 168,756, distributed as under —

Division	Population 1917 Census	Population 1927 Census
LOWER EGYPT —		
Alexandria	444 617	570 314
Cairo	790 939	1,059 824
Canal	91 090	133 677
Damietta	30 984	34 812
†Desert South	25 859	25,392
†Desert Western	11 868	50 252
Red Sea Coast	4,684	2 133
Sinai	5 430	14 742
Suez	30 996	39 166
Behera	892 246	973,917
Diqahliya	986 643	1 077 701
Gharbiya	1 659 313	1 786 896
Minufiya	1 072 636	1 102 240
Qalûbiya	528 581	557 302
Sharqiya	955 497	1 012,382
Total	6,094 916	6 510,438
UPPER EGYPT —		
Aswan	253 340	266,542
Asyut	981 197	1 077 109
Beni Suef	452 893	506,830
Fayum	507,617	552 581
Girga	864 746	965 660
Giza	524,352	589,902
Minya	763 922	837,404
Qena	838 805	896,516
Total	5 186 872	5 692 544
Nomads	32 663	35 462
TOTAL	12,750 918	14,168,756

(†) Dahkla and Kharga Oases (‡) Including Siwa Bahriya and Farafra

Of the total population in 1917 males numbered 6 369 517 and females 6 348 7 . in 1927 males numbered 7 036 298 and females 7,096,996 (Nomads being excluded in each case).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt with the richest soil in the country. The *Nile* has a total length of 3 470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases* of which the principal from S E to N W are known as Kharga Dahkla Farafra, Baharia and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert a few miles south west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid* is 451 feet high. (A new pyramid making 4 in all was discovered by Prof. Selim Hassan in Feb. 1932). Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx* 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back bone of high and rugged mountains extends north westward from Abyssinia to near Suez and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaux of sandstones and limestones dissected by wadis (dry water courses) often of great length and depth with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well and here are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance mostly in the *wadis* and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest or "Egyptian" element is a Hamito Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah*=ploughman or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 13 404 042 in

the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126 432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin* or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi Halfa of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205 998 of whom 30 797 were Turks, 56 731 Greeks, 40 198 Italians, 24 354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2 789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23 932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1 496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623 753 Muhammadans, 1 026 107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8 814 other religions. The chief Muhammadan religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gamia el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Diyar el Masriya*.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

Rulers of Egypt since 1811.

Name	Born	Reigned
Mohammed Aly (*Wali*)	1769	1805–1848
Ibrahim (*Wali*)	1789	1848
Abbas I.	1813	1848–1854
Said	1822	1854–1863
Ismail (*Khedive*)	1830	1863–1879
Mohammed Tewfiq (*Khedive*)	1852	1879–1892
Abbas II (*Khedive*)	1874	1892–1914
Hussein Kamel (*Sultan*)	1853	1914–1917
Fuad I (*King*)	1868	1917–

Legislature.—Legislative power is exercised by the King in accordance with the Parliament within the limits laid down in the Constitution established by Royal rescript of April 19, 1923, and general elections took place for a Parliament consisting of two houses which first assembled March 15, 1924. Parliament consists of a Senate of 100 members of whom three fifths are nominated by the King, the remainder being elected (for 10 years) on the basis of 1 Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants, and of a Chamber of 150 Deputies elected (for 5 years) on the basis of 1 for every 60,000 inhabitants.

Executive.—The executive power is exercised by the King through his Ministers within the limits of the Constitution, the Ministry being held jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamûr*, who controls the headman (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted consisting of two representatives from each *markaz* under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganised in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—In 1882 a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arabi Pasha) assumed alarming proportions, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam; and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 3 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry, and 1 armoured car company, a total of 11 420. Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot, but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which had a strength of about 11 220 all ranks in 1927.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess 5 canoes on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans) 476 European constables, and 6 585 men, the latter 369 officers and 6 162 men. There are also 60 859 *ghafirs*, or native night watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1930–31 there were 270 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with 42 000 pupils, and 2 481 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants in aid with 301,000 pupils. The government primary schools give a 4 years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo, and evening classes for workmen. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. The State University, founded in 1908, had 1 400 students in 1930–31.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222 400,000 English acres of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being

chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,600,000 acres (1926), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. In 1930 the land was held as to 5,303,568 *feddâns* by 2,170,033 native owners, and as to 489,741 *feddâns* by 6,294 foreign owners. The principal crops grown during *Saîf* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nîl* (flood) part of *Saîf*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, berseem (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. The total cotton crop and the value of the quantities exported in recent years —

Year	Kantars	Export value
1924-25	7,273,974	£E57,544,253
1925-26	7,964,645	43,825,564
1926-27	7,652,189	35,961,447
1927-28	6,041,499	45,138,000
1928-29	8,070,000	41,361,000
1930-31	8,015,400	

Live Stock.—In 1930 the cattle numbered 776,008, buffaloes 795,546, horses 35,886, mules 21,105, donkeys 763,321, sheep 1,129,033, goats 643,916, and camels 166,297.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are all provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 534 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1930, was 2,300 miles. 27,000,000 passengers and 6,000,000 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1929-30, the net receipts being £E2,962,570. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 865 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Motor Vehicles.—On Dec. 31, 1928, there were 14,122 private motor cars, 6,321 taxi cabs, and 4,045 lorries and omnibuses.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL *see* pages 946-7.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Tomsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 2,171 vessels (5,155,000 tons) entered and 2,178 vessels (5,287,200 tons) cleared in 1950.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1930 4,069 post offices and stations, dealing with 81,000,000 letters and post cards, and 30,000,000 newspapers, &c., and a total foreign correspondence of 58,000,000. There were on March 31, 1930, 233,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarráf* (village tax collector).

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£E36,277,000	£E37,372,000
Expenditure	44,915,000	37,372,000
	1930	1931
Imports	£E47,488,760	£E31,528,800
Exports	31,941,592	27,937,120
Imports from U.K.	£9,808,000	£6,838,000
Exports to U.K.	13,910,000	10,857,000

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund (£E37,950,791 on April 30, 1931), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The

Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1 1930 and 1931 —

Debt	£	£
Guaranteed Debt 3½ per cent	3 994 400	3 760 400
Privileged Debt 3½ per cent	30 633 980	30 633 980
Unified Debt, 4 per cent	55 250 460	55 250 460
Total	89 878 840	89 644 840

The *Cost* of the Debt (in the Budget for 1931 32) inclusive of £E664 826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855 1891 and 1899 which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute was stated at £E4 101 903

CAIRO the capital (population 1927 1 064 567) stands on the L bank of the Nile about 14 miles from the head of the Delta Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of Amr dating from A D 643 and the most conspicuous is the Citadel built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century The bazaars are always interesting especially the Khán el Khalili the Hamzáwi and the Brass Bazaar though the Muski which leads to them is fast losing its oriental character

ALEXANDRIA (population 1927 573 023) founded B C 332 by Alexander the Great was for over 1 000 years the capital of Egypt Its great Pharos or lighthouse was one of the 'Seven Wonders of the World (*see* p 170) It now contains two royal palaces Ras el Tin and Montaza while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers At the census of 1927 the towns of Tanta (90 014) Port Said (104 603) Mansura (63 696) Assiut (57 132) Fayûm (52 372) Zagazig (52 351) and Damanhur (51 709), also exceeded 50 000 inhabitants

CAPITAL Cairo

FLAG Green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff) and three 5 pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers

(The Residency Kasr el Doubara Cairo)

High Commissioner (*Mandub es Samy*) His Excellency Sir P J Loraine, Bt K C M G (1929) £9 750
Counsellor R. I Campbell C M G
Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of Counsellor*) W A Smart
1st Secretary R C S Stevenson
Assistant Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 1st Secretary*) L B Grafftey Smith, O B E
2nd Secretary F R Hoyer Millar
Commercial Sec (*Grade II*) L B S Larkins
2nd Assistant Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*) N Mayers
3rd Secretary, P W S Y Scarlett
Temporary Secretary F Pattman M B E
Hon Attachés A H Graham M O Grant, V Cornelius
Legal Counsellor, Hon C Campbell, C M G
Liaison Officer G W Courtney
Archivist and Accountant, H E L Warton
Assistant Archivist, H L B Coe
Medical Adviser, Dr W Fletcher Barrett

CONSULAR OFFICES.

Alexandria—Consul General C E Heathcote-Smith C B E
„ *Vice Consuls* A S Calvert P Cassar M B E C A Gault F C Ogden (*acting*)
„ *Medical Adviser*, Dr J Mitchell
Cairo—Consul General H L Rabino O B E
„ *Vice Consuls* J P G Finch G Farwagi M B E
„ *Pro Consul* M W Dawson
Medical Adviser Dr H G C Pochin
Port Said—Consul, I H Hurst
„ *Vice Consuls* E Pau O B E D J M Ewing (*acting*) J I Cullen (*acting*)
„ *Pro Consul* Joseph W Carmona M B E
Suez—Vice Consul H M Tyres
Pro Consul at Abbas Bay

There are *Consular Agents* at Assiut Aswan Beni Suef Damanhour Ismailia Kafr el Zayat Luxor Mansura Mehalla Kebir Minia Shebin el Kom Sohag Tanta and Zagazig

H B M SUPREME COURT

(sitting at Cairo Alexandria and Port Said)

Judge Sir Wasey Sterry C B I (also Judge of H B M Prize Court Alexandria)
Crown Interpreter C H Perrott

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse Alexandria and Savoy Chambers Cairo

CAIRO is 2 520 miles from London transit *viâ* Trieste 5 days *viâ* Marseilles 6 days

ESTONIA

(Eesti Vabariik)

Head of the State M Konstantin Pats
Foreign Affairs M August Rei

Minister in London Dr Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate S W 7
Counsellor of Legation and Consul Gen, Hans Markus
Secretary V Ojanson
Agricultural Attaché V Raud

The most northerly of the Baltic States is bounded on the N by the Gulf of Finland, on the S by Latvia on the W by the Baltic Sea, and on the L by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake) The islands of Dago Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic It has an area of about 18 632 sq miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia) with a population (Jan 1 1932) of 1 119 518 (87 8 per cent Estonians 8 2 per cent Russians 1 7 per cent Germans) Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief industries, engaging 59 per cent of the population The value of the agricultural production in 1926 was £15 000 000 rye oats barley flax and potatoes being the chief crops and butter, bacon, and eggs the chief products of dairy farming There are important manufactures including cotton, woollen paper timber, matches and distilling, with annual production valued at £7,000,000. There were (1932) 760 miles of broad gauge and 550 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers,

the Prime Minister being the Head of the State The supreme organ of the Judicature is the State Court of Justice in Tartu (Dorpat)

	1931 32
Revenue	*Est Kr* 82 255 912
Expenditure	82 255 912
External Debt (April 1 1932) —	
International Debt (under League of Nations)	$3 848 000 / £675 500
To Great Britain	£1 115 205
To U S A	$16 466 012
To Sweden	*Kroner* 6°8 896

	1930	1931
Imports	*Kr* 98 370 000	*Kr* 61 224 000
Exports	96 434 000	71 073 000
Imports from U K	£12 835 000	£7 134 000
Exports to U K	31 154 000	25 990 000

CAPITAL Tallinn (Reval) pop (1932) 133 634 an important Baltic port connected by railway with Leningrad other towns are Tartu or Dorpat (71 543) the seat of the University Narva (24 970) the chief manufacturing centre and Pärnu (20 660) on the Gulf of Riga

FLAG Blue black white in horizontal stripes

BRITISH LEGATION
(Tallinn 17 Tallinn (Reval))

British Minister to Estonia Latvia and Lithuania Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull Hugessen C M G (1930)
Naval Attaché Comm M A Hawes R N
Military Attaché Maj R C W G Firebrace R A

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Tallinn—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim) and Second Secretary A J Hill
" *Vice Consul* J L P Leslie
" *Pro Consul* Arthur Halsey
Pärnu—Vice Consul James I Dicks

ETHIOPIA
(Abyssinia)

Emperor, His Imperial Majesty Haile Sellassie I G C B G C M G G C V O D D (son of the late Ras Makonnen Governor of Harar) *born* 1891 *crowned as Negus* Oct 1928 *proclaimed Emperor* April 2, 1930 *crowned* Nov 2 1930
Crown Prince H I H Prince Asfa Wossan eldest son of the Emperor *born* July 27 1916 *married* May 9, 1932 a daughter of Ras Sayoum

Minister in London Baitrond Zellaka Aguedlou *Legation* 83 Elm Park Gardens, S W 10

The area of Ethiopia and its dependencies is estimated at 420 000 square miles, with an estimated population of 5 to 6 millions of whom less than one half are Ethiopians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east The political neighbours are the Sudan the Italian colony of Eritrea French Somaliland British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate

Ethiopia is volcanic and mountainous and contains some mineral wealth, iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams while mica, platinum, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot, the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, coffee, &c, flourish, in the middle zone maize wheat barley millet oranges and other fruit trees tobacco potatoes &c are cultivated and above 6 000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation There are two seasons in the year a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake the Athara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands Horses mules donkeys oxen goats and sheep and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people

The Ethiopians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba The government is nominally an autocracy, but the Emperor's power does not yet extend throughout the country There is very little popular literature but education shows signs of progress In addition to foreign mission schools there are 10 Ethiopian schools in the country of which 4 are in Addis Ababa The potential army numbers between 600 000 and 1 000 000 The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding the chief exports being coffee civet wax hides and gold The import duty except for non spirituous liquors and for a few articles on the free list is 10 per cent *ad valorem* there are certain heavy consumption taxes collected additionally A railway which is under French control links Addis Ababa the capital, to Dire Dawa with Djibuti 486 miles away The Government post and telephone administration is under French management, and the Italian Government have a concession that gives them control of a telegraph line from Addis Ababa to Asmara The principal towns besides Addis Ababa are Dire Dawa Harar Goré, Jimma Debra Markos (the capital of Gojam) Adua (the capital of Tigré) Gondar Sayo Aksum Antalo Dembecha and Djibe There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum Gondar, and Ankober

CAPITAL Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 40 000) Harar, in Eastern Ethiopia has a population of about 25,000

Total imports (1931)	£753 775
Total exports (1931)	521,520
Imports from U K 1931 (about)	80 000
Exports to U K 1931 (about)	24 900

FLAG Green red, yellow

BRITISH LEGATION
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Sir Sidney Barton K C V O K B E C M G (1929) £2,800
1st Secretary, P M Broadhead, M C
Hon Attaché, Maj A W D Bentinck
Oriental Secretary, Ph P C Zaphiro C M G
Archivist A L Craig M B E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Addis Ababa—Consul Col G Mackereth
" *Pro Consul*, A Iyer
Dangila—Consul, Major R E Cheesman, O B E
Gore—Consul Capt E N Eiskine M C
Harar—Consul, C H F Plowman O B E
Mega—Consul, Maj A I Miles O B E, I S O, M C
Maji—Consul, Capt R C R Whalley

Addis Ababa is 500 miles from Zeila, *viâ* Harar, letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit to Addis Ababa, train from Djibouti takes 3 days, in dry seasons through train makes the journey in 36 hours

FINLAND.

(Suomi)

President, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, *born* 1861, *assumed office*, March, 1932.

Prime Minister, Juho Emil Sunila

Foreign Affairs, Baron A Yrjö Koskinen

Minister in London (vacant)—*Legation*, 2 Montrose Gardens, S Kensington, S W 5

Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim) G A Gripenberg

Counsellor, Eino Wilkamo, M.C.

2nd Sec., Aaro Pakaslahti

Military Attaché (vacant)

Commercial Attaché, A I Malmio (*acting*) 103 Cannon Street, E C 4

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 149,926 square miles, with a population (1932) of 3,667,067, of whom 88·7 per cent were Finnish speaking, 11 per cent Swedish speaking, and 0·3 per cent others (mainly Lapps, leading a nomadic life in the north). Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 557 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo) the university of Helsinki (founded 1640 at Turku and removed to Helsinki in 1828) has nearly 5,000 students, of whom about 1,000 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth, there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1928 being 1,141,000 standards, wood pulp, cardboard and paper, and dairy produce are also exported. There are (1931) 3,378 miles of railroad and about 3,900 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system (32 per 1,000 inhabitants). There is railway connexion with Sweden and Russia, and telephone connexion with most European countries and with U.S.A. The merchant fleet (1932) consists of 521 steamers (161,754 net tons), 152 motor vessels (18,096 net tons) and 281 sailing vessels (66,563 net tons).

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 25,000 all ranks, there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people; but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finland was for some years a Prohibitionist country, the only one in Europe but after popular vote Prohibition was repealed by law as from April 5, 1932.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

		1930	1931
Revenue	*Marks*	4,398,100,000	3,975,100,000
Expenditure		4 738,700,000	4,245,600,312
Debt		3 057 100,000	3,242,000,000
Imports		5,247,900,000	3,464 755,145
Export		5 398 300 000	4,456,692,713
Imports from U.K.			434,598,767
Exports to U.K.			1,991,250,648

CAPITAL Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1929) 230,096 other towns are Turku (Åbo) 65 291 Tampere (Tammerfors) 54 824, Viipuri (Viborg) 55 010, Vaasa (Wasa) 25 266, Oulu (Uleåborg) 23 782, and Kuopio (24,003).

FLAG white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION

(Norra Kajen 4, Helsingfors)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R A C Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (1930) . . £2,950

2nd Secretary, I I Henderson

Commercial Secretary (Grade II) (Fabriksgatan 1), C B Jottrand

Naval Attaché Com M A Hawes, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lieut Com G Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj R C W G Fitzhace, R.A.

Archivist, R F K Dexter

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Helsinki (Helsingfors)—*(Consul for Finland)*, J A Watts

,, —*Vice Cons.*, C F Hilton (*temp.*).

Hanko (Hangö)—*Vice Cons.* Uno Cantenius

Kokkola (Gamlakarleby)—*Vice Cons.*, W Smedlund

Kotka—*Vice Cons.*, V S Syrén

Kristinankaupunki (Kristinestad)—*Vice Cons.*, Johan I Ehnström

Kuopio—*Vice Cons.*, L Hallman

Loviisa—*Vice Cons.* G R E Nordström

Oulu (Uleåborg)—*Vice-Cons.* B Weckman

,, *Pro Consul*, V O Snellman

Pietarsaari (Jakobstad)—*Vice-Consul*, Thor Ekwall

Pori (Björneborg)—*Vice Cons.*, I. W. Rosenlew.

Tampere (Tammerfors)—*Vice-Cons.*, W Cooke.

Turku (Åbo)—*Vice Cons.*, W. J. B Wilson.

Vaasa (Wasa)—*Vice Cons.*, V Bruun

Viipuri (Wiborg)—*Vice Cons.*, V Laapas

Pro Consul, A R Wilson.

FRANCE.

(Republique Française.)

President of the Republic (1932-1939), Albert Lebrun, *born* Aug. 29, 1871, *assumed office* May 10, 1932.

* The *Finnish Mark* was stabilised on a gold basis in 1926 1923 *Fk M* = £1 sterling at par. Finland went off the gold standard Oct. 13, 1931.

MINISTRY (June 4, 1932).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M Edouard Herriot
Minister for Interior, M Camille Chautemps
Minister of Justice, M René Renoult
Minister of Finance M Germain Martin
Minister of the Budget, M Palmade
Minister of War, M Paul Boncour
Minister of Marine, M Leygues
Minister of Mercantile Marine M Léon Meyer
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M Queuille
Minister of Air, M Painleve
Minister of Commerce M Julien Durand
Minister of Public Instruction M de Monzie
Minister of Colonies M Albert Sarraut
Minister of Pensions M Anne Berthod
Minister of Public Works, M Daladier
Minister of Labour M Dalimier
Minister of Agriculture, M Abel Gardey
Minister of Public Health M Justin Godart

Ambassador in London Monsieur de Fleuriau Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S W 1
Counsellor, M Roger Cambon
1st Sec, M Truelle
and Sec, M G Leverdier
3rd Secretaries M de Blesson M Saffroy
Attaché, Comte de Limur
Military Attaché Col Voruz
Asst do, Commandant Cuny
Naval Attaché, Commandant Duval
Asst Naval Attaché and Air Attaché Capt Albertas
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouet
Financial Attaché, M Rueff
Consul General (attached to the Embassy) M J Knecht
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe
Consulate General 51 Bedford Square W C 1
Consul General, M Gouan
Consul at Liverpool M de Ledoulx

There are also Consuls at Manchester Southampton, Newcastle upon Tyne Cardiff Glasgow Dublin, and in Jersey

The most westerly State of Central Europe extending from 42° 20 to 51° 5 N lat and from 7° 45' E to 4 45 W long bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) which separate it from England Its circumference is estimated at about 3 000 miles and its area (in 1914) at 207 076 square miles divided into 87 departments including the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean off the west coast of Italy The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10 1871) amounted to 5,608 square miles, that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5 819 square miles making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212 895 square miles, with a population (census of March, 1931) of 41,834 923 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine)

Births and Deaths

Year	Births	Deaths
1927	741 708	676 666
1928	745 315	675 110
1929	728 530	741 104
1930	748,911	649,125
1931	730 249	680,710

	1930	1931
Birth Rate	18 1	17 4
Death Rate	15 7	16 3
Marriages (per 1,000 pop)	16 6	15 6
Do (Number)	342 698	326,358
Divorces (Number)	20 409	21,212

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1931) 2 890,893 were resident there including (in 1921) 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303 141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans

GOVERNMENT —The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793) and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug 15, 1769 died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804 The monarchy was restored in 1814 and also after the "Hundred Days of Napoleon (March 20 June 29 1815) until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov 22 1852 On Sept 4 1870 the Emperor Napoleon III (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature the *Senate* of 314 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 612 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years) Members of the legislature receive 62 000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways

PRODUCTION —The chief agricultural products are wheat barley, rye, maize oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar) hops, &c Fruit trees abound and are very productive, the principal being the olive chestnut, walnut almond apple, pear, citron fig, plum, &c The agricultural production is shown in the following table —

Production (*Metric Tons*).

Crop	1929	1932.
Wheat	8 705 000	6,291,000
Rye	1,002 000	750,000
Barley	1,285,000	1 000,000
Oats	5 744 000	4,400,000
Potatoes	13,429 000	14,000,000

Forestry is an important industry the principal forests being those of the Ardennes Compiègne Fontainebleau and Orléans consisting chiefly of oak, birch pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork tree in the south The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (924 243,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1930), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy Champagne &c, universally testify, cider making is also an important industry and the production in 1929 amounted to 512 160 000 gallons The live stock (1929) included 15 631 140 cattle 10 452 760 sheep, and 6,101 810 pigs The mineral resources include coal pig iron copper lead, silver antimony and salt Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plebiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany or become a self governing community The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640 000, and they include the towns of Saarbruck (60 000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar In 1921 the coal mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, and the production of the enlarged area reached 55,000,000 tons of coal in 1930 The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery cabinet work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace Glass manufacture and pottery are also important

and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth

DEFENCE — The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria Morocco, and Tunis The peace strength of the Metropolitan Army (1930-31) was 316 992 all ranks, including the (Military) Air Force (36,800) The Naval Air Force (for Coast Defence) is included in the Naval personnel In the War of 1914 1918 over 20 per cent of the French people were mobilised, and 9 717 000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis and Morocco) The *French Navy* was manned in 1930 by 57 415 officers and other ranks For strength *see* Tables pp 372 and 373

ARMISTICE MONUMENT —In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov 11 1922 The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Maréchal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu il prétendait asservir*

EDUCATION — The educational system is highly developed *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration, (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory) (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs whose heads report direct to the Minister *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades and (*b*) Departmental Councils presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education By the Law of July 1904 all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re opening under lay management (i) *Primary Secular comp and free* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants (*b*) lower primary (*c*) higher do Supplementary courses and courses for adults Lower and higher primary certificates granted Numerous private courses are aided from local funds Schools are for boys, for girls or mixed (ii) *Secondary* State lycees, communal colleges, and many private establishments 7 yrs course either (*a*) purely classical (*b*) purely modern (*c*) Latin and sciences or (*d*) Latin and modern languages Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion For females a similar organisation course 5–6 yrs Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well known (iii) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction (iv) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education) Aix, Algiers, Besançon Bordeaux Caen Clermont, Dijon Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpelier Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes Strassbourg, and Toulouse

COMMUNICATIONS —The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1928 was 24,426 miles The principal rivers of France are the Seine Loire Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways having a length of (1928) 6,204 miles The system of railroads in France is very extensive they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession The length of lines of general interest inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on January 1, 1930, was 26,177 miles, of which over 750 miles are electrified The length of telegraph wires (1929) was 221,427 miles, and of telephone lines 120,000 miles, with nearly 1 000 000 subscribers In 1928 there were 642 744 private motor cars registered in France, of which (1926) 541,438 were touring cars. Goods transport vehicles numbered 305,387, cycle cars 27,450, motor cycles 232,201, and motor boats 3 313 In 1927 the passengers carried in civil aircraft numbered 25,857, the weight of cargoes being 1,644,000 lb (exclusive of 276,000 lb of mails)

Shipping —The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1930 was 3 530,879 gross tons of which 146 911 tons were motor vessels and 60,288 tons were sailing ships During the year 1931 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 57,677,000 tons, of which 14 662 000 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 48 267 000 tons, of which 12 128 000 tons were French The chief ports are Marseilles, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Rouen, Bordeaux Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1 200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments

FINANCE

French Budget (1931 2)

Revenue —	*Francs*
Taxes	43 163 170,400
Monopolies &c	655 302 064
State Funds	476 245 300
Miscellaneous	6 152,804,632
Extraordinary	165 000,000
Algeria	30,563,000
Total	50,643 485,395

Expenditure —	*Francs*
Debt Service and Finance Min	25 308,480,787
Army	6 401,014,240
Navy	2 799,830,314
Air	2 199 444,489
Education	3 014,795,873
Foreign Office	299 333,445
Labour and Health	2 104,002,638
Agriculture	642 602,800
Public Works	2,412,763,374
Colonies	702,985,056
Miscellaneous	4 756,256,728
Surplus	2,975,691
Total	50,643 485 395

French Debt (March 31, 1931)

Internal	*Francs* 283,040 564,212
External Debt —	
U S	$3,865,000,000
Sterling	£759,000,000
Argentine	$5 736,239

COMMERCE —The principal imports are wool, cotton coal, silk oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles &c, silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits,

refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese

French Foreign Trade (1931)

Imports	*Francs*
Food and Drink	13 998 614,000
Raw Materials	19 037 589 000
Manufactures	9 163 159 000
Total	42 199 302,000
Exports —	
Food and Drink	4 285 045 000
Raw Materials	7 179 851 000
Manufactures	18 956 421,000
Total	30 421 327,000

Imports and Exports 1930
(In millions of Francs)

To France from		From France to
3,724	Great Britain	5 038
1 428	Argentine	516
3 635	Belgium	3 581
627	Brazil	139
6 132	Germany	2 748
1 440	Italy	992
1 402	Spain	686
903	Switzerland	2 308
3 803	U S A	1 544

Trade with Great Britain

Year	Imports from Great Britain	Exports to Great Britain
1926	£20 384,000	£59 176 000
1927	23,633 000	63 436 000
1928	25 157 000	60 621 000
1929	31 663 000	56 549 000
1930	22 692 000	49 186 000
1931	32 115 000	40,883 000

High Commr

Mirhan (1920) Alsace Lorraine formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10 1871), after the Franco Prussian War At the close of the War, 1914 1918 the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28 1919) They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg Wine tobacco hops iron and coal are among the leading productions and the cotton industry is most flourishing The area is 5,605 square miles the population in March, 1921 was 1 709,749 Principal towns Strasburg (pop 181,465), Mulhouse (99 534) and Metz (78 767)

Algeria —The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor General assisted by a Consultative Council These departments lie between 4 36 W to 6 16 E longitude, 37 6 N to an undetermined S limit about 30° N, covering an area estimated at 222 120 square miles with a population (1931) of 6 553 451 of whom 920 788 were Europeans and 5,632,663 natives The revenue in 1931 was estimated at *francs* 1 199,056 329 and the expenditure at *francs* 1 195 401 883 The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1929 to *francs* 2 923 723,000 (total exports *fr* 4,036 589,000), and the imports from France to *fr* 4 552,960,000 (total imports *fr* 5,849 950,000) The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass manufactured tobacco, and vegetables The principal imports from the U K were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues tin plates clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc and lead mines are being worked In 1926 there were 2,696 miles of railroad open for traffic, and in 1928 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 4 322 of a net tonnage of 6,985 850 tons The principal town is Algiers the capital (municipal population, 1931, 257 122) a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort, other large towns are Oran (163 743) Constantine (104 902), Bona (68 778), Sidi bel Abbas (45 902) Phillippville (47 750), Mascara (31,449), and Tlemçen (46,060) *Governor General*, M Jules Carde (1930)

CAPITAL, Paris on the Seine Population (1931), 2 871 039 there are 82 127 houses and 1 149 366 families according to the census of March 1921 Fourteen other cities exceed 100 000 — Marseilles 800 881 Lyons 579,763 Bordeaux 262,990 Nice 219 549, Lille 201,568, Toulouse 194,564 St Etienne 191 088, Nantes 187 343, Strasburg 181,465 Le Havre 165,076, Tulon 133 263 Rouen 122 957 Nancy 120,578, Roubaix 117,190 Clermont Ferrand 103 143, Reims 112 820 Mulhouse Limoges, Dijon, Grenoble and Amiens exceed 90 000, and 34 others exceed 50 000

FLAG Tricolour, three vertical bands, blue white, red (blue next to flagstaff)

BRITISH EMPASSY

Embassy 39 Faubourg St Honoré, Paris VIII
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt Hon Lord Tyrrell, G C M G K C B K C V O (1928) £14 450
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary R H Campbell C M G
1st Secretaries R F Wigram O C Harvey
3rd Secretaries C J Steel F K Roberts
Hon Attaches Capt A Paget, Capt G Pambridge M C
Press Attaché Sir C Mendl
Commercial Counsellor Sir J R Cahill C M G
Commercial Sec (Grade II) A H S Yeames
Naval Attaché Capt J U P Fitzgerald R N
Asst Do Engr Com G Villar R N
Military Attaché Col I G C Heywood C B E
Asst Do Maj Hon W Fraser D S O M C
Air Attaché, Group Captain R J Bone, C B E, D S O
Superintending Architect W J Fuller, O B E
„ (*Assistants*) E J Molyneux, W F Redmond

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Paris—Cons Gen G D N Haggard O B E
„ *Vice Consuls* A G Ponsonby F Butler (*acting*) G T C Smith (*acting*)
„ *Pro Consuls*, Horace J Dorey, John W. M Gray Lt Col Herbert A Douglas; P F Doherty
Rheims—Vice Consul, G H Olliver
Ajaccio—Consul Maj W Tollett Routley.
„ *Pro Consul*, Raymond K Kemp
Bastia—Vice Consul, A Bezeit
„ *Pro Consul*, S H Bezeit
Algiers—Cons Gen, G P Churchill, C B E
Vice Consuls, Capt F K Brennan
Bône—Vice Consul, G C Bowker.

Bougie—Vice Consul,
Oran—Vice Consul, L J E Haskoll
„ *Pro Consul* G Vilhesid
Antananarivo—Consul, J Holm Smith
, *Vice Consul* J F Spence
Maranga—Vice Consul, Albert Rowntree
Tamatave—Vice Consul A Rolls (*acting*)
Bordeaux—Consul, C K Tedder
„ *Vice Consul* Albert E W Murphy
Pro Consul J Lambert
Bayonne—Vice Consul Paul Schoedelin
La Pallice—Vice Consul, L Link
„ *Pro Consul* William H Jones
Pauld Tarbes—Vice Cons H L H Hewetson
„ *Pro Consul*
Pauillac—Vice Consul Maurice Addé
Tonnay Charente—Vice Consul E Lirat
Toulouse—Vice Consul, G W Huggins
Brest—Consul,
, *Vice Consul* A Mignon
Congo—Consul, Henry Kelsall
„ *Vice Consul* J B Campbell
Libreville—Vice Cons A Leonard Smith, M C
Dakar—Consul General, V V Cuslen
Duala—Vice Consul, Vincent Tedle
Lome—Vice Consul, Herbert H Ellis
Lomé—Vice-Consul Herbert H Ellis
Djibouti—Vice Consul, J J Lowe
Guadaloupe—Consul Louis Devaux
Haire—Consul F O'Meara
, *Vice Consul* John P Beecher M B E
, *Pro Consul* A J Iredale
Cherbourg—Vice Cons, Capt J C Stark
Pro Consul A Buhot
Ile—Consul Capt J K V Dible
, *Vice Consul* Capt C T Morrow M B E
Amiens—Vice Consul Stuart Oswald M C
Pro Consul Oscar Sydney Gadsby
Boulogne—Vice Consul H S Braddock M B E
„ *Pro Consul* John Gilmour
Calais—Vice Consul J H Hutchison
Pro Consul J C Hutchison
Dunkirk Vice Consul, Harry W F Whiting M B E
„ *Pro Consul* Gawin Wild
Lyons—Consul S L Kay M B E
Pro Consul, E G King
Grenoble—Vice Consul Alfred J Swannell
Marseilles—Consul General H S London
„ *Vice Consuls,* W J Sullivan, F Besant (*acting*)
, *Pro Consul* W Miller
Sete—Vice Consul, Norman B R Brown
Toulon—Vice Consul, Charles H Thomas
Pro-Consul,
Martinique—Consul Henry J Meagher
Nantes—Consul W C Graham
„ *Vice Consul,* F Percy Bush
Lorient—Cons Agent Henry Joulcit M B E
St Malo—V Con, Capt L Richardson
„ *Pro Consuls,* Col E L Perry, D S C
A R. Riddle
St Nazaire—Vice Consul A Raffin
, *Pro Consul,* J J Raffin
Tours—Vice Consul, Ian Macdonald
„ *Pro Consul*
New Caledonia—Consul, J Johnston
Nice—Consul, J W Keogh O B E
„ *Vice Consul,* Col C B Stokes C I E D S O O B E.
Cannes—Vice Consul J G Taylor
„ *Pro Consuls,* Walter Gray Taylor A P Cunningham
Menton—Vice Consul A S Dean
„ *Pro Consul*
Monaco—Consul, (*see* Nice)
, *Vice Consul,* W M L Amalie
Pro Consul J C Henry
Pondicherry (India) — Consul Maj H G Tranchell I A
, *Pro Consul,* M Papoumayen Mudaliar
Reunion—Consul, J A Mancini
Rouen—Consul H L Bowle
Vice Consul Capt G J Neill
Dieppe—Vice Cons P L Allen
Pro Consul Maj R W Lamb, M C
Treport and Eu—Vice Consul J M Griffiths
Saigon—Consul General E G Gelton
Vice Consuls W K Smith (*acting*)
Alexander Denholm
Haiphong—Vice Cons J L Christie M C
Strasburg—Consul General J J Morris C M G
Vice Consul A H Douglas
Tahiti—Consul, Dr W J Williams
Vice Consul, F E Walker
Tunis—Consul General J C Thomas O B E
„ *Vice Consul* A W P Bertram
Hon Physician Dr Joseph Vallette
Bizerta—Consul Major W H Fox
Gabes (Zarzis) Cons Agent I Farrugia
Medenine Cons Agent
Sfax—Vice Consul, A R Farrugia
Pro Consul Armand Farrugia
Susa and Kairouan—Vice Co Harry Lingeri
Pro Consul Louis Carnaris

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 6 Rue Halévy, Paris (Vacant) *President* H C Welman

There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2 Rue Beauvau *Marseilles* and 4, Avenue Masséna *Nice*

Paris is distant from London 267 miles, transit, 7 to 8 hours

FRENCH COLONIES

Group		Population
North Africa	3 770 000	13 000 000
Eastern Group	200 000	2 100,000
West Africa	7 640 000	19 560 000
America	100 000	500 000
Indian Ocean	640 000	5,900 000
Indo Chinese	740 000	21,000 000
Pacific	20 000	100,000
Total	13 010 000	62 160 000

In ASIA—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast Chandernagore, on the Hooghly Karikal in the Cauvery delta, Yanaon in the Godavery delta and Mahé on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 268 000 The trade of Pondicherry and Karikal in 1927 8 was valued at £268 529 for imports £624 647 for exports, and £1,349,135 for re exports *French Indo China* comprises the possession of Cochin China and the four protectorates of Cambodia Annam, Tonkin, and Laos In 1898 9 the port of Kwang Chow Wan was also acquired on lease from China The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin and the total area is 309 979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203 including the civil European population of about 27 500

In ASIA MINOR—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria* has a total area of about 150 000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4 500,000 (*see* also pp 949 950)

In AFRICA—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France *Morocco* (*see* pp 928 929) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate

Tunis has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara with a total area of about 45,000 sq miles and a population (Census of 1931) of 2,410,692 (Europeans 195 293, including 91,427 French civilian population, 91,178 Italians). The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1930 the imports were valued at 2,107 455 000 *francs* and the exports at 1,127,233 000 *francs*. Tunis, the capital, has a municipal population of 202 405 at the Census of 1931; other towns are Sfax (39 970), Bizerta (23 206), Susa (25,324), and Kairwan (21,532). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509 733 square miles, and a population of 13,500,000. It consists of *Senegal* (74 000 sq miles, pop 1,250,500), capital, St Louis; the trade of Senegal in 1930 was *francs* 866,000,000 imports and *francs* 668 700,000 exports, the principal export being ground nuts. *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq miles), which have a total population of about 6 036 200. *French Guinea* (92 600 sq miles, pop 1,737,350). *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq miles, pop 1,216 300) and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq miles, pop 878 500), adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23 400 sq miles, pop 800,000), while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq miles and a population of about 450 000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq miles, pop 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267 000 sq miles, pop 2 750 000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq miles, pop 208 000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq miles pop 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte Comoro Islands, and St Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle hark, manioc (for arrowroot) beans, hides skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber, the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75 000, other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego Suarez, Mananjary, Tuleai Andevoranto and Vohémai. Off the south east coast are the uninhabited islands of St Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St Bartholomew, and St Martin and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. Included in Cayenne is a group of islands (St Joseph, Ile Royal, and Ise du Diable) known as Isle du Salut. On *Devil's Isle* Major Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894–1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq ms, pop 50,500) is a large island with dependencies the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Uvea &c.), the Huon Islands, and Futuna and Alofi. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c.) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000, the Marquesas (Nukahiva Hivasa &c.) 500 sq miles, pop 2 500. Leeward Isles (Huahiné, Raiatéa, Tahaa Bora Bora Maupiti, &c.), the Gambier Islands (Mangareva &c.), the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raivavae Rimatava, &c.) Rapa Island, Makatea, and Maiao Island. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco British administration.

GERMANY

(Deutsches Reich)

President of the German Reich, General Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, *born* Oct 2, 1847, *re elected* April 10, 1932.

MINISTRY (June 2, 1932)

Chancellor Herr von Papen
Foreign Affairs Freiherr von Neurath
Interior, Freiherr von Gayl
Labour, Dr Schaeffer
Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk
Agriculture and Food, Freiherr von Braun
Justice Dr Gurtner
Defence, General von Schleicher
Posts and Communications, Freiherr von Eltz Rubenach
Economy, Prof Warmbold

Ambassador in London, Herr von Hoesch
9 Carlton House Terrace, S W 1
Consular Dept of the Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S W 1

AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of Germany is approximately 182,200 square miles as against 208,800 square miles in 1914. By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France, parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly formed Republic of Poland, North Schleswig to Denmark, and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Danzig and territory became a Free State represented in its foreign affairs by Poland. After a plebiscite, part of Upper Silesia passed to Poland. Memel and district went to Lithuania. The Colonies, which had extended over 1,035,086 sq miles in Africa, 96,210 sq miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000—were renounced and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France, German East Africa to Great Britain, German S W Africa to the Union of South Africa, the German Pacific possessions N of the Equator to Japan, and those S of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand. The population on June 16, 1925, was 62,592,575 (without Saar district), of whom

30,196,421 were males and 32,396,154 were females The population on Dec 1, 1910 was 54,925,993 Births in 1931 numbered 1 031 508, and deaths 725 983 births being 16 0 per 1,000 of population deaths 11 2 per thousand Religious confessions in the present area were in 1925 — Protestants 40,014,677, Roman Catholics 20,193,334, Jews 564,379 others 1 638 229 On June 16, 1925 41 4 per cent of all persons with earning occupations were engaged in industry, 30 5 per cent in agriculture 16 5 per cent in trade and communications, 4 7 per cent in the public services and the professions, 1 8 per cent in the health services and 5 1 per cent in domestic service There are 50 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants with a population of 19 624 000, or 30 1 per cent of the total population

NATURAL RESOURCES — Forests cover 12 769,091 hectares, consisting to about three quarters of coniferous trees and are the basis of a flourishing wood and wood products industry Although a great part of North Germany is sandy and infertile, natural conditions in general favour Agriculture Grown are rye wheat, spelt, oats barley, buckwheat, maize potatoes, beans, leguminous and root plants, including sugar beet, hops, vegetables fruits, vines, flax, hemp, tape and tobacco The livestock and dairying industries have attained a high degree of perfection Mineral wealth includes coal, iron, manganese, copper, lead zinc, tin, nickel, quicksilver, gold, silver sulphur, antimony, cobalt arsenic, bismuth, wolfram, uranium, graphite, alum, boracite pyrites, petroleum, potash amber semi precious stones and china clay and salt brine springs, and medicinal waters are abundant The minette iron mines of Lorraine were lost by the Peace Treaty of 1919 and as the remaining iron ore is insufficient and in part technically unsatisfactory Germany is largely dependent upon import of iron ore

CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS — At the outbreak of war, Aug 1914, Germany was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire, under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of 'German Emperor' On Nov 9, 1918 the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin In Jan 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female) Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate states. Ministries are dependent upon the support of parliamentary majorities. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum Bills dealing with economic questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to an advisory Economic Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*)

Between the Revolution of 1918 and 1932, the government of Germany and of most of the states was almost continuously conducted by Cabinets supported by the middle and moderate *Left* parliamentary parties, of which the Social Democrats and the Catholic Centre were the largest The extreme Conservative Nationalist parties and the Communists were in opposition Successive elections practically obliterated the moderate Conservative People's Party and the Democrats, while the Centre and Social-Democrats remained relatively stable, and the Communists gained largely at the expense of the middle parties, the National Socialistic (Hitlerite) party rapidly increased gaining great successes at the Reichstag Election of Sept 1930, and becoming the strongest party through the election of July 1932 The main party composition of this Reichstag of 607 members, was National Socialists 230 Social Democrats 133, Communists 89 Centre 75 German Nationals 37 The Election followed the dissolution of the Reichstag by the Cabinet of Herr von Papen which had displaced the Brüning Cabinet in June In August 1932 the National Socialists demanded exclusive power, but received a refusal from the President The Papen Cabinet remained in office without other party support than that of the German Nationals and under Article 48 of the Constitution decreed many drastic measures including the expulsion from office under a form of martial law of the Prussian Socialist Centre Cabinet and a scheme for trade revival chief features of which were the subsidising of Industry out of public funds and wage reductions Democratic and Socialist officials were dismissed The Cabinet proclaimed against party government, promised a revision in Conservative direction of the Constitution, and in social and cultural domains sought to reverse post war progressive policies On Sept 12 1932, the Reichstag elected on July 1 was dissolved on the ground that it intended to revoke a Government emergency decree and a Constitutional conflict resulted

EDUCATION — Education is in the competence of the states and according to the Constitution is in principal compulsory until the eighteenth year but this principle is not uniformly in force Public elementary schools number (census of 1926 27) 52 785 whereof 28 831 evangelical, 15,312 Catholic and 8 559 mixed, with 6 661 794 pupils Intermediate schools (9 to 10 years course) number 1 548 with 259 290 pupils continuation and special occupational schools, 29,652, with 2 507 000 pupils superior schools (between elementary intermediate school class and universities) 2,858 with 822,600 pupils For higher education are 23 universities, also high schools. 10 technical, 3 forestry 4 agricultural 2 veterinary 2 mining, 5 commercial, 7 pedagogic, and 11 philosophic theological, with (1928) 112,300 students whereof 13 100 women There are 14 high schools and academies for the graphic arts, and 13 high schools and academies for music

DEFENCE — By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100 000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers were to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes Under the Armistice of Nov 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov 21, 1918), and was interned in Scapa Flow, where it

scuttled by its crews By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces* and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes sea planes or flying boats In September 1932 in a Note to France, Germany claimed equality in armaments with other Powers and received a reply referring her to the League of Nations

COMMUNICATIONS—The total length of the full gauge *Railroads* at end of 1929 was 56 426 kilometres of which all except 3,761 kilometres belonged to the German Railroads Corporation which under the *Dawes Declaration Scheme* of 1924 acquired all the lines taken over by the Republic from the states in 1921 In addition there were 1,757 kilometres of narrow gauge railroads The number of registered automobiles (July 1 1932) was 497 300, motor cycles 819 200 and motor lorries 152,400 Length of *Telegraph and Telephone Lines* 392 100 kilometres telegrams transmitted, (1930) 33 900 000, post telegraph and telephone offices 56 440 telephone subscribers 3,247 000 letters carried 5,700 millions, value of cash on delivery orders 3 498 mill m money orders 3 929 mill m The number of employés in the service of posts telegraphs and telephones was 378,198 In addition to some 6 000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1 500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals On January 1 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2 098 sea going steamers of 17 65 register tons and upwards (4 380 348 tons gross register) and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register) number of seamen 77 746 As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419 000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building but partly to purchases from abroad Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919 134 535 tons 1927 261 105 tons 1929, 357 600 tons 1931 176 755 tons On Jan 1, 1930 shipping had increased to 4 242 000 gross tons Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg on the Elbe Bremen, on the Weser Stettin on the Oder Konigsberg on the Pregel Kiel on the Baltic Emden on the Ems and Lubeck on the Patic Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate and now exceeds that of 1913 Arrivals at all ports were 1913 34 396 691 net tons, 1931 40 395 600 net tons Traffic in the *Kiel Canal* in 1930 was vessels 53 547, net tonnage 22 026 866

SOCIAL INSURANCE—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident premature infirmity or old age Insurance is compulsory This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self administration The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan 1 1900 The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans journeymen apprentices domestic servants laundresses dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers charwomen overseers foremen, engineers assistants clerks and apprentices in merchants offices schoolmasters schoolmistresses tutors and governesses including foreigners working in Germany under these categories Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work, old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70 though still capable of work A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911 The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities reduced working class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations provided pensions for widows and orphans and made other changes of importance Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911 A law establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for all persons subject to Sickness Insurance and also for seamen which is financed by equal contributions from employers and employed came into force on Oct 1, 1927 During the industrial depression 1930 32 Social Insurance finance suffered badly owing to the decline in receipts and the increase in cost of unemployment relief Premiums were correspondingly increased and benefits reduced In Sept 1932 the Cabinet received from the President authority to amend the whole Social Insurance system without parliamentary sanction

PUBLIC FINANCE—The state financial structure was radically altered after the War The Reich appropriated the chief direct taxes including income tax which had formerly been collected by the states and municipalities and the states lost the profits from their railways which were taken over by the Reich The Reich was thereby compelled to contribute to the state and municipal revenues mainly out of the yield of income and turnover taxes The financial relations between Reich and states became a matter of dispute but the promised definitive regulation has not been effected Between 1918 and 1924 all public budgets were in confusion in consequence of the currency depreciation The currency reform of Nov 1923 reacted favourably on Finance and the Reich Budget of 1924 25 was balanced The Reich was materially relieved by the automatic wiping out of the internal Debt by currency depreciation Under a later valorisation law holders of public loans were partially compensated getting 12½ per cent of the original gold value when they had acquired before July 1920, and 2½ per cent when they had acquired later, but no interest was to be paid to the latter class of holders until the Reparations liability had been discharged After 1926 27 Reich budgets again showed deficits In consequence of declining revenue due to the trade depression and to the accompanying heavy unemployment relief burden much larger Reich deficits and serious difficulties in balancing other public budgets were experienced after 1929 The *Budget Estimates* for 1932 33 (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were —

	1 000 000 Reichs marks
Revenue	8 219
Expenditure	8,219

The German Debt

The long and short term *Debt* of the Republic on May 31 1932 totalled 11,753 million reichs marks Of this sum 734 million marks represented the outstanding liability on the Reparations Foreign Loan of (nominally) 800 million marks 3 940 million marks represented the depreciated paper mark pre war and war debts as valorised under the law of July 16, 1925, and

1,416 million marks the international 5½ per cent (Young Plan) loan of 1930

The suspension of Reparation payments at the initiative of President Hoover from July 1, 1931 on, materially relieved the Reich Budget The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6 600 000 000) payable in bonds to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent of German exports A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August 1924, providing for annual payments rising to 2 500 million gold marks liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation (2) railway bonds and (3) bonds imposed on private industry In 1930 by an agreement come to at the Hague, Reparations were again revised Germany agreed to pay during a term of 37 years annuities averaging 1 989 million marks and thereafter until 1987 88 annuities varying between 1 711 million and 898 million marks Under a further agreement concluded at Lausanne in July 1932, Reparation annuities were abolished Germany undertook to hand over to the creditors 3,000 million marks of 5 per cent bonds to be marketed as soon as an issue price of 90 became practicable but not before three years or after fifteen years The creditor Governments agreed between themselves to ratify the Lausanne Agreement only if a satisfactory settlement of other international War Debts was attained

FOREIGN DEBTS —A short term foreign debts crisis began in July, 1931 owing to sudden withdrawals of credits to German banks for which the Reichsbank was unable to deliver gold or exchange Under a "standstill agreement" of February 1932 Germany was protected against any further substantial withdrawals of credits until March 1933 but she must pay and transfer the interest thereon In 1932 owing to the depletion of the Reichsbank's reserves ability to transfer interest and amortisation instalments on the long term debt was cast into doubt, and suggestions were made for interest reductions A Government census for February 29 1932 shows public and private indebtedness to abroad at 20 623 million marks whereof 10 153 millions short term (maturing before March 1933) and 10 470 millions long term In addition were foreign claims in the shape of holdings of German domestic securities and real property, which bring the total indebtedness to an estimated 25 26 milliard marks Of the 20 623 millions debt proper, 3 125 millions were liabilities of the Reich (mainly Dawes and Young loans) 1,215 state and municipal debts 6 706 millions bank debts, and 8 785 millions debts by Agriculture Industry and Communications The chief creditor countries were

	Total Claims Marks	Whereof Long Term Marks
U S A	8 392 000 000	5 165 000 000
Netherlands	3 575 000 000	1 914 000 000
Switzerland	2 761 000 000	1 146 000 000
Great Britain	2 415 000 000	1 129 000 000
France	956 000 000	482 000 000

The annual cost of service of the foreign debt (in the 12 months ending March, 1933) is returned at 1 438 million marks whereof 1 225 millions for interest and 213 millions for regular amortisation Including certain capital repayments of non recurring kind, the debt service liability to abroad in the 12 months is approximately 1 700 million marks

CURRENCY AND CREDIT —In 1919 23 the mark currency rapidly depreciated In November, 1923 was put through a *Currency Reform* consisting in the creation of a *rentenmark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper mark at 1 billion paper marks to 1 gold mark The stabilised paper mark notes have since been withdrawn from circulation and the rentenmarks are being gradually replaced by reichsmarks of pre war gold value issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement of 1924 Currency conditions were satisfactory until the debts withdrawal crisis of July 1931 which led to a suspension of internal gold payments and to the subjection of payments to abroad to official restriction Foreign currency in German hands was expropriated against compensation in reichsmarks By these means the stability of the reichsmark at gold parity was maintained but the Reichsbank's reserves (gold and foreign exchange) fell between May 1931 and September 1932, from 2 576 to 925 million marks, and legal cover for circulation to 25 per cent (normal legal minimum 40 per cent) Owing to the foreign and home run the Darmstaedter und National and some other banks failed By emergency decrees the Government drastically regulated credit and attained in banking a dominant position The effect of the credit crisis on industry and trade was less serious than anticipated and in 1932 confidence began to return, but payments to abroad remained subject to official sanction Bankruptcies after reaching a maximum of 1 425 in October 1931 declined in August 1932 to 499 and the number of bill protests fell in the same period to one fifth The internal value of the currency increased, the wholesale prices index falling from 141 6 in July 1928 to 95 6 in September 1932 the cost of living index from 156 5 in March, 1929, to 120 3 in August 1932

EMPLOYMENT —Employment is subject to sharp seasonal fluctuations being lowest in the summer and highest in the late winter In 1922 under the influence of the inflation activity of industry the number of unemployed fell to 16 000 After the currency stabilisation unemployment in general increased but in the prosperous year 1927 fell to 250 000 after which a new increase followed In February, 1930, were 3 366 000 unemployed February 1932, 4,971,000 February 1932, 6 128,000 September, 1932 5 100 000 In the autumn of 1932 signs of improvement were discerned

AGRICULTURE — Agriculture is the leading German occupation The cultivated area in 1932 (omitting forests) was 29 369 576 hectares, of which 4 450 129 h were rye, 2 280 351 h wheat, 3 284,524 h oats, 1 568,210 h barley 2 879,033 h potatoes and 276 665 h sugar beet The meadow area was 5 502,294 h Owing to high wheat duties and other protective measures, the area under and yield of wheat has greatly increased, whereas cultivation of rye has declined As against an average wheat crop of 3,700,000 metric tons in 1911 14 (on the present area), the estimated crop of 1932 was 5 100 000 tons, and

in wheat Germany is now self sufficing, and may have an exportable surplus Area under orchards is (1932) 53,139 h , vineyards 82 781 h The area under flax, hemp, and other industrial plants is smaller than in 1913 The livestock census of Dec 1930 showed horses 3 521,530 cattle 18 470,390 pigs 23,440,460, sheep 3,504,355 Agriculture has been financially weakened by the price fall, and has debts totalling 12,500 millio n

INDUSTRY —Industry is highly developed in all the larger German states Prussia leads in coal mining iron and steel, metalwares machinery, and electro technical articles, but manufactures comprise practically all branches The cotton works are extensive and there are numerous manufactories of silk, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c , and woollens with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as chemicals and brewing Bavaria produces machinery, jewellery, scientific instruments, pottery, wood products, paper, leather, textiles, and beer Special manufactures of Saxony are machinery, yarns and cloth, knitted goods, hosiery, furs, pottery, glass, and musical instru ments Wurttemberg has manufactures of textiles, paper, leather, firearms, clocks, and tobacco, Baden of chemicals, jewellery, and cigars The toys industry of Thuringia is important

Intense industrial activity prevailed during the inflation years 1919 23, and after a reaction a new high level was reached in 1927 after which production in the finishing branches somewhat declined while the heavy branches, including iron and steel, enjoyed prosperity throughout 1928 and 1929 In 1930 under the influence of the world depression, a rapid decline in the output of all branches began At the beginning of 1932, current industrial production was 40 9 per cent below that of the last prosperity years, the decline for steel being 60 8 per cent, machinery 57 5 per cent, motor cars 38 5 per cent, pottery 55 7 per cent, paper 22 5 per cent, finished textiles 31 9 per cent, footwear 18 per cent The production decline in the heavy industries was very great

Coal	118,624,200	153,597,600
Pig iron	6,063,100	13 102 500
Ingot steel	8,291,300	16,305,300

The financial stability of industry was badly shaken by three years of trading losses, and numerous companies were obliged to reduce their capital in order to restore equilibrium to their balance sheets A revival of industry, particularly in the consumption goods branches, set in in September, 1932

FOREIGN TRADE —Foreign trade policy has been increasingly Protectionist Immediately after the War, import duties on many articles were sharply raised, and in 1925 a new part tariff increased the duties on numerous indus trial articles, and restored the foodstuffs duties, which had been suspended in August, 1914. A Bill reducing duties, drafted in accord with the recommendations of the Geneva Economic Congress of 1927, was dropped; the duties on foodstuffs were repeatedly raised, and supple mented by compulsion to mill native grain, and in 1932 duties on numerous agricultural and industrial products (including English yarns) were heavily increased, and the intro duction of import quotas for certain agricultural products was announced

Germany's chief imports, in order of value, 1931, are oil fruits fruit, cotton, wool, dairy products, yarns, mineral oils coffee, fodder, hides, eggs, cloth, tobacco, copper, furs, iron ore, bread cereals, and wood Chief exports heavy iron and steel goods textiles and cloth ing, machinery, chemicals and dyes, electrical apparatus, non ferrous metal wares, paper and wares thereout, leather and wares thereout In 1932 Russia displaced Great Britain and Holland as Germany's chief customer

The foreign trade balance was increasingly passive until 1927, whereafter import surpluses declined Equilibrium was reached in 1929 The years 1930 and 1931 witnessed large and increasing active balances causes being the cessation of credit financed import, the reduced demand, owing to the depression, for foreign raw materials, the increasing independence of foreign foodstuffs, and the repayments of foreign debt The years 1927–31 witnessed a shift of £300,000,000 from the passive to the active side of the trade balance The movement of imports and exports (including Reparation deliveries in kind) was —

	Imports Marks	Exports Marks
1927	14,228,000 000	10,801 000,000
1929	13,447 000,000	13,483 000,000
1930	10 393 000,000	12,035,000,000
	6 632,000,000	9,600,000,000

Trade with Great Britain —

Imports from	639,000,000	453 000,000
Exports to	1,219,000 000	1,134,000,000

In the first half of 1932 import was 2,387 million export 2 989 million

SECURITIES MARKETS —All stock exchanges were closed between July 11 and Sept 3, 1931, and between Sept 18, 1931, and April 12, 1932 The official securities index, based on 100 for average quotations of 1924–26, showed for Sept 3, 1932 for stocks, 56 67, for fixed interest securities 63 62

FEDERATED STATES

PRUSSIA

MINISTRY

(*On the ground of alleged failure of duty towards the Reich, 'Reich Execution' was proclaimed against Prussia on July 20, 1932. The Prussian Cabinet of Herr Braun was expelled from office, and the Reich Chancellor was appointed Prussian Commissary*)

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 113,750 sq miles and a population on June 16, 1925, of 38 120,173 (Saar district excluded)

The number of births in 1931 was against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of in 1931 was 440,795, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 325,080, against 323,709.

	1 000 000 Reichs marks.
Budget (net), 1932–33	2,024
Debt ..	894

The whole of the old *Funded* Debt of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the

arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,013,588.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (698,064), Breslau, on the Oder (554,801), Essen, on the Ruhr (468,696), Frankfort, on the Main (461,849), Dusseldorf, on the Rhine (431,096), Hannover, on the Leine (422,435), and Dortmund, on the Emscher (320,256).

BAVARIA

Minister-President, Dr. Held.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N lat and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E long., the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1925, 7,411,589. The Thuringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	1 000 000 Reichs marks
Budget (net), 1932 33	606

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1925), 680,704. Other large towns are Nuremberg, N.W. of Munich (392,494), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (165,522).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,980,689. Its chief towns, after the capital, are Leipzig (pop. 679,322), the great book-market; Plauen (pop. 111,398), and Chemnitz (pop. 331,641), the Manchester of Saxony.

	1,000 000 Reichs marks.
Budget (net), 1932–33	417

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop (1925), 618,684.

WURTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Wurttemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1925) of 2,595,114, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics.

	1 000 000 Reichs marks
Budget (net), 1932–33	245

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1925), 341,461.

MINOR STATES.

Baden has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,336,498. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop (1925) 145,694.

Land Thuringen. The Thuringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera, and Gotha, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thuringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, and a population of 1,628,398. Capital, Weimar (46,028).

Hesse has an area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1925) of 1,358,445, of whom more than half are Protestants. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. 89,[illegible]

[illegible]*rg-Schwerin*, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1925) of 686,838. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1925) 48,157

Oldenburg, area 2,479 square miles, with a population (1925) of 553,670. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1925) 52,187.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1925) 508,660. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1925) 146,654.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1925) 351,692. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1925) 70,316.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1925) 166,083. Capital, Detmold (16,171).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, area 1,130 square miles, with a population (1925) of 112,052. Capital, Neustrelitz, pop (1925) 12,338.

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1925) 48,660. Capital, Buckeburg (6,745).

Waldeck was incorporated in Prussia in 1928.

The *Free Hanse Cities* are *Lubeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 127,540), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 332,547) and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop 1,128,753).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REALM, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1928).....£7,800
Counsellor, B. C. Newton, C.M.G.
Financial Adviser, E. Rowe-Dutton, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, A. F. Yencken, M.C.
and Secretary, W. I. Mallet.
3rd Secretary, E. D. Sandys.
Honorary Attachés, A. P. Graves; N. Gosling.
Press Officer (with local rank of First Secretary), T. F. Breen, M.C.
Commercial Counsellor, J. W. F. Thelwall, C.M.G., M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng. Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Cragg.
Archivist and Accountant, J. K. O'Donoghue, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivists, A. J. Johnson; C. H. F. Hardy.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul, G. Lyall.
,, *Vice Consul*, Henry E. Pomeroy
Breslau—Vice-Consul, W. H. Mercer.
Konigsberg—Vice-Consul, F. Fulham.
Stettin—Vice-Consul, A. T. H. Evans.
Bremen—Consul, J. D. Scott.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Harry Bullock.
Cologne—Consul-General, J. Lowdon, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. G. Fallowfield.
Essen—Vice-Consul, Dr. C. A. Brittlebank, M.B.E.
Frankfort-on-Main—Consul-General,
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. J. Fowler; A. J. P. Butler.
Stuttgart—Vice-Consul, R. M. Bowden Smith.
Hamburg—Consul-General, Joseph Pyke.
,, *Vice-Consul*, S. Simmonds M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, J. A. Thwaites (*acting*); S. Bracher; Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.; L. G. Baylis.
Hanover—Vice-Consul, Capt. W. C. R. Aue.
Kiel—Vice-Consul, A. Sartori, M.V.O.
Lubeck—Vice-Consul, H. G. Stolterfoht.

Leipzig—Consul, Darnell Wilson
„ *Pro Consul*, C J Girling
Chemnitz—Vice Consul H Monk
Munich—Consul General, H W Gaisford
„ *Vice Consuls*, Alfred G Tyler (*acting*)
„ *Pro Consul*, C J Phillips
BRITISH BOARD OF COMMERCE, Schopenstehl 20 & 21, Hamburg

GREECE.
(Hellas)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Alexander Zaimis, *elected* Dec 14, 1929

THE MINISTRY (Nov 4 1932)
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, M P Tsaldaris
Justice, M Hadjithanadsis
Foreign Affairs M J Rallis
Interior General Metaxas
Communications, M Codjamanis
Public Instruction M Hadjiskos
War, General Condylis
Marine and Air Admiral Hadjikyriakos

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D Caclamanos
Legation, 51 Upper Brook St W 1
Counsellor Christos Diamantopoulos
Secretary M John Kyndinis
Naval and Air Attaché (vacant)
Vice Consul (*in charge of Consulate General*), George Scheriadis, 131 Gower Street W C 1

A maritime Republic in the south east of Europe, bounded on the N by Albania, Yugo slavia and Bulgaria, on the S and W by the Ionian Sea and on the E by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 50 271 sq miles and a population (census of May 15, 1928) of 6,204,684

Government—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924 The legislature consists of a Senate of 120 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *Boulé*) of 250 members elected for 3 years by universal manhood suffrage

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912 13 the area was less than 25 000 sq miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (3,950 sq miles, pop 336 151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,528 sq miles During the War of 1914 1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos* Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the *Treaty of Sèvres*, *Rhodes*, *Cos*, and the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna* but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept 8, 1922 and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas The surface is nearly all mountainous, the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented

Production—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange lemon fig almond, citron, pomegranate and currant vine The principal minerals are silver, lead zinc, emery, copper magnesium sulphur, salt, and marble The chief manufactures are smelting textiles, and shipbuilding The imports are cotton and other manufactures corn, timber cattle hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal The exports consist of wine, olives olive oil, tobacco currants figs, cognac, hides, lead iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore emery, marble sponges and carpets

Defence—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57 Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914 1918 and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies The Navy consists of 1 armoured cruiser, 1 cruiser minelayer 4 modern t b d, 7 torpedo boats and 6 submarines with 5 patrol vessels (small torpedo boats)

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts The University at Athens is of some repute

Finance—The debt in 1912 was 1 040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912 13 added 354 960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,028 000 000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1 776,140,000 *drachmæ* On Dec 31, 1930, the total was stated at £40,837,922 941 *drachmæ*, requiring 3 728,861 412 *drachmæ* for debt service in the budget of 1930 31

Communications—There were (1928) 1 993 miles of railroad open for traffic There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons The post offices number 1,146, telegraphs, 4,960 miles The mercantile marine consists (1931) of 547 steamships (1 407,808) tons and 729 sailing ships (58,508 tons) The principal harbours are the Piraeus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo Corfu Calamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete)

Budget, 1931–32

Total estimated receipts *Drachmæ* 10,240,512,053
Total estimated outgoings 10,234 859,924

	*1930	1931
Total imports ..	£29,034,955	£23,230,000
Total exports .	15,782,416	12,620,000
Imports from U K .	3,691,232	3 301,051
Exports to U K	1,970,176	2,022,128

CAPITAL, Athens Population (1928), 452,920
Other large towns are Salonica (236,530), Piraeus

* Figures are for 9 months (Jan–Sept) only

(251,330), Patras (61,280), Corfu (32 220), Candia (25,000), Canea (27,600), Volo (30 000), Cavalla (50 000)

FLAG 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner

BRITISH LEGATION
(8 Odos Diagrit amou Athens)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon Sir Patrick W Maule Ramsay K C M G (1929) £3,800
1st Secretary V F W Cavendish Bentinck
2nd Secretary A V Lunbury M C
Naval Attaché Capt R L Ramsay M V O D S O
Asst Naval Attaché Lieut Com G Villar R N
Military Attaché, Major B J O'Leary R A
Air Attaché Group Capt I G Hetherington C B E
Translator (with local rank of 1st Secretary), Shirley C Atchley C M G O B E
British Delegate on International Financial Commission I G Roussin, C M G
Archivist and Accountant J I H Burrance
Chaplain, Rev R R Raymer, C M G, D S O

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Athens—Consul W I Lond
" *Vice Consul*, H M Laurie (*acting*)
" *Vice Consul*, R G A Meade
Candia—Vice Consul M N Filiadi
Canea—Vice Consul, A Petychakis
Lavrium—Vice Consul John Joannides M B E
Mitylene—Vice Consul, H O Paterson
Pro Consul C N Gonatas
Piræus—Vice Consul D E H Birdcall M B E
Samos—Vice Consul Gregory D J Mine
Syra—Consul N R Varian
Patras—Consul T E R Vaughan Russell
" *Pro Consul* F W A Wood
Corfu—Vice Consul, P Papadachi
Zante—Vice Consul G H Sargint
Salonica—Consul General, H G Chick, C I E
" *Pro Consul* C N Hilkias
Volo—Vice Consul, P N Stathacopoulos

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 5A Odos Diagatsanion Athens

Athens, transit 4 days for letters for parcels 2 to 6 weeks

GUATEMALA
Republica de Guatemala

President (1931 1935) General Jorge Ubico *assumed office* Feb 14 1931
Minister of Foreign Affairs Señor Don Alfredo Skinner Klée

Minister in London (vacant)
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General in London Señor Dr Don Francisco A Iglesias 444 Mansion House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4

Guatemala the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America is situated in N lat from 13° 45 to 17 49′, and in W long from 88 12′ 40 to 92° 13 43′ and comprises in area of 42,456 square miles and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535 The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W to E by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13 000 feet above the sea, earthquakes are frequent and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft) was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan, 1918 The country is well watered by numerous rivers, the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions About 690 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1930 There were 4,267 miles of telegraph working in 1925 The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side The principal export is coffee other articles being bananas sugar, timber *chicle* (chewing gum) hides and beans Spanish is the language of the country

	1930 33
Estimated Revenue	*Quetzals 7 980 000
Estimated Expenditure	7 980 000
External Debt (Dec 31 1931)	£2 [illegible] 384
Internal Debt (d)	£1 205 317

	1931
Imports	£2 008 009
Exports	3 033 477
Imports from U k	178 849
Exports to U k	64,952

CAPITAL Guatemala Pop (Census 1928) 120,707 other towns are Quezaltenango (35 000), Coban (30,000) and Totonicapan (27 000)

FLAG Three vertical bands blue white, blue

BRITISH LEGATION
(8A Calle Poniente No 35 Guatemala)

Guatemala—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General H A Grant Watson (1928) £2 800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Guatemala—Vice Consul C C A Lee
" *Vice Consul* J H Vinter
Puerto Barrios—Consul A Papadopolo
Quezaltenango—Consul Hugo Fleischmann
San José—Vice Consul Leonard Summerhayes

Transit to New York *via* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London 8 days

HAITI
(Republique d'Haiti)

President Stenio Vincent *assumed office* Nov 28, 1930
Foreign Affairs M Albert Blanchet

Minister in London Dr Louis Baron
Consul W Haines 4 Denmark Street, W C 2

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo which, next to Cuba is the largest of the West India Islands Formerly a French colony it was proclaimed independent on Jan 1 1804 and is governed under a Constitution ratified on June 12 1918 The legislature consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies The President is elected by the legislature for a period of six years In 1915 a treaty was entered into with the U S A whereby certain public services of the Republic were to be controlled by U S officials The treaty expires in 1936 On Oct 1 1931 the U S officials in charge of Public Health Public Works and the Agricultural Technical Service, were withdrawn The Financial and Constabulary services still remain under U S control

The area of the Republic of Haiti is estimated at 10 204 square miles with a population estimated (Jan 1, 1927) at 2 300 200 inclusive of white foreign residents and military forces of the United States. The mountains are richly

* At par 1 *Quetzal* = $1 U S

and heavily timbered and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits. It is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies whilst its harbours especially Port au Prince offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee logwood cocoa cotton hides sugar honey gums and oilseeds these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold silver copper tin and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States Great and Greater Britain France, and Germany the principal articles imported from Great Britain are piece goods jute bags hardware and agricultural tools. An armed Constabulary, urban and rural, was formed in 1916. This force is officered in part from U.S. Marine Corps and Navy and consisted (Oct. 1 1931) of 197 officers (U.S. and Haitians) and 2 950 other ranks. A coastguard service is attached to the Constabulary. There are about 135 miles of railway. In 1925-26 the entries and clearances at Port au Prince were 408 steam vessels (1 001 007 tons). French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue	*$7 729 633	*$6 340 316
Expenditure	8 367 031	7 038 014
Total debt (Sept. 30 1930)		16 541 130
	1930	1931
Total imports	*$12 825 626	*$9 576 318
Total exports	14 144 567	8 963 419
Imports from U.K.	£166 921	£95 582
Exports to U.K.	£149 745	£110 347

CAPITAL, Port au Prince. Population 125 000.

FLAG. Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(Place Geffrard, Port au Prince.)

Port au Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, F. M. Shepherd, M.B.E. (1932).

,, *Vice-Consuls*, Edmund D. Watt, M.B.E.; G. A. Payne, M.B.E.

Transit, 15 days.

HEJAZ *see* Arabia

HONDURAS

(República de Honduras.)

President, Dr. Vicente Mejia Colindres, *assumed office* Feb. 1, 1929.

Consul General in London, Señor Don Basilio de Telepnef, 15 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

The Middle State of Central America stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10' and 16° and W. long. between 83° 10' and 88° 40', containing 44 275 English square miles with a population estimated at 775 000 (1930).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502 and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Iela, and La Ceiba, but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side, chief port Amapala on Tiger Island, port on mainland is San Lorenzo 2 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital Tegucigalpa 88 miles, good road 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Potrerillos the terminal station of the unfinished Interoceanic and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile: the lake is crossed in 1 hour by auto ferry and thence to the head of the railway at Potrerillos the road is completed cars taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and express car on the railway it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is an aeroplane service between the capital and most of the principal towns in conjunction with Pan American Airways and aeroplanes are available to carry passengers to Iela and La Ceiba (on N. coast) to connect with steamer sailings. There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula and Iela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil in the valleys and tablelands is very fertile the products being bananas cocoanuts mahogany fruit cattle sugar rice tobacco coffee sarsaparilla hides and skins cedar fustic rosewood and Panama wool (kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle is estimated at 500 000. The forests are extensive but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great the value of gold and silver exported in 1930-31 being £304 000. In 1929 there were 1 432 kilometres of railway open all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue	£1 431 430	£1 181 867
Expenditure	1 502 170	1 387 514
*Foreign Debt	1 046 726	852 388
†Internal Debt	1 583 470	1 550 122
Exports	5 234 243	4 005 617
Imports	3 189,226	2 058 284
Imports from U.K.	184 764	94 860
Exports to U.K.	355 746	240 416

75 per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1930) 40 000. La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10 000 inhabitants; other towns are San Pedro Sula, Comayagua, Choluteca and Juticalpa.

FLAG. Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, H. A. Grant Watson (*resident at Guatemala*).

* United States Dollars.

† In 1925 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement included with the Council of Foreign Bondholders providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40 000 over a period of 50 years and these payments are regularly made. Bearing 3 per cent. interest.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Tegucigalpa — Consul and Chargé d'Affaires M H C Kelham
Amapala — Vice Consul, R de Lavergne
La Ceiba—Vice Consul Melville Graham
Truxillo—Consul Albury H Tatum
Pro Consul, Hann Griffith

Distance 5 930 miles transit *viâ* New York New Orleans &c 14 days *viâ* Panama Canal 19 days *viâ* Avonmouth Iela 17 days

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

Regent, H S H Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybánya *born*, 1867 *elected* March 1 1920

MINISTRY

Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence Julius Gombos
Foreign Affairs Endre de Puky
Interior M Francis Keresztes Fischer
Commerce Dr Ihamer Labinyi
Justice Dr Andor Lázár
Agriculture Nicholas de Kallay
Public Worship and Education Calmt Hóman
Finance Béla de Imredy

Minister in London Baron Ivan Rubido Zichy 35 Eaton Place, S W 1
Offices of Legation and Passport Office 35B Eaton Place S W 1

By unanimous vote of the National Assembly Hungary was re constituted a Kingdom in 1920 after having been declared a Republic on Nov 17 1918 The area of present day Hungary is about 36 179 sq miles its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugoslav Kingdom (*q v*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czecho slovakia (*q v*) The population (almost entirely Magyar) was 8 683 740 (Dec 1930) The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N Yugoslavia on the S, Rumania on the E, and Austria on the W

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918 Count M Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22 1919 Count Karolyi resigned, and was succeeded by a Bolshevik administration with a Soviet (Workmens Council) in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug 1, 1919) Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug 7 1919 but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris

On March 1 1920 Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him sovereign rights with certain restrictions

In 1921, the ex king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct 21 until removed under escort On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers

All religions are tolerated the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority The parcelling out of the great estates which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis a land reform bill aiming at a more equitable distribution of landed property was carried out in 1920 1922, reducing by about 10 per cent the total area of large estates

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan 4 1920) was replaced in Dec 1926 by a Parliament composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage and an Upper Chamber which corresponds in a modified form to the Chamber of Magnates as it existed before the revolution of 1918

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alfold or Great Plain parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses cattle and swine The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth

No part of Hungary touches the sea The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles there are about 5 000 miles of railways and 5 800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom

Pengö

	1930 31	1931 32
Revenue	1 402 100 000	1 365 900 000
Expenditure	1 398 130 000	1 364 500,000
Public Debt (Jan 1, 1931)		1,540 818,406

	1930	1931
Imports	822 900 000	543 500 000
Exports	910 400 000	572 200 000
Imports from U K	£838 000	£595 643
Exports to U K	£1 777 000	£1 554,775

CAPITAL Budapest on the Danube, has a population of (1930) 1 004 693 The other large towns are Szeged (135 141) and Debreczen (117 410) there are 10 other towns with a population over 50 000

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use

FLAG Red white green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre

BRITISH LEGATION

(1 Verboczy Utcza Budapest I)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, The Viscount Chilston, K C M G (1928) £4,400
2nd Secretary W E Houstoun Boswall, M C
3rd Secretary R L Speaight
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), Dr H C A. Carpenter
Military Attaché, Lt Col F N Mason Mac Farlane, M C
Archivist F G Redward
Hungarian Secretary, Capt E Szuts.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
(Zoltán Utca 8, Budapest)

Budapest—*Vice Consul* C O Wakefield Hairey
,, *Pro Consul*, J W Thompson

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit, 2 days

ICELAND
(Island)

King Christian X (*see* Denmark)
Presidents of Althing, G Olafsson, A Asgeirsson

Iceland is a large volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N lat and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W long, with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles or greater than that of Ireland The population was estimated at 100,000 in 1928

An Act for the creation of a Danish Icelandic Federal Constitution Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec 1 1918 but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Althing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions The principal products of the island are sheep cattle, ponies and fish and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life the chief items being grain and meal, sugar coffee, salt, cotton goods tobacco spirits hardware and timber Total imports (1930) £3,249,120 exports £2,713,115 Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain

CAPITAL Reykjavik Population about 30,000
Other towns are Isafjördur, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord
FLAG Blue with white bordered red cross

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Reykjavik—*Consul General* Asgeir Sigurdsson C B E
,, *Vice Consul* (vacant)
,, *Pro Consul* Jon Thorvaldsson M B E
Akureyri—*Vice Consul* Arthur Gook
Isafjord—*Vice Consul* Finnur Jonasson
Nordfjord—*Consul* P G Thomsen
Westmann Islands—*Con*, Viggo Bjornsson
Transit, 5 days

IRAQ
(Mesopotamia)

King of Iraq Faisal I, G C M G *born* 1884 elected King of Iraq Aug 10 1921, *married* (1906) the Sherifa Huzaymia, daughter of the Sherif Nasir *acceded* Aug 23 1921
Crown Prince, H R H the Emir Ghazi, *b* March 21, 1912
Prime Minister, Naji Beg Shawkat
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Abdulkadir Rashid

Ambassador in London (vacant)
Chargé d'Affaires Atta Beg Amin
Embassy 22, Queen's Gate S W 7

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia* the land between the rivers (Euphrates and Tigris) extends from Kurdistan on N and N E to the Persian Gulf on the S and S E and from Persia on E to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E long, and from 37½° to 30° N lat The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne ratified on Aug 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration was entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov 1920 and in Aug 1921 the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug 23, 1921 In March, 1924 a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the election of a Chamber of Deputies The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King and a Chamber of Deputies of 88 members elected by manhood suffrage The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925 An application for admission to the League of Nations came before the Assembly in 1932 and Iraq was freed from all Mandatory control through admission to the League on October 3, 1932 On June 30 1930 a new Treaty was signed at Baghdad by the High Commissioner and the Prime Minister This Treaty is of 25 years duration from the entry of Iraq into the League and regulates the relations between Great Britain and Iraq during that period on the basis of an alliance between two equal and independent States

The total area of Iraq is about 116,000 sq miles the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

Baghdad includes the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut Diwaniyah Hillah and Dulaim Divisions (*Liwas*) *Basra* includes the *Liwas* of Basra Amara and Muntafik, and *Mosul* includes Mosul, Arbil Kirkuk and Suleimani (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria* the ruins of Nineveh the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris opposite Mosul)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,025 Shiite Muhammadans 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions

The country is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W Willcocks, and during the British occupation notable improvements were effected, the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, and Indian corn, wheat averages 464lb per acre, barley 612lb, and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918-19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent on the previous year Cotton

growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company (now the Iraq Petroleum Company) in March, 1925. The results of the geological surveys made by the company suggest that Iraq may contain one of the richest oilfields in the world. A number of wells have been drilled in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk, and in October, 1927, the first "gusher" was struck and capped at Baba Gurgur. The Khanaqin Oil Company (a subsidiary of the Anglo Persian Oil Company) holds a concession which is confined to the transferred territories (an area on the N.E. frontier transferred from Persia to Turkey in 1913-14) which is an adaptation of the D'Arcy concession held by the A.P.O.C. Since the war oil has been struck near Khanaqin and the field is considered a promising one. The Khanaqin Oil Company have opened a refinery near to Khanaqin town which produces sufficient petrol, kerosine and crude oil for the needs of Iraq.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh a mountain of Eastern Lizerum and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles) the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains in Kurdistan uniting at Eil, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Communications and Trade.—The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar and tea and the chief exports are dates, wool and barley.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit *viâ* Baghdad a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Iraq), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles) was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo and in the desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates at Jerablus and is open to goods and passenger traffic as far as Nisibin. The track actually extends a further 10 miles into Syrian territory in the direction of Mosul. Railheads at Nisibin and Kirkuk are connected by a motor service, and through bookings by this route from Europe to Baghdad are obtainable. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey since that time lines have been laid from Baghdad to Kerbala and Baghdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul.

Capital.—The chief city is Baghdad the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of the Arabian Nights. Baghdad has an estimated population of 270,000, other towns being Basra 85,000 and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh) 90,000.

	1929-30	1930-31
Total revenue	£4,295,811	£3,484,259
Including Customs	2,059,790	1,765,133
Total expenditure	4,298,954	3,836,814

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.I. (1932)
Counsellor, G. A. D. Ogilvie Forbes
First Secretary, C. H. Bateman, M.C.
Third Secretary, P. W. S. Y. Scarlett
Third Secretary, J. G. Ward
Financial Secretary, I. L. Stafford
Legal Secretary, J. H. B. Nihill, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, C. Simpson
Oriental Secretary, Capt. V. Holt

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Baghdad—Consul, C. A. W. Weir
Basra—Consul, Gerald H. Selous, O.B.E.
Mosul—Consul, H. J. D. Gybbon-Monypenny
Diana—Vice-Consul, C. H. Summerhayes, M.B.E.
Kirkuk—Vice-Consul, I. A. Chapman Andrews
Aladan—Vice-Consul (the Port Officer holds the rank of acting Vice-Consul)

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, Baghdad and Strand Road, Basiah.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Mails between London and Baghdad may be sent by weekly Air Mail Service *viâ* Egypt. Motor convoys carrying mails run twice weekly between Baghdad-Damascus (the normal route for letter post).

ITALY

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869, *married* Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro, *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert Prince of Piedmont, *born* Oct. 15, 1904.
CABINET (June 30, 1924, reconstructed 1925, 1929 and July, 1932)
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, *Interior and Corporations*, *Signor Benito Mussolini
Justice, Prof. Pietro De Francisci
Finance and Treasury, Signor Guido Jung
War, Gen. Pietro Gazzera
Marine, Adm. Giuseppe Sirianni
Air, Gen. Italo Balbo
Public Works, Signor Arnaldo di Crollalanza

* Signor Benit Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism* the *Fascisti* representing a revolutionary movement against the inactivity of post War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (*cf.* the *fasces* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

Colonies Gen de Bono
National Education Prof Francesco Ercole
Agriculture and Forests Barone Giacomo Acerbo
Communications Count Costanzo Ciano

Ambassador in Italy His Excellency Dino Grandi 4 Grosvenor Square W 1
Counsellor Signor Francesco Giorgio Manelli
1st Secretary Noble Don Lorenzo Prinas Barings
and Secretary Signor Pasquale Tamelli
3rd Secretaries Noble Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi di Presenzano Signor Giovanni Jacono
Attaché Signor Gaetano de Bucci Negrati
Naval Attaché Capt Angelo Jachino
Military Attaché Lieut Col Umberto Mondadori
Air Attaché Capt Ercole Ing nadella Floresta
Commercial Counsellor Signor Giovanni Battista Cecchi
Assistant Signor Giuseppe Massone
Special Attaché Signor Giuseppe Pallicola O B E M C
Chancellor Signor Giuseppe de Grossi
Royal Consul General Noble Alessandro de Probizer 68 Portland Place W 1
Vice Consul Signor P Righetti

A Kingdom in the South of Europe consisting of a peninsula the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia the island of Elba and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted) It is bounded on the N by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria on the S by the Mediterranean on the E by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia &c and on the W by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110 623 sq miles and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28 1919) Italy gained from Austria Hungary the Trentino (about 4 000 sq miles) and Trieste (with about 1 000 sq miles of the Adriatic Sea board)

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Dec 1927) at 119 743 square miles with a population of the census of March 29 1931 of 42 158 817 There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan 27 1924) the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end Yugoslavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume together with a narrow strip of hinterland Italy agreed to lease to Yugoslavia the Thaon di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years the railway station being established as an international frontier station Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro and has the status of an Italian provincial town

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines the Alps form its northern limits dividing it from France, Switzerland Germany Austria and Yugoslavia *Mont Blanc* (15 782 feet) the highest peak of the Alps is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15 217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14 000 feet The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige the Tiber and the Arno

GOVERNMENT Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 1870 in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805 *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807 *died* 1882) were the principal figures It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870 In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital The government was that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 536 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage) Under the reforms instituted by Signor Mussolini an entirely new and complex form of government has been built up—the Fascist syndical corporative state The Senate and Chamber are retained but the latter are elected *en bloc* a list being drawn up by the Fascist Grand Council and submitted to the electorate for acceptance or rejection as a whole The basis of the composition of the list is roughly equal representation of capital and labour, the essence of the syndical corporative idea being that the State should take charge of the economic development and functioning of the country

PRODUCTION — Agriculture (including the growing of grapes olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry Italian wines are numerous and celebrated and olives and olive oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria and the province of Bari while fruit abounds and is largely exported The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry Among the principal minerals are iron lead zinc copper manganese and antimony ores sulphur gypsum aluminthus alum and boracic acid Silver is found in Sardinia and some gold in the Alps Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies

The principal exports are cotton silk and woollen tissues motor cars olive oil wine candied citron sienna earths pastes coral rags boracic acid raw and thrown silk hemp cattle straw hats rice iron, zinc and copper ores sulphur marble fruit vegetables fresh and prepared meats poultry chemical products woods roots &c, for dyeing and tanning artistic works &c The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal coke chemicals colonial produce yarns jute and manufactured goods, woollens raw silk silkworms eggs and cocoons, machinery iron and steel in bars, plates and rails hardware, raw hides horses and cows fixed oils, salt fish dye stuffs tobacco earthenware &c The manufactures are woollen cotton, silk, hemp and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes leathers straw and felt hats furniture chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery prepared meats artistic works (such as mosaics pottery Venetian glass alabaster ornaments) &c Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption

DEFENCE —The *Army* consists of 30 Infantry Divisions and 2 *Divisioni Celeri* Cavalry and Cyclists) organized in 11 Army Corps, but a large number of Units and Services *e g*, Bersaglieri, Alpini Tanks &c, are not included in these formations During summer months (with two classes of conscripts with the colours) the strength is about 400 000 in winter months 200 000 (with one class) Age of liability for recall to Military service was raised in 1929 and brings total numbers available in case of war to 4 000 000–4 500,000 men The National Militia (Black Shirts) are also part of the Land Forces of Italy Their establishment is 300,000,

but only a small percentage are on permanent service, the remainder being in civil employ, ready for duty whenever required. The Militia supplies 2 Battalions to each Infantry Division in war. On May 24, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro Hungary, and on Aug 27 1916 a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914 1918 over 15 per cent of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 1 pre Dreadnought battleship, 16 cruisers 1 aircraft carrier, 11 flotilla leaders, 60 destroyers 47 torpedo boats, 42 submarines 12 gunboats and despatch vessels, 2 river gunboats and 46 minesweepers and minelayers. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 45 000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified. The *Air Force* consists of 110 squadrons of aircraft of which 10 are employed in the colonies. The official first line strength of aircraft is 973 machines with 1 further 100 in reserve. The *personnel* for 1929 includes 941 officers and 18,631 other ranks the expenditure for 1929 30 being 700 million *lire*, of which 60 million is for *Civil Aviation*.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State maintained and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS. On July 31 1930 there were 10 407 miles of railway open for traffic 1 022 being electrified and 352 in course of electrification; the post offices (1929) numbered 11 228 and there were (1929) 40 855 miles of telegraph line. The sea going commercial marine (1929) consisted of 1 396 steamers (3 212 302 gross tons) and 2,692 sailing vessels (168 279 tons). In 1929 248 379 ships (77 177 450 net tons) entered Italian ports; the clearances were 248 494 (77,185,386 net tons).

		1931 32
Revenue (Budget)		**Lire* 23 695 000 000
Expenditure (do.)		24 271 000 000
External debt (Jan 31, 1932)		1 696 131 900
Internal „ „		90 209 868 100
	1929	1930
Imports	**L* 21 664 700 000	**L* 17 351 000 000
Exports	15 235 900 000	12 118 800 000
Imports from U K	2 039 600,000	1 673 200 000
Exports to U K	1 459 600,000	1,185,400,000

CAPITAL, Rome on the Tiber. Population (1931), 1,003 881. Other towns are Naples (982,802), Milan (975,643) Genoa (626 917) Turin (601,156), Palermo (458 979) Florence (319,770), Catania (283 604) Venice (260,908), Trieste (254,174), Bologna (246 515).

FLAG. Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(84 Via Venti Settembre Rome.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Ronald Graham, G C B, G C M G, G C V O (1921) £8 400
Counsellor, John Murray, C M G
1st Secretary,
2nd Sec, H M G Jebb
3d Sec J H U Lambert
Hon Attaches, H D Creek. Hon J L Lindsay
Press Officer (with local rank of 1st Sec) W K McClure, C B E
Commercial Secretary (Grade I) (with local rank of Commercial Counsellor), R M A L Turner, O B E
Naval Attaché Capt R B Ramsay M V O R N
Asst Naval Attaché Eng Com G Villar R N
Mil Attaché Col H Stevens D S O
Air Attaché, Group Capt I G Hetherington C B E
Archivist G D Baker M B E
Asst to Comm Sec J S Andrews M B E
Asst Archivist & Accountant, Miss A I H Button

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul B P Sullivan M B E
„ *Vice Consuls* H D A Johnson M B E, J A Colmore
Bengasi—Vice Consul A Hill
Cagliari—Consul Romulus Henry Perris
Florence—Consul Maj Charles W Maclean D S O, O B E
„ *Vice Consuls* Gennaro Placci C R Atkinson Cumshaw
Pro Consul Federico Delli
Genoa—Consul General E W P Thurstan C M G
„ *Vice Consuls* H Bancroft Livingston D O Eynes Clinton (*at Nice*) Jewis S Jeudley (*at Nice*)
Leghorn—Vice Consul A I Tuxton
San Remo—Vice Consul Meysey Tuxton
Pro Consul Attilio Piemonte
Sarzana—Vice Consul Angelo Alberico
Spezia—Consul S Guattari Stafford, O B E
„ *Vice Consul* R A G Stafford
Pro Consul H Alinghieri
Lethorn—Consul F K Secombe
„ *Vice Consul* F J Lamb
Ancona—Vice Consul Francis C Kane
Pro Consul George I Kime
Perugia—Vice Consul R L P Frost M B E
Milan—Consul Gen G Gillett Smith
„ *Vice Consul* A C Kouth
Pro Consul J C England
Bologna—Vice Consul Thomas Hickling
„ *Pro Consul* J J de Lancaster
Naples—Consul General G A Fisher
„ *Vice Consul* A Goodden
Pro Consul A L Watkins
Castellamare—Vice Consul, L S Albanese
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul Major J H H Dodds C M G
„ *Vice Consul* H H Clark
„ *Pro Consul* Luigi Trapani
Catania—Vice Consul W A Franck, M B E.
Marsala—Vice Consul (vacant)
Rhodes—Consul, Edward Perkins
Trieste—Consul A E R Browne
„ *Vice Consul* C L Waddell
„ *Pro Consul* P Sticher
Trapani—Consul N P Cowan
Pro Consul John Ghirlando
Physician (Hon.) Dr Angelo Mizzi
Benghazi—Vice Consul, Antonio Hill
Turin—Consul, Leonard Parish
„ *Pro Consul*, Vittorio Galli

* Paper Lire. For exchange value *see* p 547

Venice—Consul Alan Napier
„ *Pro Consul* J A Fraser

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY Via Manzoni 5, *Milan* (Branches Piazza della Annunziata *Genoa* Scali d'Azeglio *Leghorn* Via A Depretis 32, *Naples* Piazza dell Unita 6 *Trieste*)

Rome, transit 44 hours

ITALIAN COLONIES &c

Libia—the Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa were occupied by Italy in 1911 12 and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to Italy the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population remaining vested in the Caliph Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt a distance along the coast line of nearly 1 100 miles and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles The transferred territory comprises the four subprovinces or Mutessarifiik of Tripoli Khoms Tibesti el Ghat and Fezzan and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica a total area of 810 000 square miles with a population of about 1 000 000 There are no rivers in the country and, the rainfall being precarious a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years Early dates olives oranges lemons and vines of fine qualities are produced and the principal imports are metals British and other European manufactures tea beads wine and spirits besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai Bornu and the Western Sudan whither caravans proceed from Tripoli The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers ivory skins sponges hides esparto grass wool cattle and horses The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica at Cyrene Ptolemais and Apollonia are interesting to explorers as well as those at Leptis Magna which is close to Khoms or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli a four sided arch erected to the Emperor Severus and a Roman market place were uncovered in Leptis Magna in 1931 32 The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs Greeks Maltese and a few Levantines The commerce in cereals wool cattle for Malta and other agricultural produce is considerable when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests The capital of Tripolitania is Tripoli (population 60 000) and of Cyrenaica Benghazi (population 35 000)

Governor of Cyrenaica and Tripolitana Marshal Badoglio

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony and extends from Ras Kasar 18 2 N to Ras Dumeira 10 42 N and is bounded on N W by the Anglo Egyptian Sudan on S by Abyssinia and on S E by French Somaliland It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles and covers a total area of 64 000 square miles with a population of about 510 000 of whom about 3 500 are Europeans The capital is Asmara Massowa being the chief port where there is a good harbour The principal products are potash skins and salt of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia

Governor of Eritrea, H E Duke Astuto di Luchesi

Somaliland—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean from 11° N lat to the Equator, and is bounded on the N by the Gulf of Aden, on E by the Indian Ocean and on W by British Somaliland Abyssinia, and British E Africa The total area including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu) transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925 is about 220 000 sq miles and the population is estimated at 900,000 Agriculture and cattle rearing are the principal industries The capital is Mogadisho on the Indian Ocean

Governor of Italian Somaliland Signor M Rava

Tientsin—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China) with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10 000 natives

Aegean Dependencies—*Rh des Egeo and the Dodecanes* (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey viz —Stampalia Scarpanto Caso Piscopi Nisiro Callimno Lero Patmo Cos Simi Calchi, and Lipsi) The seat of administration is at Rhodes (Rodi) and the total population is about 100,000

JAPAN

(Nippon)

Emperor (Tenno) of Japan His Imperial Majesty Hirohito K G G C B G C V O *born* April 29 1901 *succeeded* Dec 25 1926 *married* (1924) Princess Nagako (*born* March 6 1903) daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (*died* Jan 27, 1929) and has issue three daughters —
(i) H I H Princess Shigeko
(ii) H I H Princess Kazuko
(iii) H I H Princess Atsuko

Brothers of the Emperor —
(1) H I H Prince Yasuhito Chichibu *born* June 25 1902 *married* Sept 28, 1928 Setsuko Matsudaira (*born* Sept 9 1909)
(2) H I H Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu *born* Jan 3 1905 *married* Feb 4 1930 Kikuko Tokugawa grand daughter of the late Shogun Tokugawa
(3) H I H Prince Tsuguhito Sumi, *born* Dec 2, 1915

CABINET (May 25 1932)

Prime Minister Admiral Viscount M Saito
Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Y Uchida
Minister for Home Affairs Baron I Yamamoto
Minister of Finance K Takahashi
Marine Admiral K Okada
War General S Araki
Justice M Koyama
Education I Hatoyama
Commerce and Industry Baron K Nakajima
Agriculture and Forestry F Goto
Communications H Mimami
Railways C Mitsuchi
Overseas Affairs R Nagai

Ambassador in London Tsuneo Matsudaira, G C V O, 10 Grosvenor Square W 1
Chancery of the Embassy, 37 Portman Square W 1
Counsellor, Sotomatsu Kato
1st Secretary Kanzo Shozaki
and Secretary Kumaichi Yamamoto
3rd Secretaries, Yutaka Ishizawa, Yoshitaro Yamada
Attachés, Akira Miyazaki Hisanaga Shimadzu, Hisanari Yamada Shigenobu Shima Toshio Katsube, Koichiro Asakai, Shiro Ishiguro; Takezo Toko

Military Attaché, General Rikichi Ando
Asst Military Attaché Major Enchi Tatsumi
Naval Attaché, Capt Shuzo Takasu
Asst Naval Attaché, Comdr Shikazo Yano
Financial Attaché, Juichi Tsushima

Commercial Counsellor (1 Broad Street Place E C 2) Shinjiro Matsuyama

Chancellors (37 Portman Square W 1) Iwao Kakegawa, Masatsugu Yamashita Yoshio Sumino

Consul General (*London*), Shinjiro Matsuyama 1 Broad Street Place E C 2
Consul (*Liverpool*), Tatsunosuke Noda
" (*Manchester*) Maj W P Groves (*hon*)
" (*Middlesbrough*) Alfred W Bulmer (*hon*)
" (*Cardiff*) R H Evans (*hon*)
" (*Glasgow*) A Scott Younger (*hon*)
" (*Dublin*) A M Weatherill (*hon*)

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands said to comprise in all above 4 223 the principal of which are Honshu Shikoku Kiu shu Hokkaido or Yezo situate to the north of the main island from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits and Formosa called by the Japanese Taiwan The Ainu an uncivilised but harmless tribe who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo but in diminishing numbers The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875 and in 1876 she incorporated the Liuchu (Riu kiu) Islands under the name of 'Prefecture of Okinawa The empire with its dependencies comprises an area of 260 783 square miles, with a population (Dec 1928) of 83 536 911 The population of the mainland only on Sept 1 1929 was 62,938 200 The islands are eminently volcanic and 18 of the summits are still active the chief of these Fuji san or Fuji no yama the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan about sixty miles from Tokio is 12 370 ft high and has been dormant since 1707 Japan is also liable to frequent and occasionally disastrous earthquakes The country is very mountainous and not more than one sixth of its area is available for cultivation It possesses numerous fine harbours The soil is productive teeming with every variety of agricultural produce Copper, iron sulphur, lead manganese, tin tungsten molybdenum antimony zinc, agate cornelian, and rock crystal are found Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale while there is a good supply of middling coal Petroleum is also being produced in quantities especially in the Province of Echigo Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor tree, paper mulberry vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer of Japan The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica Pinus Massoniana and Zelkowa Keaki, the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art the maple is merely for ornament Chestnut, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used The tobacco plant tea shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated, rice is the staple food of the people about 347,500 000 bushels being consumed annually in Japan proper (home grown crop 1930, 65,305,430 *koku*, koku=5 bushels, approximately) Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation The coasts are extremely rich in fish The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few Fruit is abundant, including the orange persimmon and loquat, European fruits such as apples strawberries pears, grapes figs, and peaches are produced and the American navel orange is extensively grown

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods cotton yarn (210 cotton spinning mills were in operation in Dec 1928) matches paper, glass, cement chemicals and fertilisers, sugar brushes flour insulated electric wire woollen fabrics rubber goods soap lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware mats matting, hemp braids knitted goods vegetable oil crude camphor camphor oil straw plaits and bronze while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards The chief imports are raw cotton from India U S A Egypt and China wheat from Canada Australia and U S A oil cake from Kwantung Province and China wool from Australia crude rubber from Malaya lumber from U S A and piece goods metals manures woollens wool, drugs rails locomotives and machinery from the U S A and Europe Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies Philippine Islands and Formosa kerosene oil from U S A and the Dutch Indies beans, peas and pulse from China Kwantung Province and Korea and rice principally from British India, French Indo China Korea Siam and China The chief exports are silk cotton fabrics, cotton yarns tea refined sugar knitted goods matches coal camphor straw plaits, porcelain earthenware marine products, paper, glass and toys

Communications.—There were about 13 560 miles of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) on Dec 31 1929, in addition to 2 200 miles open in Korea 951 miles in Formosa and 301 in Saghalien while the South Manchurian Railway in China (754 miles) is under Japanese control The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1929 of steamers and motor vessels of 4 215 772 gross tons in addition to small craft and wooden ships The total tonnage entered and cleared at the chief ports in 1929 was 133 140 249 (25 106 vessels) The three great ports are Kobé, Yokohama and Osaka the first named having a large transhipment trade in addition to direct imports and exports In March, 1927 there were 8 784 post offices dealing with about 4 000 000,000 postal packets annually and 166 271 miles of telegraph line carrying 67 165 166 messages outwards in the financial year 1926 27

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40 The Army is divided into a first line (*Gen-eki*) and its reserve (*Ko-bi*) a second line (*Kobi*), and its reserve (*Kokumin*) with a third line to make good the wastage of war (*Hoju*) The peace strength of the first line is 12 786 officers and about 220 000 other ranks The military Air Force is organized in 8 flying regiments and a balloon corps the Naval Air service consists of 178 shore based squadrons in addition to machines carried by aircraft carriers and other ships, with 4 small airships and a balloon section The *Navy* includes 6 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 4 (10,000 ton) cruisers and 28 others, 5 aircraft carriers, 109 destroyers and 66 submarines.

Japan declared war against Germany on Aug 23 1914 and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory High schools are State aided, and prepare for a 3 years course at the Universities There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended There are six State Universities of Tokyo (2) Kyoto Tohoku (at Sendai) Hokkaido and Kyushu (at Fukuoka) and 5 medical universities

Finance —

	1932 33
Revenu (Budget)	Yen 1 273 500 000
Expenditure (do)	1 397 100 000
Debt (March 31 1931) —	
Internal	Yen 4 476 792 300
External	1 479 024 460
Floating Debt	43 571 838
	Yen 6,000 408 593

Trade of Japan –

	1931	1932
Imports	1 546 051 000	1 235 675 000
Exports	1 469 852 000	1 146 981 000
Imports from U K	£8 397 000	£6 311 000
Exports to U K	£8 064 000	£7 109 000

Formosa The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace On the E coast of the island are the highest known sea cliffs in the world 8 000 feet sheer above the water Its total area is 13 890 square miles

Ports

1929

The country has been rapidly developed since 1906

producing 36 580 000 bushels of rice in 1930 and it is the principal source of the world's camphor supply Estimated rev and exp (1928 29), Yen 109 246 000 Capital, Taihoku pop (1928) 219 506

Saghalin (Karafuto) The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo Japanese war The ceded territory has a total area of 9 824 sq miles with a population (1928) of 240 502 The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists and there is a large fishing industry Estimated revenue and expenditure (1928 29) Yen 27 340 000

The Kwantung Peninsula, which had been leased to Russia by China was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo Japanese war Area 1 300 sq miles population (1930) 905 181 The port of Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port ice free all the year round and the peninsula is fertile Imports (1929) £22,396 353 exports £38 501 930 Estimated revenue and expenditure (1928 29) Yen 24 091 717 Capital Port Arthur (Ryojunko), chief port, Dairen, pop (1930) 369 767

The Pescadores (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands with a total area of 85 square miles and a population (1928) of 62,606

Korea (Chosen) – By a treaty of Aug 23 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire

Korea is situated between 122° and 128 E long and between 34 and 43 N lat, and the coast is indented with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart Total length 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85 156 square miles Population estimated at 19 189 699 (Dec 1928) there are 469 043 (Dec 1928) Japanese in the country The soil is fertile but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans cotton tobacco and hemp fruit growing is making progress and sericulture is thought to have a bright future Ginseng a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision at Songdo (Kaijo) and being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue Gold copper coal iron and other minerals are distributed throughout the country There are extensive forests in the extreme north The principal exports are rice beans silk fish fish oil and manure iron and non ore raw cotton, livestock and hides Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition but are growing including cotton yarn silk reeling sugar paper artificial fertilisers cement flour (output at present small in each case) The greater part of the sea borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast The total railway mileage open to traffic is (1929) 2 200 miles Estimated rev and exp (1930–31) Yen 238 859 783 Capital, Seoul (Keijoiu) pop (1928) 321,848

Imports into Korea 1930	Yen 367 050 000
Exports from Korea 1930	266 540,000

Pacific Islands Under the *Treaty of Versailles* 1919 Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over sea possessions and the German Pacific Islands N of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate These islands in Micronesia, are (1) *The Marshall Islands* (pop 9 678) with seat of government at Jaluit (2) *The Caroline Islands* (pop 38 647) with seats of government at Truk and Ponape (Eastern Group) and Palew and Yap (Western group), (3) *The Ladrone or Marianne Islands* (pop 16,596) with seat of government at Saipan Estimated rev and exp (1927 28) for the Pacific Islands, Yen 4,546 526

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE Tokyo formerly called Yedo the residence of the Emperor population estimated at 2 294 600 (Sept 1929) On Sept 1 1923 a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, but the work of reconstruction is now completed The chief cities are—

Osaka	2 408 800	Sendai	189,300
Tokyo	2,294 600	Sapporo	181 100
Nagoya	904 700	Hakodate	180 300
Kyoto (ancient capital)	755 200	Kure	176 900
Kobé	755 200	Kumamoto	162 100
Yokohama	543 900	Otaru	156,800
Hiroshima	276 500	Kanazawa	156,400
Fukuoka	217 800	Kagoshima	143,000
Nagasaki	199,700	Yawata	141,900
		Okayama	136,400

FLAG White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(No 1 Gobancho Kojimachi Ku Tokyo)

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir F O Lindley, GCMG, CB, CBE (1931) £6,500

Counsellor of Embassy, T M Snow

1st Secretary, W R Connor Green

and Secretary, A D L Gascoigne
3rd Secretary, E E Crowe
Hon Attaché, Hon J H Walrond
Counsellor (local rank) W B Cunningham
Commercial Counsellor G B Sansom C M G
Commercial Secretary (Grade II) H A Maclachlan M B E
and Secretary (local rank) W J Davies O B E
Naval Attaché Capt M G B Legge D S O R N
Asst do Eng Com C B Lyington R N
Military Attaché Col I A H James
Archivist J M Labor
and Archivist, W E D Massey

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Darien (Dalny)—Consul R M P Austin
Clerical Officer C J Edmondson
Kobe—Consul, G H Phipps
Vice Consul C H Archer
Clerical Officer, J R Donaldson
" *Shipping Clerk* J S Waddell
Nagasaki—Consul J C Greatrex
" *Vice Consuls*, Frederick Ringer Sidney Ringer
Fukuoka—Consular Agent B W Cahusac
Karatsu—Consular Agent M C Adams (*acting*)
Shimonoseki Consular Agent R McKenzie
Osaka Consul General O White C M G
Vice Consul R J Cowley
Higher Clerical Officer A W R Taylor
Seoul—Consul Gen W M Royds
Chemulpo—Consular Agent W G Bennett
Tamsui (Formosa)—Consul A R Ovens, M B E
Tokyo—Consul P D Butler
Yokohama Cons Gen E H Holmes C M G
" *Vice Consul* D W Kermode
" *Shipping Clerk* J Ham

Yokohama, 11 260 miles distant transit 18 days (*viâ* Vancouver 23 days *viâ* Siberia 16 days)

KHIVA *See* **U S S R**

LATVIA
(Republika Latvija.)

President Alberts Kviesis *born* 1881, *assumed office* April 11 1930
Prime Minister Margers Skujenieks
Minister of Foreign Affairs Kalvis Zarins

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (vacant) 87 Eaton Place S W 1
Chargé d'Affaires M Charles Louis Seya
1st Secretary M Gustav Lerche
Agricultural Adviser Monsieur Emils Zolmanis
Consul General Charles Louis Seya 87 Eaton Place S W 1
Vice Consul Charles F Jumatz

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga formerly part of the Russian Empire its area being about 25 000 sq miles, with a population of about 2 000,000 Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov 18, 1918 Its frontiers are common with Estonia Russia, Poland and Lithuania The constitution is that of a democratic republic with universal suffrage and proportional representation Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries The fisheries are also of importance The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass, chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery The tonnage of ships entered in 1930 was 1 951 848 tons The chief ports are Riga Libau and Windau In 1930 there were 1,860 miles of railway in operation

	1932 33
Estimated Revenue	*Lats* 133 532,807
Estimated Expenditure	133,532,807
External Debt (April 1 1932)	
U S dollars	$12 889,189
Sterling	£1,925 000
Internal Debt (April 1 1932)	*Lats* 1 747,844

	1931
Imports	*Lats* 176 734,000
Exports	163 722,000
Imports from U K	15 049,000
Exports to U K	41,575,000

CAPITAL Riga at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava) river population 337 659 other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60 762, Dvinsk (Daugavpils) 40 640 Mitau (Jelgava) 28 325 and Windau (Ventspils) 16 384

FLAG Red white red

BRITISH LEGATION
(5 Jura Alunana iela Riga)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia (also to Esthonia and Lithuania), H M Knatchbull Hugessen C M G (1930) £3 400
1st Secretary O A Scott I S O
Naval Attaché Com M A Hawes I N
Assist Naval Attaché Eng Com G Villar I N
Military Attaché Maj I C W G Thicknesse R A
Archivist F H Frobelius

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Riga—Consul J P Grant
Vice Consul W G Hall
Libau—Vice Consul L J Madge

LIBERIA
(Republic of Liberia)

President (de facto) Hon Edwin Barclay *assumed office* Jan 1931
Vice President John Smith
Secretary of State J A Grimes
Treasury Gabriel Dennis
Attorney General R Dixon
Postmaster General Dixon B Brown
War J S Dennis
Interior Rev J J Dunbar
Public Works (vacant)
Education Rev G W Gibson
Financial Adviser John Loomis

Minister Resident in London (vacant)
Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), Baron de Lynden, 13 Charles Street, Berkeley Square W 1
Commercial Attaché and Consul General (London) F J Grein 10 Idol Lane E C 3
Consul F J H Grein, 10 Idol Lane E C 3
Consul General (Liverpool) Henry E Cooper, Brunswick Street Liverpool
Vice Con Frank Peltor
Consul Manchester J R Campbell.
Vice Cons, P J Cole
Consul Glasgow John Dallas
Consul Cardiff, A J Bovey

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S E, and Mano N W, a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43 000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard It was founded by the American Colonization Society in

1820 and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State The population is estimated at 1 500 000 to 2 000,000 including about 12 000 Americo Liberians The principal exports are palm kernels piassava palm oil coffee cocoa, ivory, kola nuts and rubber The chief imports are rice tobacco Manchester goods provisions spirits, salt hardware glass and earthenware and building materials The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years assisted by a ministry there are two houses of Legislature the Senate with 10 members elected for six years and the House of Representatives with 22 members elected for four years There is no regular army but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under American and native officers In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000 000 dollars and the issue of the first half is to be completed by the end of 1930 The previous 1912 loan in which British financial interests preponderated was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on customs revenues and head moneys The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials There are 15 ports of entry, including 4 river ports, along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports In 1931, 647 vessels (1 650 082 net tons) entered and cleared at all ports of these 181 (501 177 net tons) were British

	1931
Revenue	U S $482 029
Expenditure	1 000 665
External Debt 1932 (Bonds)	2 192 000
Do (Interest)	63 023
	1931
Imports	U S $858 742
Exports	679 885
Imports from U K	280 994
Exports to U K	63 539

CAPITAL Monrovia Population, 9 700

FLAG alternate horizontal stripes (5 White 6 Red) with 5 pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff

Monrovia—British Chargé d Affaires and Consul General Constantine Graham (1931)
,, *Vice Consul* D G Rydings
Fernando Po Vice Consul C W Chew

Monrovia 3 650 miles distant, transit, by monthly English steamers from Liverpool 11 to 20 days also by German, Netherlands U S, French and Spanish vessels from Continent and U S A

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince Franz I, *b* Aug 28 1853 *succ* Feb 11, 1929, *married* 1930 Princess Elsa, *b* Jan 6, 1878

Administrator Dr Joseph Hoop (*appointed* Aug 4 1928)

A Principality on the Upper Rhine between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, area 59 61 square miles pop (1930) 10,213 The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn cattle wine and turf) and textiles Revenue (1931) 1 585 404 *Swiss francs*, expenditure 675,943 *Swiss francs*, debt 5,100,000 *Swiss francs*

CAPITAL, Vaduz Pop 1,400

British Consul General, Robert Erskine (resides at Zurich).

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva)

President Antanas Smetona, *assumed office* Dec 20 1926, *re elected* for 7 years, Dec, 1931
Prime Minister, V Tubelis
Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Zaunius

Minister in London His Excellency Vaclovas Sidzikauskas
Legation 10 Palace Gate W 8
Attaché V Zmuidzinas

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb 16, 1918 The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments and is bounded on the N by Latvia on the S and E by Poland and on the W by Germany and the Baltic Sea the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20 000 sq miles with an estimated population of 2 000 000 Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel and a French High Commissioner with a small garrison governed the territory in the name of the Allies until Jan 1923 when the territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8 1924) and ratified Aug 1925 The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 36 000 inhabit the town of Memel

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*), elected by universal adult suffrage the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry the chief products of the Republic being rye wheat, barley oats and potatoes, the exports are flax linseed timber livestock, and dairy produce, the chief imports are textiles sugar herrings and machinery

	1930	1931
Revenue	*Lits 313 192 100*	*Lits 316 157,000*
Expenditure	320 626 700	347 157,000
Imports	312 415 200	277 959 100
Exports	333 738 900	273 119,100
Imports from U K	24 056 600	19 661,400
Exports to U K	65 042,000	30 435,700

CAPITAL Kovno (Kaunas) on the Niemen (pop 110 000) other centres being Memel (Klaipeda) on the Baltic (38 000) and Shavli (17 000)

FLAG three horizontal bands yellow, red, green

BRITISH LEGATION

(Keistuchio gatve 19 Kaunas [Kovno])
British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, H M Knatchbull Hugessen, C M G (*resident at* Riga, Latvia)
Chargé d Affaires I H Preston
Naval Attaché, Com M A Hawes R N
Military Attaché, Maj R C W G Firebrace, R A

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER

Kovno (Keistuchio gatve, 19 Kaunas)—*Consul*, I H Preston
Transit, 2 days

* At par 48·665 Lits = £1 sterling.

LUXEMBURG

(Grand Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess H R H Charlotte, *born* Jan 23 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan 9, 1919 *married*, Nov 6 1919 Prince Felix of Bourbon Parma *Heir Apparent* Prince Jean *born* Jan 5, 1921
Minister of State, Joseph Bech

Consulate General in London Moorfields House Lenten Street, E C 2

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe bounded by Germany, Belgium and France it formed part of the Germanic Confederation 1815 66 and was included in the German Zollverein In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands on whose decease Nov 23 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau The territory was occupied by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914 but was liberated in 1918 U S troops entering the capital on Nov 22 By the *Treaty of Versailles* 1919 the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany The area is 999 square miles the population (1930) 299 993, nearly all Roman Catholics The Grand Duchy is rich in iron ore The revenue in 1932 was estimated at 447 041 596 francs, expenditure 413,593 657 francs debt (Jan 1 1932) 486 726 987 francs There are 328 miles of railways The army numbers about 300 men The capital, Luxemburg (population 54 250), is a dismantled fortress
FLAG Red, white, blue

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary The Rt Hon the Earl Granville G C M G, G C V O (1928) (*Ambassador at Brussels*)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICIALS

Luxemburg—Consul N le Gallais
„ *Pro Consul*, Victor Etienne

MANCHURIA

(Manchukuo)

President (*Chih Cheng* = Administrator) *of the Manchurian Republic*, Henry Pu *born* Feb 7 1906 (succeeded as Chinese Emperor Nov 10 1909 decree of abdication by Dowager Empress Feb 12 1912) *Installed* as President of Manchuria, at Ching hun March 9 1932

Manchuria lies north east of China proper, and is bounded north and north east by Siberia west by Inner Mongolia south east by Chosen (Korea) and south by the Gulf of Pechihli and the Yellow Sea The new state comprises the following provinces —

Province	Sq Miles	Est Population
Liaoning	71 430	15 000 000
Kirin	103 477	9,000,000
Heilungkiang ..	225,107	5 000 000
Total .	400 014	29 000,000

The province of Heilungkiang occupies the greater part of Northern Manchuria, with Tsitsihar as capital Kirin lies to the north east, with its capital at Kirin Liaoning (formerly Feng tien) occupies the southern part, with Mukden as capital, and is separated from Korea by the Yalu river, with a seaboard washed by the Gulf of Pechihli and the Yellow Sea

Manchuria consists mainly of fertile agricultural land, and about half the cultivable land is worked principally under soya beans and other pulse kaoliang (the main food of the people) millet maize wheat and rice, cotton and tobacco are also grown The live stock (1930) included 1 605 000 cattle 2 438 000 horses 2 641,000 sheep and 7 507 000 pigs wool and furs are largely exported and lumbering is an important industry Mineral products include salt, coal, iron ore lead copper, gold and manganese There are several well equipped factories, including oil and flour mills (wheat flour being one of the principal exports) iron works and silk and other factories The *South Manchurian Railway* (leased to and worked by Japan), the Chinese Eastern Railway Peiping Mukden Railway and other lines have a total length of 4 125 miles

The principal towns are Mukden, with a population estimated in 1930 at 408 000, Dairen (390 000), Harbin (384 000) Kirin (191,000), Antung (143 000) Port Arthur (135 000) CHANGCHUN, the capital in the province of Kirin (128,000), Newchwang, (110 000) and Tsitsihar (90 000) The principal harbours are Dairen (Japanese), Port Arthur and Antung (on the Yellow Sea) and Newchwang (or Yingkow) and Hulutao (on the Gulf of Pechihli)

The finances of the three provinces are estimated in 1929 as under in *silver Yuan* (about 2s in 1929) —

	Rev	Exp
Liaoning	35 000 000	32 600,000
Kirin	23 500 000	15 000 000
Heilungkiang	10 222 000	6 354,000

The foreign trade of Manchuria in 1929 was stated at 329 603 869 *Haikwan Taels* for Imports, and at 425 651 491 for Exports and Re Exports, a total of 755 255 360 H T In 1929 the exports and re exports were taken as under —

	H T
Japan	168 855 713
China	93 142 956
Russia	41 189 754
Gt Britain	28 998 566
U S A	11 944 838
Germany	1 347 965
France	1,152 295
Other Countries	79 119 404
Total	425,651,491

CAPITAL Changchun
NATIONAL FLAG red blue yellow

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Mukden—Consul General A E Eastes, C M G
Vice Consul K W Tribe
Harbin—Consul General, A G Major
Vice Consul, L H Lamb (*acting*)
Newchwang—Consul, H H Bristow

There are BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Mukden, Harbin and Newchwang

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

Interim President General Abelardo Rodriguez, *elected and assumed office* Sept 4, 1932.

CABINET

Minister of the Interior, Licenciado Eduardo Vasconcelos (*acting*)
Foreign Affairs Manuel C Téllez
Finance, Alberto J Pani
Communications, Miguel N Acosta.

Industry Commerce and Labour, Licenciado Primo Villa Michel
Agriculture Licenciado Francisco Elias
Education Narciso Bassols
War, Gen Pablo Quiroga (*acting*)

Minister in London Señor Don Alberto Mascarefias 48 Belgrave Square S W 1
Consul General in London Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri 8 Halkin Street S W 1

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans extending from 15 to 32 30 N lat and 87° to 117 W long and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world It comprises 27 states 3 territories and the federal district of Mexico making in all 31 political divisions comprehending an area of 768 883 square miles with a population (1930) of 16 404 030 Mexico is rich in archæological remains and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view Near the City of Mexico are a number of pyramids built to a great extent with boulders from the river beds The *Pyramid of the Sun* (now called Tonatiuh) is 761 feet from N to S and 725 feet from E to W and rises to a height of 216 feet The *Pyramid of the Moon* (now called Meztli) is 426 feet × 511 feet and rises to 150 feet The staircases vary in construction between terrace and terrace and are found to be intact Other places of interest are near Oaxaca Papantla Zempoala on the Continent and Uxmal Chichen Itza and other points on the E side of Yucatan

The two great ranges of North America the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec their course being parallel with the west and east coasts The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico) In the west is the Peninsula of California with a mountainous surface separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre* terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl (El Nevado de Toluca) on the east The low lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente* or tropical regions (below 3 000 feet) the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3 000 to 5 000 feet) and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria* or cold region (above 5 000 feet) The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land and run in mountain torrents between deep cut cañons or barrancas The largest fresh water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide) and *Patzcuaro* and *Coelmulco* In the north west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions The climate varies according to the altitude the rainy season lasting from June to October Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan

The earliest invaders or *Toltecs* gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes* * Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico) and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war 1810 1821 From 1837 1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States terminating in a three years war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821 He was shot in 1824 and a Republic was again established In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic which has endured to the present day The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz* who ruled (except during 1880 4) from 1876 to May 25 1911 Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances in which eleven Presidents have figured have continued with varying degrees of intensity and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States On July 15 1914 Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive but his anti foreign attitude and legislation together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920 and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President and on Dec 1 1920 General Obregon, whose *coup d'etat* had caused the downfal of Carranza became head of the Republic The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917 which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners caused the British American French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non recognition of the Obregon administration The expropriation without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy called forth strong protests from foreign Powers but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration General Obregon was afterwards assassinated In 1925 relations between Great Britain and Mexico were re established and an Anglo Mexican Special Claims Commission has since met and concluded its labours in February, 1932

Vera Cruz Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico are the chief ports on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico and Acapulco Manzanillo Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas on the Pacific.

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus Mexico City They are contained in a marble vault with the funeral garments

There were 16 110 miles of railroad open on Sept 1 1926, and 54,670 miles of telegraph The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies The Highway Commission of Mexico had constructed (to Dec 31 1928) 247 kilometres of road finished with asphaltic treatment 332 kilometres lacking only bituminous treatment and 720 kilometres open to traffic but still in various stages of construction There is a network of 50 000 kilometres of old roads of which about 12 000 are impassable It is proposed (1932) to spend 130 000 000 *pesos* on the completion of 9 000 kilometres of highways throughout the Republic The international highway from Laredo Texas to Mexico City is passable during the dry season (Nov to May) only The city of Mexico is linked with Puebla Tampico Vera Cruz Toluca, and Saltillo by telephone the line is now extended to the U S border and thence is connected to Canada and Europe The city is connected by wireless to U K and Europe The principal air routes from Mexico City are to Brownsville and El Paso (Texas) to Merida (Yucatan) and to Mazatlan (Sinaloa) *viâ* Torreon

The principal agricultural crops are maize beans wheat barley Chile pepper sugar, coffee, cotton tobacco vanilla flax grapes and all kinds of tropical fruit The maguey or Mexican aloe yields a favourite beverage *pulque* other species of the same plant supply pita flax and sisal hemp (henequen) The forests abound in mahogany rosewood ebony and caoutchouc trees The mineral wealth is very great silver and gold copper lead and quicksilver iron and coal are the leading products of the mines, and Mexico produced 50 150 610 barrels of petroleum in 1928 The mineral production is stated at —

Mineral	Kilograms	
	1930	1931
Gold	20 808	19 700
Silver	3 272 288	2 730 652
Lead	332 930 625	231 848 320
Copper	73 411 608	55,542 754
Zinc	124 083 519	124 781 093
Mercury	166 241	259 267
Antimony	3 032 711	5 653 722
Arsenic	9 970 791	6 747 308
Graphite	5 652 507	3 258 175

Petroleum Production

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1927	64 120 000	1930	39 600 000
1928	50 151 000	1931	33 050 000
1929	44 688,000		

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving the making of footwear, and other branches of industry are encouraged by high protective duties The imports nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures Of the exports 20 per cent consist of silver and gold while 35 per cent represents the value of petroleum and its derivatives mainly shipped from Tampico Other important exports are copper, lead and zinc also sisal hemp (henequen) coffee cotton resins fresh vegetables and dried vegetables

The monetary system has now been placed on a silver basis with a silver *peso* = 50 cents U S currency or 24 58*d* but in actual fact is worth less than 30 cents U S gold there is a large amount of silver currency in circulation In Sept 1922 the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30 000 000 gold *pesos* in 1923 rising by 5 million gold *pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927 However this agreement with the International Commission of Bankers was amended in 1925 after the Government had found it necessary to suspend the service of the debt in June 1924 The effect of the 1925 agreement was to eliminate the debt of the National Railways of Mexico from the public debt thereby reducing this from 1 561 million Mexican gold *pesos* to 890 millions as at Dec 31 1925 Furthermore the 1925 agreement provided for the postponement of payment of the 75 million *pesos* (which had not been met in 1924 and 1925) until 1928 1935 Service of the debt was resumed in 1926 but again suspended a further agreement was signed on Dec 22, 1931, providing for resumption of payments on Jan 1, 1934 In addition to the 890 millions above mentioned, other items which have not been included in the debt agreement of Sept 1922 as amended in 1925 amounted to 108 millions as at Dec 31, 1925 thus making a grand total of 998 million *pesos* Mexican gold A total sum of $45 000,000 has been received by the committee of bankers The total debt funded and floating and interest was stated to be $1 253 105 699 as at Dec 31 1928

The language of the country is Spanish

Estimated revenue	(1932)	$213 074 000
Estimated expenditure	(1932)	215 217 481
Total Exports	(1930)	458,674,490
Total Imports	(1930)	350 173 420

	1930	1931
Imports from U K	£2 433 505	£978 370
Exports to U K	2 886 488	2 398,986

CAPITAL Mexico City Pop (1930) 968,443 Other towns are Guadalajara (145 000) Puebla (96 000) Monterey (88 000) San Luis Potosi (57 000) Leon (57 000) Vera Cruz (54 000), Torreon (50 000) Aguas Calientes (48,000), Saltillo (40 000)

FLAG Three vertical bands green white red

BRITISH LEGATION

(4A Calle del Lerma No 71 Colonia de Cuauhtemoc Mexico)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Edmund St John Debonnaire John Monson (1929) £3,450

2nd Secretary H I Farquhar M C

Naval Attaché Capt P Meinamara R N

Asst do Eng Com I S Oliver R N

Military Attaché Lieut Col M E Day, M C

Asst do Capt F St D B Lejeune

Archivist P C Pell

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Mexico City—Consul General D St C Gainer (Avenido Francisco I Madero 2 Mexico City), *Vice Consuls* E A Clough C G Rickards F I Wilson, M B E (*acting*)

Chihuahua—Vice Consul Thomas Dale

Guadalajara—Vice Consul (vacant)

Matlan—Vice Consul, G F S Watson

Merida and Progreso—Vice Consul G F King

Monterey—Vice Consul Ivan B Allen

Orizaba—Vice Consul William Mayer

Pachuca—Vice Consul S Waters

Progreso—Vice Consul (*see* Merida)

Puebla—Vice Consul W Hardaker
Puerto Mexico—Vice Consul Dr J J Sparks
Saltillo—Vice Consul, James Caldwell
Tapachula—Vice Consul, C H Fox (*acting*)
Torreon—Vice Consul S Dutton Pegram
Colima—Consul D G C MacNeill
Tampico—Consul Robert G Pulford
,, *Vice Consul* W R Bateman (*acting*)
Vera Cruz—Consul A R Hogg
,, *Vice Consul*, V E Hogg

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Apartado 900 Mexico, D F. *Secretary* H Churchill
Transit, about 14 days

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

Sovereign Prince Louis Honoré Charles Antoine *born* July 12 1870 *acc* June 26 1922
Heiress Apparent Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois) *b m* Sept 30 1898 *ma* March 19 1920 Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac) and has issue a daughter Princess Antoinette *born* Dec 28 1920 and a son Prince Rainier *born* May 31, 1923
Minister of State Monsieur Maurice Bouillon Lafont
Secretary of State, M François Roussel

Consul General in London C Nuthall Foreman, 37 Conduit Street W 1
Chancellor, Charles F Isbell

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean with land frontier adjoining France at every point and consisting of the old town of Monaco La Condamine and Monte Carlo where is the famous casino The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad with (1927) 24 927 inhabitants and a yearly average of over 1 500 000 visitors The whole available ground is built over so that there is no cultivation There is a small harbour (24 ft alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France There is a local police force of 200 men

CAPITAL Monaco
FLAG Red and white

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Monaco—Consul J W Keogh O B E (resides at Nice)
,, *Vice Consul* William M L Ainslie
,, *Pro Consul*, J C Henry

MONTENEGRO *See* Yugoslavia

MOROCCO

(Moghreb el aksa 'The Farthest West')

French Protectorate and Spanish and International Tangier Zone

Sultan, Sidi Mohamed, *b m* 1909, *proclaimed* Nov 20, 1927

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north west of the African Continent, between 27° 36° N lat and 1° 11° 40 W long, with a total area estimated at 218 525 square miles, and a population of about 5,300 000 Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south west to the Algerian frontier in the north east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains* Between the various ranges lie well watered and fertile plains the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules* the western gateway of the Mediterranean Between 32° N and 30 N is the headland Ghir which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir, formerly known as the 'Gate of the Sudan

The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy especially on the Atlantic coast the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from November to April, but the summer heat figures at all the intervening ports (Larache Kenitra Mehedia, Rabat Sale Fedalah Casablanca, Mazagan and Saffi) are markedly higher the last named port being the hottest The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy while the plains of the interior are intensely hot

Government—France is the paramount power and represents the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign relationships, but the country is divided into three zones—the *French Zone* the *Spanish Zone* and the *International Tangier Zone* Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries The northern portion of Morocco as defined in the Franco Spanish Treaty of 1912 forms a Spanish sphere of influence which extends over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier In this sphere occurred the joint Franco Spanish military operations against Abd el Krim the Riff leader which culminated in the surrender of Abd el Krim in May 1926, and the final pacification of the French and Spanish zones in the following year Ceuta (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite Gibraltar) in 35° 54' N lat and 5° 18 W long has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz and the adjacent Alhucemas and Zafarin islands are Spanish possessions A special international *régime* was designed for Tangier before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this *régime* from being put into operation A new Convention instituting the *International Zone* of Tangier was however signed by the three governments at Paris on Dec 18 1923 and was brought into force on June 1, 1925 The Convention was modified by a Protocol signed at Paris July 25, 1928 by the three Powers and Italy, who thereby adhered to the Convention Both instruments have been adhered to by Belgium The Netherlands Portugal and Sweden, but the United States have not yet (Aug, 1932) signified their acceptance, and therefore retain their Capitulatory rights in the International Zone The Convention provides for a complete international administration of the zone, except as regards native affairs which are reserved to the Shereefian authority

Production, Industry, &c—Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cum-

imn, fenugreek, esparto and hemp and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs almonds, pomegranates lemons, olives, oranges and grapes the latter growing also in the plains The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle sheep and goats, while the egg industry is of import ance Important deposits of coal manganese iron ore, lead and zinc as well as other minerals in smaller quantities, have been prospected but their exploitation awaits transport facilities Gold and silver are also found Phosphates are exported in increasingly large quantities and constitute a great source of wealth for the French zone The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain Italy and Spain, the chief imports being cottons sugar motor vehicles, petroleum building materials and soft goods, the exports being grain phos phates eggs, hides and skins, and wool The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the Moroccan *franc* which is closely allied to the French *franc*, while in the Tangier zones the franc the *peseta* and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies

Communications—The French Protectorate authorities are engaged in the serious develop ment of normal gauge railways in their zone and (Oct 1931) 1 140 kilometres of normal and 1,300 kilometres of narrow gauge track are in working order In addition the completion of the Tangier Fez full gauge system gives through service between Tangier and the principal towns of the French zone Telegraphic com munication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz Gibraltar Rio Martin, Melilla Tarifa and Oran also between Casa blanca and Brest There are wireless stations at Tangier, Tetuan (military) Rabat and Casablanca Inland lines have been built by the French connecting all important places in their zone, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone and the latter line is being extended to Tangier The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta viâ Tetuan in the North and to Arzila Larache and the French zone in the South The French zone is well equipped with good main and secondary roads Air Services are maintained between Casablanca and Toulouse (daily), and Casablanca and Dakar (weekly)

The principal *Harbours* are Casablanca and Ceuta (for Tetuan) Tangier, Larache, Rabat Mazagan Saffi Kenitra and Mogador

External Trade—The imports into the *French Zone* in 1931 were valued at 2,083 292 000 francs, and exports from French zone 1931 766,042,000 francs The imports into the *Tangier Zone* (1931) were valued at 93,229,030 francs and the exports from the zone at 22 276 275 francs No customs statistics for the *Spanish Zone* have been published for many years

CAPITAL of French zone, Rabat, population 52 000 (Fez in the North and Marrakesh in the South being the old capitals of the Sultans) The *French Resident General* is M Lucien Saint

CAPITAL of Spanish zone, Tetuan, population 30,000 (principal ports, Larache and Rio Martin, for Tetuan)

CAPITAL of International zone, Tangier, population 45 000

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Fez (107,843), Marrakesh (193 582), Meknes (56 770) Salé (25 821) Casablanca (161 113) Rabat with Salé (77 821) Mazagan (19,601) Saffi (26,158), and Oudjda (29 220)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Tangier Consul General (with personal rank of Minister Plenipotentiary) Hugh Gurney, C M G M V O
" *Consul* A J Gardener
" *Vice Consul* It Com W B C W Forester
A C Oppenheim (*acting*)
Hon Chaplain, Rev W J Bryant Salmon
Rabat—Consul General, W S Edmonds, C M G, O B E
" *Vice Consul*, A F Watkinson
" *Pro Consul* I N Dempster
Casablanca—Consul I H W Stonehewer Bird O B I
" *Vice Consul* R H Broome, M B E, I A G Cook
Pro Consul S J Jasiy
Marrakesh—Vice Consul G C Allchin, M C
Mazagan—Vice Consul, I S Spruce M B E
Mogador—Vice Consul, Maj I A I de Giuchy
Saffi—Vice Consul Capt E I L Webb
Fez—Vice Consul A H King
Tetuan—Consul Is L W Chaffey
" *Pro Consul*, Albert I Morillo
Larache—Vice Consul, L Forde

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES *Sec*, H Leakey, Tangier

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRENCH ZONE (Casablanca) *Sec* I H Hart

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles transit 4 days by sea, 3 by land, 1½ by air

NAJD and HEJAZ *See* Arabia

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland)

Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, *born* August 31 1880 *succeeded* her late father, King William III Nov 23 1890 *married* Feb 7, 1901 H R H Prince Henry Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg

Heiress Apparent Princess Juliana of Orange Nassau Duchess of Mecklenburg *born* April 30, 1909

Queen Mother Emma Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont *born* August 2, 1858 *married* the late King Jan 7 1879, who died November 23 1890, acted as Regent 1890 1898

MINISTRY (July 1929)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Jonkheer Maitre Ch J M Ruys de Beerenbrouck
Finance Jonkheer Maitre D J de Geer
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Maitre I Beelaerts van Blokland
Colonies S de Graaft
Justice Maitre Dr J Donner
Defence Maitre Dr L N Deckers
Ways and Communications, Maitre P J. Reymer
Education Science and Art, Maitre J Terpstra
Labour, Commerce and Industry, Maitre T. J Verschuur

— —

Minister in London Jonkheer Maitre R de Marees van Swinderen, 21 Portman Square, W 1
Chancery, 21A Portman Square, W 1

1st Secretary, J J B Bosch Chevalier de Rosenthal

Commercial Attaché, F B s Jacob

Consul Gen Jh H de Meester, 28 Langham Street, W 1

Vice Consul, D E E Middelburg

Agricultural Adviser I Geritzen

A maritime kingdom of Central Europe situate on the North S a in lat 50° 46 53 34 N and long 3° 22—7° 14 E consisting of 11 provinces and containing a total area of 12 761 square miles with a population May 1 1931, of 7 938,114 The majority about 55 per cent belong to the several Reformed Churches and the remainder are Roman Catholics with about 115 000 Jews The land is generally flat and low intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact a network of water courses The highest point is at Vaals 656 ft above mean sea level but almost half the country is below the mean level of the sea The principal rivers are the Rhine Mass and Yssel with the mouths of the Schelde The chief native products are herrings and other fish cattle horses swine, sheep poultry eggs seed potatoes oats rye wheat barley beans peas buckwheat sugarbeet chicory flax hemp tobacco bulbs and dairy produce The principal manufactures are shipping bricks margarine cocoa chocolate linen rich damasks cottons woollens cigars and other manufactured tobacco candles, confectionery earthenware and pottery glass bottles and waxe sugar chemical and pharmaceutical products matches perfumery bicycles, boots and shoes starch potato flour engines metal substances iron and steel wireless sets and parts works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps wireless apparatus and parts machinery motors paper printing oils beer 'genever' and other liqueurs Coal production (1930) 12 211 000 tons Diamond cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam

Communications The total extent of canals is about 1 250 miles There were 2 290 miles of railroad open in 1929 1 330 miles of telegraph cable and 2 782 miles of telephone cable The mercantile marine on Jan 1 1931 consisted of 902 steam and motor vessels of 6 944 000 cubic metres gross In 1930 about 20 000 vessels (84 714 000 tons) entered and cleared at the various ports An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918 and work is now in progress the dam is expected to be completed in 1932

Defence—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army with an annual levy of 19 500 men producing a first line army of 270 000 or (including reserves) 350 000 all ranks The Royal Navy consists of 11 protected and 58 unprotected vessels

Education—Private State aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required by local taxation The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R C) and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary)

	1931 32
Revenue (Budget)	*fl 644 268,000
Expenditure (Budget)	593,656,000
Public Debt (1931) —	
Interest bearing Funded	fl 2 461,700,000
Non interest bearing Floating	295,000,000

	1930	1931
Imports	fl 2 418,300 000	1 892 733,000
Exports	1,780 900 000	1,311 814 000
Imports from U K	£23 009 000	16 688,000
Exports to U K	39 523 000	35 209,000

COURT CAPITAL The Hague Pop (1930) 443 000

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS Amsterdam, population (1930) 759 000 and Rotterdam population (1930) 586 000 other large towns are Utrecht (155 000) Groningen (105 000) and Haarlem (119,000)

BRITISH LEGATION

(Hooge Westeinde 12 The Hague)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary The Hon Sir Odo Russell K C M G K C V O C B (1928) £5,200

1st Secretary W St C Roberts M C

Commercial Secretary (Grade I) (21 Plaats, The Hague) R V Fanning, C B E

Naval Attaché Capt J C P Fitzgerald R N

Asst Naval Attaché Engineer Commander, G Villar R N

Military Attaché Maj Hon William Fraser, D S O M C

Air Attaché Group Capt R J Lone C B E D S O

Architect and Pro Consul, Francis A Chambers, M P E

Asst Architect B L Sleigh

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Amsterdam Consul General I M Robinson
" *Consul* C J Fleming
" *Vice Consul* Stanley W Simpson (*acting*)
Pro Consul J W Lee
Flushing—Vice Consul L Dijkson (*acting*)
Rotterdam Consul Gen I E Keyser
Vice Consuls I Garrett (*acting*) Frederick W Cresswell R B B yd Tollington
Pro Consul William F B Newenham
Dordrecht Vice Consul J G Vincsendorp, jun
Flushing—Vice Consul Pieter de Bruyne
" *Pro Consul* S Minderhoud
The Hague and Scheveningen—Consul, St John Turner
Pro Consul, W E Ransom

Netherlands East Indies —
Batavia (Java)—Consul General H Fitzmaurice M B E
" *Consul*, H I C Walsh
" *Clerical Officer* R C Bernard
" *Commercial Agent and Consul* H A N Bluett, O B E
" *Asst to Com Agent*, G N Carey M B E
Macassar (Celebes)—Vice Consul C M David
Padang (Sumatra)—Vice Consul H Levison
Samarang (Java)—Vice Consul, R E Bussell
" *Pro Consul*, G E Mott
Sourabaya (Java)—Consul J D Hogg, M B E
" *Vice Consul* W F London
" *Pro Consul*, N M McLean
Medan (Sumatra)—Consul, W W Coultas
" *Vice Consul*, J Morton
" *Pro Consul*, James A Bland

* fl 12 10 6 = £1 (normal

Netherlands West Indies —
Aruba—Vice Consul Capt R Rodger
Willemstad Curaçao—Vice Consul B Maduro
Transit from London to the Hague, 8 hours

NETHERLANDS COLONIES

I *Netherlands East Indies* —

Netherlands India comprises the islands of *Java* and *Madura*, the island of *Sumatra* the *Riouw Lingga Archipelago* (which with Karimon Anambas Natuna Islands Tambelan and part of Sumatra forms the Residency of Riouw) the islands of *Bangka* and *Billiton* part of the island of *Borneo Celebes Island* the *Moluccas Islands* (Ternate Halmaheira Buru Ceram Banda Timor Aru Babar Tenimber Wetar) part of *New Guinea* part of *Timor Island* and the islands of *Bali* and *Lombok* with a total area of 730 000 sq miles and a population estimated at 53 000 000 The administrative capital is Batavia (pop about 260 000)

Governor General Jonkheer Dr B C de Jonge *appointed* 1931

Java and Madura (51 000 sq miles pop 1930 40 000 000) furnish sugar tobacco tea coffee tin rubber and other products for exportation The outlying islands are frequently administered by their own princes subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident There was (1929) a colonial army of 1 293 officers and 37,100 men The colonial revenue for 1931 was estimated at fl 833 524 000 and the expenditure at fl 887 102 000 The trade of Netherlands India was valued in 1929 at fl 1 487 801 000 for exports and at fl 1 166 305 000 for imports The trade with Great Britain in 1930 was valued at £4 510 420 for imports from and at £6 586 271 for exports to Great Britain

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES Batavia Java

II *Netherlands West Indies* —

Netherlands West Indies comprise the mainland colony of *Surinam* (Dutch Guiana) in South America and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Colony of Curaçao (Curaçao Bonaire Aruba part of St Martin St Eustatius and Saba) with a total area of 400 sq miles and a population estimated (1929) at 65 750 The administration capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (pop 50 000) the capital of Curaçao is Willemstad (pop 21 000)

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President (1929 1932) Señor Don José Maria Moncada *assumed office* Jan 1 1929 (until Dec 31 1932)

Minister in London, Señor Don Eduardo Perez Triana 4 Moorgate, E C 2
Vice Consul F V Cook 15 Union Court E C 2

The largest State of Central America with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans situate between 9° 45—15° N lat and 83° 40'—87° 38' W long containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (1930) of about 750 000, of whom about three quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy General of Guatemala until 1821 when its independence was secured The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov 10 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years

The chief products are coffee bananas sugar timber (cedar mahogany, rosewood &c) tobacco maize rice beans cocoa hides gold and silver Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures principally from the United States which also take the greater part of the exports

There are (1930) 160 miles of railway 2 842 miles of telegraph and 3 216 miles of telephone and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924 Good roads are very few and transportation especially in the rainy season (May Nov) is attended with great difficulties

Corinto on the Pacific coast is the chief port of the country, handling about 70 per cent of the total trade Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas, on the E coast are mainly concerned with the shipment of bananas and timber to New Orleans Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population

Education is backward at least 60 per cent of the population being illiterate

The official language of the country is Spanish

	1930	1931
Public revenue	$/C$ [illegible]	$/C$ [illegible]
Public expenditure	5 000 000	3 034 236
§External debt (Feb 1)	£ 580 967	£ 385 647
§Internal debt (do)	£ 362 50	£ 187 750
Exports	$ 343 358	$ 575 058
Imports	$ 172 360	$ 015 481
Exports to U K	290 067	461 111
Imports from U K	708 599	544 283

CAPITAL Managua Population 45 000 León 35 000 Granada 18 000

FLAG Three horizontal bands blue white blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow)

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General (Resident at Guatemala)
H A Grant Watson (1926)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Managua—Charge d'Affaires ad interim and Acting Consul General for Nicaragua
Leonard H Leach
,, *Vice Consul* H I Thompson
Corinto—Vice Consul A W Griffith
Leon Vice Consul Frank A May
Matagalpa—Vice Consul Alex C Potter
Puerto Cabezas—Vice Consul A G Earle
Distant 5 800 miles transit 30 days

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Haakon VII *born* Aug 3 1872 accepted the Crown Nov 18 1905 *married* 1896 H R H Princess Maud (*b* Nov 26, 1869) daughter of King Edward VII

* C$ = Cordoba worth $1 U S
§ As at Feb 20 1932 Figures include Consolidated debt only and do not include claims arising out of the revolution of 1925 27 amounting to C$16 000 000, the awards on which however will be reduced to a very considerable extent

Heir Apparent H R H the Crown Prince Olav *b* July 2 1903 married March 21 1929 Princess Martha of Sweden

CABINET (March 14 1932)

Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture Jens Hundseid P I Kolstad
Finance I Sundby
Foreign Affairs B Braadland
Commerce Navigation and Industry, T I Kikeby Garstad
Social Affairs, T N Vik
Defence A Ti Quisling
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction N Irnedal
Justice A Hindhoe
Public Works, R Langeland

Minister in London His Excellency P B Vogt
Offices of Legation Norway House 21 24 Cockspur Street S W 1
Counsellor Daniel Steen
Secretary Rolf Andersen
Consul General G Conradi
Vice Consul Stig Tholtoe Olmer

Norway an independent kingdom founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17 1814) was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov 4 1814 to June 7 1905 when the union was dissolved The Parliament of 150 members is called the 'Storthing' which is divided into two sections chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills called Odelsting and Lagting Norway the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula is about 1 100 miles in length its greatest width about 250 miles It is divided into 20 provinces or fylker and comprises an area of 124 455 sq miles with a population (1931) of 2 831 267 The coast line is extensive deeply indented with numerous fiords and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands The surface is mountainous consisting of elevated and barren table lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys The cultivated area is about one fortieth part of the country forests cover nearly one fourth the rest consists of highland pastures or unin habitable mountains.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry manufactures, fisheries and shipping Agriculture and forestry give employment to one third of the population Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power estimated at 9 200 000 kw, of which 13 per cent are utilized The quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is of late years greater than that of Gt. Britain and more than 60 per cent of the whale oil production of the world is from Norwegian Companies The imports consist chiefly of foodstuffs raw materials for the manufacturing industries and coal and fuel oil The chief exports are fish oil and other products of the fisheries condensed milk, tinned goods pulp paper, iron ore and pyrites stone cement, calcium carbide nitrate of soda, aluminium ferro alloys, nitrate of lime, zinc, cyanide &c

Defence—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory The peace strength is about 10 000 all ranks In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service The Navy consists of 4 ironclads 17 torpedo boats, 3 destroyers, 9 submarines and several minelayers There are 60 seaplanes and seroplanes

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid The attendance is high Secondary schools are provided by the State by local authorities, and privately There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes The University of Oslo was attended in 1931 by 3,615 students

Communications—The total length of railways open in 1932 was 2 407 miles of which 229 miles were private lines The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1931 was 35 625 miles (State, 22 320) with 580 400 miles of wire (State 425 250 miles) The mercantile marine Jan 1 1932 consisted of 4 000 vessels of 2 401 700 net tons The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1931 to about 411 500 000 *kroner*

Budget 1932 33	*Kroner*
Ordinary Revenue	333 898 000
Extraordinary do	18 736 000
Ordinary Expenditure	299 405 000
Extraordinary do	53 229 000
Public Debt (June 30 1931)	1 518 054 000

	1931
Total imports	*Kroner* 856 599,000
Total exports	466 649 000
Imports from U K (1930)	273,907 000
Exports to U K (1930)	170,978 000

CAPITAL Oslo Pop (Dec 1 1931) 253 124 Other large towns are Bergen (98,303) Trondheim, (54 135) and Stavanger (46 353)

FLAG Red with white bordered blue cross

BRITISH LEGATION
(Drammensveien 79 Oslo)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary C J E K Wingfield C M G (1929) £4 300
1st Secretary G D H Tulleiton Carnegie M C
Hon Attaché A Campbell
Commercial Sec (Grade II), C L Paus C B E
Naval Attaché Com M A Hawes I N
Asst Naval Attaché Engr Com G Villar, R N
Military Attaché, Col A F A N Thorne, C M G D S O
Air Attaché, Wing Commander J H Herring, D S O M C
Hon Chaplain Rev G E Mooney O B E, M A
Translator, W H Weedon, M B E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Oslo—Consul N Vorley O B E
Vice Consul J C Aird
Arendal—Vice Consul Emil Kallevig
Drammen—Vice Consul Johannes Sveaas
Fredrikstad—Vice Consul, Oscar Thiis, M B E
Halden—Vice Consul W J Thompson
Kristiansand—Vice Consul, Bernt Reinhardt
Larvik—Vice Consul, R C Nielsen
Mandal—Vice Consul, H P Tallaksen
Moss—Vice Consul Johan J H Vogt
Porsgrund—Vice Consul Christen Knudsen
Sandefjord—Vice Consul, A C Olsen
Sarpsborg—Vice Consul Alfred Chappell
Skien—Vice Consul, C Stousland
" *Pro Consul*, C P Winsnes
Tönsberg—Vice Consul H Waalmann
Bergen—Consul, J P MacGregor
" *Vice Consul*,
" *Pro Consul*, C B Christensen
Aalesund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyrholm
Hammerfest—Vice Consul, Heinrich Nissen.
Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor, M B E

Kristiansund—V.-C., J. C. Loennechen
Lofoten Is. (Svolvær)—Vice Consul, G. Berg
Narvik—Vice Consul, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
Stavanger—Vice Consul, T. D. Spence
,, *Pro Consul*, P. L. Nielsen
Tromsø—Vice Consul, C. S. Saether
Trondheim—Vice Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O.
,, *Pro Consul* Karl H. Kjeldsberg
Vardø—Vice Consul Leif Olsen

Oslo, 656 miles; transit 50 hours. Bergen 33 hours.

SVALBARD

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island.)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen (Pointed Mountain) Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°-81° N. lat. and between 10° 35' E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles), North East Land closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait, the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait, Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stott Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water). Prince Charles Foreland, to the W., Hope Island, to the S.E. Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S., with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. The principal mineral is coal. In 1931 the coal export was about 206 000 tons. The wintering force in 1931-32, was 436 strong, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

Svalbard revenue (1932-33)	*kroner*	70 000
do expenditure (1932-33)	,,	70,000

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days, from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49'—71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53'—9° 5' W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

BOUVET ISLAND, in the Antarctic (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER I.st's ISLAND, in the Antarctic (68° 50' S. lat. and 90°35' W. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

OMAN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA

(Republica de Panama.)

President (1932-1936), Señor Dr. Don Harmodio Arias, *assumed office* Oct. 1, 1932.
Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Colonel Don Juan Antonio Jiménez.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Juan Demóstenes Arosema.

Minister in London, Señor Don Narciso Garay (resides in Paris).
Consul-General in London, Señor Don I. J. Valdés, Jr., 23a Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population 442 486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (Budget March 31, 1931-Feb. 28, 1933)	£4,107,265
Expenditure (Budget March 31, 1931-Feb. 28 1933)	£4,107,265
Imports (1931)	$13,492,459
Exports (1931)	$2 607,713
Imports from U.K. (1931)	$1 029,896
Exports to U.K. (1931)	$215,492

The total value of supplies purchased for the *Canal Zone Commissaries* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, was $7,275 817 (U.S.$).
The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1930), 82,827. Colon (1930) 33,460.

FLAG. Quarterly white with blue star, red, blue and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1931) (also to Costa Rica) £2,800
Naval Attaché Capt. P. Machamara, R.N.
Asst. do, Engr. Com. J. S. Orr, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.
Asst. do, Capt. F. St. D. B. Jerome, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Panama—Vice Consuls C. H. A. Marriott, E. S. Humber, M.B.E., D. L. Humber
Bocas del Toro—Vice Consul W. H. Ponton
,, *Pro Consul*, Rev. E. C. Notman
Colon—Consul, G. L. Rogers, M.C.
,, *Vice Consul*, F. B. A. Rundall (*acting*)
,, *Pro Consul* Lincoln Delgado

Panama 4,650 miles, transit from Liverpool direct every 10 days 17 days, from Southampton fortnightly 18 days, from Avonmouth (*viâ* Jamaica) fortnightly, 21 days, *viâ* N.Y., 14 days.

PAPAL STATE, The

(Stato Città Vaticana.)

Sovereign Pontiff (260th) His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti) *born* at Desio, March 31, 1857 *elected* Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church. The Papal States were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, and the territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo. In 1870 the incorporation of the Papal States in Italy left the temporal power of the Pope in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognised the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion

and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750 000 000 *lire* in cash and the income at 5 per cent on 1 000 000 000 *lire* state bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power

LIST OF POPES *

Sovereign Pontiff	Family Name	Elected
Innocent IX	Facchinetti	1591
Clement VIII	Aldobrandini	1592
Leo XI	Medici	1605
Paul V	Borghese	1605
Gregory XV	Ludovisi	1621
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623
Innocent X	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655
Clement IX	Rospighosi	1667
Clement X	Altieri	1660
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1676
Alexander VIII	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Pius VII	Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX	Mastai Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Pius X	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922

BRITISH LEGATION

(Via San Nicola da Tolentino 67, Rome 5)

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See (vacant).

1st Secretary & Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, I A Kirkpatrick

Temporary Secretary R Thynne

PARAGUAY

(Republica del Paraguay)

President (1932 36) Dr Eusebio Ayala

Vice President Dr Raul Casal Ribeiro

Interior Dr Narciso Mendez Benitez

Foreign Affairs Dr Justo Pastor Benitez

Finance Don Benjamin Banks

Justice and Instruction Dr Justo Prieto

War and Marine Dr Victor Rojas

Minister in London (vacant)

Consul General in London Señor Dr Don Rogelio Espinoza 12 Russell Square W C 1

An inland State of South America situate between 20°—6° 30 S lat and 54°—62° W long The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61 600 square miles and it contains a population estimated in 1930 at about 850,000

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain and from 1814 1840 was governed by Francia a Paraguayan despot who was succeeded by Lopez 1840–1862 In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father and in 1864 declared war against Brazil Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Cora* March 1 1870 This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration and the population which was 800 000 in 1857 is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250 000 of whom barely 30 000 were men The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term A Vice President is similarly elected and succeeds automatically in the case of the death expulsion or absence of the President There is a Cabinet of 5 members

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach in altitude of 2 000 to 3 000 feet above sea level The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion but is liable to shrink unduly with drought Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests The streams flowing into the Alto Parana descend precipitously into that river In the angle formed by the Parana Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa* a large lagoon south east of the capital The *Chaco* lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with that country, it is practically a dead level though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist and suffers much from floods and still more from drought

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc) maize, rice sugar cane, ground nuts, and other tropical and sub tropical plants The forests contain many varieties of timber but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad Stock raising lumbering cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea) are the principal industries The chief articles of export are hides, timber yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract cattle and meat products, oranges and petit grain oil The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men A railway 232 miles in length which belongs to an English company connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River

* Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespeare the only Englishman elected Pope was born at St Albans, elected Pope on the death of Anastasius IV 1154 died 1159

steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asuncion (3 to 5 days) The language is Spanish

	1930 31 Actual	1931 32 Estimated
Revenue	Gold$5,329 722	Gold$£5 704 080
Expenditure	5 397,679	5 703 004
Foreign Debt —	1930	1931
English Loan	£764 416	Gold$3 483 918
Argentine Loan	Gold$56 856	56 856
Internal Debt	£633,222	3,161 787
Floating Debt	£103 176	627 770
Imports	Gold$15 139 359	10 080 732
Exports	14,139 359	,, 12,856 585
Imports from U K	2 070,149	,, 1 244 163
Exports to U K	34,872	13 859

Currency the value of the currency is dependent on the Argentine Exchange and is fixed at 42 61 *pesos* to the Argentine gold *peso*, and 18 75 *pesos* to the Argentine paper *peso* The average rate for 1931 was $6 83=£1 ($1=35 125*d*)

CAPITAL Asuncion Population (1930) 90 000

FLAG Three horizontal bands red white blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band)

British Minister Plenipotentiary Sir J W R Mactay, C M G (1930) (*Resident at Buenos Aires*)

Asuncion—*Consul* (*with local rank of First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister*) R H Totten ham Smith (Villa 'Maria Luisa Avenida Espana Asuncion)

,, *Vice Consul* (vacant)

,, *Vice Consul* William H Parris

PERSIA
(Iran)

Shah of Persia H M Reza Shah Pahlevi *appointed* Oct 31, 1925 *crowned Shah*, April 25, 1926

Crown Prince H I H Shahpoor Mohammed Reza, *appointed* Crown Prince Feb 25, 1926

CABINET (Nov 1929)

Prime Minister Mehdi Quli Khan Hedayat

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan Foroughi

War Jafar Quli Khan Assad

Finance Seyed Hassan Taghi Zadeh

Interior, Mirza Ali Khan Mansur

Justice, Mirza Ali Akber Khan Davei

Education, Mirza Yahya Khan Ghaffari

Posts and Telegraphs Mirza Farajullah Khan Bahrami

Roads and Communications, Gen Abdul Majid Mirza Firuz

Commerce (*Director General*), Mirza Abdullah Khan Nassai

Industry and Agriculture (*Do*) Seyed Mehdi Khan Farokh

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London H E Ali Quli Khan Ansari

Legation 10 11 Princes Gate, S W 7

1st Secretary, Gholam Hossein Khan Ebtehaj

2nd Secretary, Mirza Hossein Khan Ghods

Attaché, Abdol Ahad Khan Nekta

Honorary Commercial Attaché Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian

Consulate General, Princes Gate, S W 7 [Kens 3341]

Consul, (vacant)

Persia—called by the natives Iran—comprises an area of 628,000 sq miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000

Persia is mostly an arid table land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18 700 ft The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888 Caravans and pack animals are also being superseded by motor transport of passengers and goods on the road between Tehran Khanikin, Tehran Pahlevi (Enzeli) Tehran Tabriz, Tehran Meshed, Meshed Zahedan (Duzdab) and Tehran Bushire There are 334 miles of railway open including 80 miles in the North from Ahabad Shahi to Bandar Shah, and 156 miles in the South from Bandar Shappur to Dizful

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums dried fruits silk tobacco and opium The minerals (little worked) are salt iron, coal, copper lead sulphur, &c with turquoises Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902 The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry) but shawls silks and cotton fabrics are also produced There are extensive forests in the north and west Sheep and goats are numerous and good wool is produced The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans, but there are many adherents of Bahaism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions) and Armenian Christians The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran, but efforts are being made to approximate the educational system more closely to European models Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors General

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court a nationalist movement began in Dec 1905 In Aug, 1906, the Shah Muzaffer ud Din admitting the need for reforms granted a Constitution He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909 to be succeeded by his son Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr ul Mulk until 1914) As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H H Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government was re established over almost the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8 000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars On Oct 31 1925 the Shah Ahmed Mirza, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly which handed over the government to the Prime Minister On Dec 13 1925 the Constituent Assembly elected Reza Khan Pahlavi Shah of Persia The Shah took the oath on Dec 15 and was publicly proclaimed and was crowned on April 25 1926

The revenue is mainly derived from land tax, Crown lands customs,duties and from monopolies of sugar, opium, matches, tea and tobacco. The oil royalties are kept apart from the general revenue Part of the proceeds from the sugar and tea monopolies is earmarked for the construction of railways In 1930 31, about £422,000 was so expended British commercial interests in Persia exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India) and Persia amounting to nearly 45 per cent of the total trade of the country (1930–31), inclusive of oil

The leading imports into Persia are cotton fabrics tea, sugar and motor vehicles the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets opium, gum, fruits cotton and rice All foreign trade was in Feb 1931 declared to be a State monopoly, and restrictions on imports and on exchange transactions were imposed

1930 31	
Revenue	*£6 740,808
Foreign Debt (March, 1931)	1,601,259
Imports	9,535 632
Exports	17 221,411
Imports from Brit Empire	4 336 722
Exports to Brit Empire	7 682 415

Defence —Persia now possesses an army, well equipped on modern lines of approximately 48 000 all ranks and a small fleet in the Persian Gulf

Foreign Relations —By the Anglo Russian Convention of Aug 1907 Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia while marking out certain regions in S E and N W Persia respectively in which each had for geographical and economic reasons special interests

In March 1921 Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Enzuch and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia denounces all previous Russo Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia Further treaties were signed in 1927 and 1931

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr Millspaugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances Considerable strides were made by the country under this new régime a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved Dr Millspaugh's contract came to an end A State Bank was started in 1929 under German control, a certain number of Belgians are employed in the Ministry of Finance and in the Customs Administration

In May 1928, the capitulatory régime came to an end, at the same time a new Tariff Convention was signed, giving Persia Tariff autonomy

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop 210,000) other large towns are Tabriz (180 000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50 000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000)

FLAG White bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary R H Hoare, C M G (1931) £4,200
Counsellor J L Dodds (*acting*).
2nd Secretary, H L Baggallay
3rd Secretary D L Busk
Hon Attaché A J Herbert
Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*), A C Trott (*acting*)
Commercial Secretary (*Grade II*), E R Lingeman
Military Attaché, Lt -Col P C R Dodd, D S O, M V O
Physician, D S Davies, M A, M D, F R C S
Archivist, F Y Humphreys

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Tehran—Vice Consul (*with personal rank of Consul and local rank of 2nd Secretary*), I V Brenan, O B E
Resht—Vice Consul, A W Davis
Ahwaz—Consul, A E Watkinson
„ *Vice Consul*, Maj C E V Brunner M C, I A
Mohammerah—Vice Cons,
Bushire—Consul-General, Lt Col I C W Fowle, C B E, I A
„ *Consul*, Capt E H Gastrell
„ *Vice Consul*, Maj H J H Symons M C, I M S
Bander Abbas—Consul G A Richardson, O B E
Ispahan—Cons Gen, E Bristow
„ *Vice Consul*, J C O Dwyer
Kerman—Consul, Capt C H Lincoln C B E
Kermanshah—Consul, H A D Hoyland M B E
Meshed—Consul General, Lt Col C C J Barrett, C S I, C I E
„ *Vice Consul* (vacant)
Seistan & Kain Consul, Maj C K Daly, C I E
„ *Vice Consul*, Capt J J Beausang I M S
Barjand—Vice Consul, Jemadar Fazal Haqq
Zahedan—Vice Consul, Capt L A G Pinney.
Shiraz—Consul,
„ *Vice Consul*, Abdul Ahad Khan Wazir zadeh
Tabriz Consul C E S Palmer, D S O
„ *Vice Consul*,

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at *Bushire* and *Mohammerah*

Transit to Tehran 8 days by rail *via* U S S R 9 days by rail *viâ* Istanbul and Nisibin (and on by car) 18 days by sea to Beirut (and on by car) 7 days by air to Baghdad (and on by car) The Junkers internal flying service was suspended in the spring of 1932

PERU.

(República del Perú)

President General de Brigada, Luis M Sanchez Cerro, G B E (Dec 8 1931)

CABINET

President of Council and Minister of Justice, Don Ricardo Rivadeneira
Government & Police Don Julio Chavez Cabello
War, Col Antonio Bengolea
Finance, Don Ignacio A Brandariz
Fomento Don Ricardo Caso
Marine and Aviation, Don Alfredo Benavides Causeco
Foreign Affairs, Don Alberto Freundt Rosell

Minister in London, General Oscar Benavides, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W C 1
1st Secretary Señor Don Carlos Holguin y de Lavalle
Naval Attaché, Commander Manuel Faura
Mil Attaché, Col José E Vacquez Benavides
Civil Attaché, Señor Don Carlos A Mackehenie
Consulate General in London, 11 Regent Street, S W 1.
Consul General, Senor Don Carlos A Mackehenie
Con Gen at Liverpool, Señor Don C G Estenós
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Juan Fry
Do Cardiff, Señor Don A J Bovey (*acting*)

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S latitude and between 69° and 81° 29′ W. The territory between 17° 49′ S and 19° 13′ S was

*(Converted at average rate of exchange 1930-31 (85 *krans* = £1)

occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879–1882. In 1929 the Province of Tacna was returned to Peru, Chile retaining the Province of Arica. The area of the Republic is estimated at 358,000 square miles (including 6,000 square miles for Tacna), and the population (1931) at 5 550 000. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478 died 1541) who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people and under an amendment to the Constitution (1927) may be re-elected indefinitely. The Constitution is again to be amended by the Constituent Assembly, for which elections are held (as also for President) in Oct. 1931.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet) *Huandoy* (21 100 feet) *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Huaican* (20 000 feet), and *Lurima Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa* west of the Andes the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area lying upon and near the Pacific is not tropical, though close to the equator being cooled by the Humboldt Current. Its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased. It is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock-raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication, but efforts have been made in recent years to open up an routes. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The mineral production in 1930 was as follows:—Gold (*Kg* 2,766), silver (*Kg* 478 664), copper (48,205 tons), lead (19 744 tons), zinc (11,274 tons) vanadium (479 tons), antimony (59 tons), and petroleum (96,500,000 *soles*). The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano (95,000 tons in 1930).

The principal imports are foodstuffs, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metal and manufactures thereof, stationery, paper manufactures, timber and wheat. The chief exports in 1930 were petroleum and derivatives (86 906 651 *soles*) minerals (72 026 947 *soles*) cotton (41 511,966 *soles*), and sugar (25 525,836 *soles*).

The total length of the railways open (1929) was 2 851 miles of which 1 195 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places. There is considerable activity in air services. The Naval Air Force maintains services to Iquitos and other places in the interior. The coast district is served by a national company and by the Chile U.S.A. route. Peru National Air Mails are carried by Peruvian military machines.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented by conscription and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks, the Navy includes 2 cruisers built at Barrow, a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 4 submarines built in U.S.A. There is a military aerodrome at Chorrillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancon.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	Soles 1931
Public revenue	99 755 105
Public expenditure	102 589 247
Internal Debt (Dec. 31 1931)	57,623 235
" "	356 385,253
Floating " "	86 082,224
Total imports	97,925 362
Total exports	198 331,593
Imports from U.K.	14 199 463
Exports to U.K.	43 288 577

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1930) 316 000, other large towns are Callao (77,000) and Arequipa (70 000), and Cuzco (40,000).

FLAG. Three vertical bands red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION (LIMA)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (1929) £2 600

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.) (Local Rank), H. A. Hobson, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. de B. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Major L. H. G. Andrews.

Archivist, Harold W. Speck, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Lima—Consul, H. A. Hobson, M.B.E.

" *Vice Consuls*, R. C. Stevenson, G. E. Solle.

Arequipa—Vice Consul, R. W. Stafford.

" *Pro Consul*, T. McMillan.

Callao—Vice Consul, H. E. Young.

Mollendo—Vice Cons., Cecil John Bowes.

Paita—Vice Consul, R. Antram.

Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice Consul, A. C. Clements (*acting*).

Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.

Lima, 7,020 miles, transit, *vid* New York & Colon, 16–22 days, *vid* Liverpool & Colon, 19 to 26 days.

* Service on External Debt suspended May 1931. The Kemmerer Financial Commission which came to Peru in Jan. 1931 has issued a number of Reports and Recommendations.

§ Stabilized May 1931, at 28 U.S. cents.

POLAND

(Rzeczpospolita Polska)

President, Monsieur Ignacy Mościcki, *born* 1867, *elected* June 1, 1926

MINISTRY (May 1931)

Prime Minister Colonel Aleksander Prystor
Interior, M Bronisław Pieracki
Foreign Affairs Joseph Beck
War Marshal Piłsudski
Justice M Czesław Michałowski
Finance Prof W Zawadzki
Education M Janusz Jędrzejewicz
Agrarian Reform and Agriculture, M Seweryn Rudkiewicz
Commerce General Zarzycki
Communications and Public Works, M Michel Budkiewicz
Labour, General Hubicki
Posts and Telegraphs M Ignace Bourcet

Ambassador on London, His Excellency Konstanty Skirmunt
Embassy 47 Portland Place W 1
1st Secretaries, M Jan Wszelaki M Leon Orłowski
and Secretary M Joseph Zarański
Commercial Counsellor M Sydney I Sadowski
Consul General London (vacant)
2 Upper Montagu Street W C 1
Consul M Witold Hulanicki

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November 1918 and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace guarantee the independence of the Republic which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th century Polish Commonwealth This State extended in the year 1772 over an area of about 886 000 sq miles and included a population of about 13 000 000 The political boundaries of the Republic are the Baltic Sea Germany (East Prussia) and Lithuania in the N Czechoslovakia in the S Rumania in the S E Soviet Russia in the E and Germany in the W The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 150 000 sq miles with a population estimated (Jan 1, 1932) at 32 132 936 (of whom 22 208 076 or 69 1 per cent are Poles, and 9 924 860 or 30 9 per cent other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture A dramatic counter attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign and Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms

Government—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very liberal Since Marshal Piłsudski's *coup d'état* of May 12 1926 amendments have been inserted in the Constitution conferring on the President of the Republic the power of legislation by decree at times when the Diet is not sitting, subject to subsequent ratification by the Diet

Production—Mining cotton metal work, agriculture, sugar forestry and stock raising are the principal industries the chief crops being rye wheat, oats barley potatoes and sugar beet, the live stock includes cattle horses sheep and pigs There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia Congress Poland and Little Poland (Galicia) zinc lead ore mineral and potassium salts and in Galicia (Borysław) are famous oil fields the output of crude oil (1930) was 663 6 metric tons The chief manufactures are textiles those of minor importance being machinery and metal works chemicals and leather The exports are principally coal timber spelter agricultural produce and textiles the imports being raw wool cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery

Defence—The peace effective of the army is 17 000 officers and 250 000 other ranks A small navy, for coastal defence has been organized

Education—Education is compulsory and free and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State Secondary education is conducted on a high level with good attendances and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364) Warsaw, Lwow Poznań, Lublin and Wilno Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow

Communications—There are about 10 000 miles of railway and over 25 000 miles of telegraph line, with well developed telephone systems in all the large centres Over 4 000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula Narew Bug Warta and Pilica, of which about 1 100 are navigable by steamers The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area free transit for Germany being guaranteed A purely Polish port is also being constructed at Gdynia, north of Danzig, with a total water area of 470 495 acres, and an estimated maximum handling capacity of 6 to 7 million tons a year, when complete During 1931 Gdynia handled 5,300 000 tons of goods Direct railway communication is being built linking Gdynia with Upper Silesia and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and with Rumania and the Black Sea on the other

	Zlotys
Revenue (1931 32)	2 262 105,000
Expenditure (1931 32)	2 466 130,000
Internal Debt (Dec 31, 1931)	450 000,000
External Debt (,,)	4 350 000,000
Imports (1931)	1,462 243,000
Exports (,)	1 878,732,000
Imports from U K (1931)	104,391,000
Exports to U K (,)	318,264,000

CAPITAL WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings population 1931 1 178,914 Other large towns are Lodz (605 467) the centre of the textile industry Lwow or Lemberg (316 177), Poznan or Posen, on the Warta (246,698), Kracow on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediæval Poland (221,260), Wilno (196 383), Katowice (127,044), Lublin (122,530) Sosnowiec (109,454), Czestochowa (117,588) and Bialystok (92,335)

BRITISH EMBASSY
(No 18 Nowy Swiat Warsaw)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir William Erskine, G C M G, M V O (1929) £5 500
1st Secretary, G G M Vereker, M C
3rd Secretary, P N Loxley
Hon Chaplain, Rev H C Carpenter
Commercial Sec (Grade I) R E Kimens, C M G
Naval Attache Com M A Hawes R N
Asst Naval Attache Eng Com G Villar R N
Military Attache It Col C F Connol Rowan
Archivists B C Flynn M E Taylor
Asst to Comm Secretary A F Merry M C

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Warsaw (No 10 Aleja Róż)—*Consul*, F Savery O B E
„ *Vice Consul* N J F Leggett
„ *Pro Consul* Kazimierz Prauss
Gdynia—*Vice-Consul*, C H Jeffrey
Katowice—*Vice Consul* C F W Andrews
Lwow—*Vice Consul* L Taylor
Lodz—*Vice Consul*, E Gilbert
Poznan—*Vice Consul*, B W A Massey

PORTUGAL

(Republica Portuguesa)

President of the Republic (1926 1932) General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona

CABINET (1932)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar
Foreign Affairs Dr Cesar de Sousa Mendes de Amaral e Abranches
Marine, Commander Annibal de Mesquita Guimarães
War, General Daniel Rodrigues de Sousa
Colonies Dr Armindo R Monteiro
Education Dr Gustavo Cordeiro Ramos
Justice and Religion Dr Manuel Rodrigues
Interior, Dr Albino Soares Pinto dos Reis
Industry and Agriculture, Senhor Sebastião Garcia Ramires
Commerce Works and Communications Senhor Duarte Pacheco

Ambassador in London His Excellency General Tomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, K C M G
Embassy 12 Gloucester Place W 1
1st Secretary Senhor João de Lebre e Lima
2nd Secretary, Senhor J de B Pereira da Fonseca
Attaché, Senhor Antonio Rato Potier
Commercial Counsellor and Consul General (London), Senhor Joaquim Pedroso, 40 Woburn Sq, W C 1

Portugal lies between 36° 58—42 9 12′ N lat and 6° 11 48 —9° 29 45 W long, being 302 miles in length from N to S, and averaging about 117 in breadth from E to W Continental Portugal contains an area of 34 500 square miles, with a population in 1930 of 6 190 000 and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 800,400 square miles with a population estimated at 10 384 381 The Azores and Madeira are regarded not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal

From the close of the eleventh century the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822 In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove the King, and Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug 21, 1911 sanctioned a Republican form of government and adopted a constitution with a President elected by Congress for 4 years a Congress of two chambers, and an executive appointed by the President, but responsible to the Legislature (Ex King Manoel of the House of Braganza was *born* Nov 15 1899 and succeeded on the assassination of his father Feb 1 1908 *died* at Fulwell Park, Twickenham Middlesex July 2 1932)

The chief agricultural products of continental Portugal are wheat barley oats maize flax, hemp and the vine in elevated tracts in the low lands rice olives oranges lemons citrons, figs, vines and almonds There are extensive forests of oak chestnut sea pine and cork the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry the rich red wine known to us as port is shipped from Oporto Its mineral products are important copper lead tin antimony coal manganese iron slate and bay salt which last from its hardness and purity is in demand Its manufactures consist of gloves silk woollen linen, and cotton fabrics metal and earthenware goods tobacco cigars &c The exports consist to the extent of 30 per cent of wine which is the chief industrial product of the country, others are cork cattle tin copper ore fruits oil sardines, and salt The imports are manufactured goods hardware cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat sugar dried fish coal &c The mercantile marine (1931 numbered 43 steam vessels (above 1 000 tons) with a tonnage of 188 871 Railways 2 140 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1931 and there were 5 742 miles of telegraph line in 1930

Defence—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory The peace effective is about 35 000 War strength about 150 000 The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern Air Fleet 84 aeroplanes

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15 but is not strictly enforced and about 54 per cent of the population above 7 years old are illiterate Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums There are also military, naval and other special schools There are Universities at Coimbra Lisbon and Oporto

	1932 33
Revenue (estimate)	£19 406 000
Expenditure (estimate)	19 388 000
Floating Debt (March 1932)	6 625,000
§External Debt (May 31 1932)	30,143,162
Floating Debt (do)	27,321 820
Internal debt (Jan 1, 1930)	14,480,745

	1930	1931
Imports	£24 038 025	£15,174 000
Exports	9 407 173	7,343 000
Imports from U K	5,140 800	3 576,000
Exports to U K	2 015 360	1,710 000

CAPITAL, Lisbon Population (Census of 1930) (587 334) Oporto (Census of 1925) 215 625

FLAG Green and red, with arms in centre

§ The total National Debt of Portugal not including the War Debt amounted (May 31 1932) to £61 205 538, after deducting the value of the Government holding in the various loans

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon)

Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Claud Frederick William Russell, K C M G (1931) . £4 500

Counsellor, F E F Adam

2nd Secretary, R A Gallop

Hon Attaché M Clarke

Commercial Secretary (Grade II) (Rua do Ferregial de Baixo 33, Lisbon), A H W King, O B E

Naval Attaché, Capt J U P Fitzgerald, R N

Asst Naval Attaché, Eng Com G Villar, R N

Military Attaché, Major M M Parry Jones M C

Air Attaché, Group Capt R J Bone, C B E D S O

Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary) R P Ray, M B E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Lisbon—Consul (with local rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II) A H W King O B E

,, *Vice Consuls,* A E Yapp M C Charles Broughton

Faro and Farina Vice Consul, Candido P dos Santos

Portimão—Vice Consul José P d Azevedo

St Vincent—Vice Consul Capt J I Sands

,, *Pro Consul* S Wyndham

Setubal—Vice Consul Joaquim P Livxell

Villa Real de Sante Antonio—Vice Consul, M D M Falconer

Funchal (Madeira)—Consul J B Browne C I E

,, *Vice Consul* B England

St Michaels (Azores)—Consul, R J Hayes

Fayal—Vice Consul A J Fletcher

Loanda—Consul General G H Pullock

,, *Vice Consul* Hugh B Fraser

Lobito—Vice Consul, A J Williams

Lorenzo Marques Consul General H A Ford

,, *Vice Consul*

,, *Pro Consul,* Dennis Boam

Beira—Vice Consul, Edgar J Joint

Mozambique—Vice Cons O I Hart *(acting)*

Macao (China)—Consul General The Consul General at Canton, China

Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, C H C Bowen M B E

Oporto—Consul, H W W Bird

,, *Vice Consul,* Henry W Coverley

Portuguese Guinea—Consul General, V V Cusden

St Jago—Vice Consul, A J Barbosa da Silva

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon Lisbon (Branches at 15 Rua Costa Santos *Oporto* and 81 Rua dos Netos, *Funchal, Madeira*)

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles transit, 50 hours

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1 525 square miles and a population of 148,300 Estimated revenue and expenditure 1930 31 £156 210, imports (1930) £622 310, exports, £41 620 shipping entries (1929) 1,593 vessels (702 British)

SAO THOME and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 59,060 Estimated revenue (1930–31), £121,860 expenditure, £121 630, imports (1929), £450,060, exports, £739,850.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 806,973 Estimated revenue (1930–31) £249 150, expenditure, £248 970, imports (1931), £168,450, exports, £270,350

ANGOLA (Angola and Kabinda) on the west coast of Africa has an area of 486,000 square miles and a population estimated at 3,000,000 Estimated revenue (1930–31) £1,827 620, expenditure, £1,898 090, imports (1931), £1,348,310, exports £1 874 400

A transcontinental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean

MOZAMBIQUE, in East Africa (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyassa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 287,756 square miles with a population of 3,614,612 Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1930 31, £3 319,820, imports (1931), £4,490,000, exports, £1,999 260

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles with a population of 548 242 and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu Estimated revenue and expenditure (1930–31), £502 540 imports (1930) £1,272 100, exports £297,300

MACAO in China, on the Canton River has an area of 4 square miles and a population of 157 178 Estimated revenue (1930 31) £294 280, expenditure £293 580, imports (1930), £1,904 760, exports £1 019 900

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island) in the Malay Archipelago has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 394,518 Estimated revenue (1930 31) £78 480, expenditure, £78,280 imports (1929) £120,350 exports, £152 350

RUMANIA

(România)

King Carol (Charles) *born* Oct 15, 1893 *succeeded* June 8 1930

Heir Apparent, H R H Prince Mihai (Michael), Grand Voevode of Alba Iulia *born* Oct 25, 1921, *succeeded his grandfather as King* July 20 1927 (until the return of King Carol)

CABINET (October 1932)

President of Council, M J Maniu

Foreign Affairs, M N Titulescu.

Home Office, M I Mihalake

Finance, M M Madgearu

Agriculture, M Voicu Nitzescu.

Justice, M Popovici

Communications, I Mirto

Labour, D Joanitzesco

Education, Professor Gusti

National Defence, General Samsonovici

Commerce and Industry, I Lugoşano

Minister for Bessarabia, Pan Halippa

,, ,, *Transylvania,* E Hatzegan

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, M Constantin Laptew.

Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.

1st Secretaries, M. Gregoire Constantinescu; M. D. Buzdugan.
Military and Naval Attaché, Com. Gheorghe Niculescu.
Commercial Secretary, M. N. Holban.
Consul-General, (vacant).
Consul-Gen. (*Hon.*), M. G. N. Gologan, 5–7 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The kingdom is divided into the 7 Provinces of The Banat, Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Muntenia, Oltenia and Moldavia. Rumania has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobrudja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobrudja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914 1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq miles) may now be estimated at 123,000 sq miles, and the 1925 population of 7,897,311 has been increased to 18,057,074 (1930 census) The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. The wheat crop for 1931 was 3,682,792 metric tons. rye 354,648, maize 6,063,333, barley 1,414,395, and oats 670.237 metric tons. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of crude oil was 1,885,225 metric tons in 1913, 3,669,354 metric tons in 1927, 4,300,000 metric tons in 1928, 4,827,278 metric tons in 1929, 5,792,322 in 1930, and 6,657,803 in 1931. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory In the War of 1914 1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea and on the Danube (30 vessels).

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1930 there were 7,364 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom: railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 23,000 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza; the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

		1932.
Budget revenue	*lei*	36,598,845,559
Budget expenditure		28,518,786,038
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1930)		196,193,227,120
	1930	1931.
Imports .....*lei*	22,540,929,000 *lei*	15,900,115,000
Exports	28,525,585,000	22,153,674,400
Imports from U.K.	£1,985,895	£1,362,709
Exports to U. K. ..	4,726,745	3,409,558

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with population (Census of 1930) of 631,288. Other towns are Chisinau (135,000), Cernauti (92,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (90,000), Galatz (81,000), Timisoara (91,000), Braila (62,000), Oradea Mare (91,000), Arad (75,000), Cluj (107,000), Ploesti (61,000), and Craiova (75,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles Michael Palairet, C.M.G. (1929) £3,400

* Stabilized March, 1929, at 813'39=£1.

1st Secretary, A W G Randall O B E
2nd Secretary A V Coveney Price
Commercial Sec (*Grade II*) (Strada Episcopiei 6), R J L Humphreys
Naval Attaché Capt R B Ramsay M V O I N
Asst Naval Attaché Eng Com G Villar, R N
Military Attaché It Col G I Connal Rowan
Archivist Norman J Porter

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Galatz—Consul General J J Wildman
, *Vice Consul* J R M Peake
Bucharest—Vice Consul (vacant)
Pro Consul D G Inglessis
Braila—Vice Consul Jack Corbin
Constanza—Vice Consul H G Jakins
Sulina—Vice Consul G B Marshall
Cluj—Consul C D Elphick
Temisoara—Consul, Dr Emil Szenes
Transit 3½ days

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bucharest

RUSSIA *see* U S S R

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President (1931 1935) General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez *assumed office* Dec 3 1931
Vice President (vacant)
Foreign Affairs Education, and Justice, Senor Dr Don Miguel Angel Araujo
Interior Development Agriculture Labour Health and Charity General Salvador Castaneda Castro
Finance Public Credit Industry and Commerce Señor Dr Don Miguel Tomás Molina
War Marine and Aviation Colonel Joaquin Valdes

Consul General Señor Don Samuel Jorge Dawson 7 Union Court Old Broad Street E C 2

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles with a general breadth of 43 miles and contains an estimated area of 13 176 square miles, with a population estimated in 1931 at 1 437 157 It is divided into 14 departments In 1931 there were 67 445 births and 33 226 deaths

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821 In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States The government is based upon a written constitution and is composed of (*a*) the Executive power which is exercised by the President, (*b*) the Legislative power which is in the hands of the National Assembly, and (*c*) the Judicial power, which rests ultimately with the Supreme Court Elections take place once every four years and the President is ineligible for a successive term

The surface of the country is very mountainous many of the peaks being volcanoes The highest peak is the Santa Ana volcano (8 300 feet) Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2 000 feet The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services There is a wet season (winter) from May to October and a dry season (summer) from November to April Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of Salvador, the most recent being that of 1919, when great damage was done to the capital and other towns

The principal river is the Rio Lempa There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital while further away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the present Santa Ana volcano The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as The Lighthouse of the Pacific

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee which is grown under shade trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes Cane sugar is also produced as well as maize indigo rice, balsam, &c Cotton growing on a large scale was commenced in 1924 but on account of the ravages wrought by insects it was practically abandoned after two seasons In the lower altitudes towards the east henequen is produced The principal exports are coffee (sometimes over 90 per cent of total value) sugar indigo balsam, henequen hides and skins The chief imports are cotton textiles flour iron and steel goods lard motor cars manures jute sacks chemical products cement petrol, thread A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana A line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital was opened in 1922 Two new lines were opened in 1927 one from the capital to Santa Lucia a suburb of Santa Ana, tapping the upper Lempa Valley the other from the coffee centre of Ahuachapan to Santa Lucia A new line from Santa Lucia to Acajutla (in Guatemala) was opened to traffic in 1930 and affords continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Barrios During 1924 26 the re draining and re paving of most of the capital were completed, and plans have been made for the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads many of which are now impassable during the rainy season There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital while motor transportation is usually possible in the dry season between the capital and Guatemala City over the International road opened in 1923. The Pan American Airways maintain regular services connecting San Salvador with the U S *via* Guatemala Mexico Brownsville and *via* Havana Miami and connecting with Panama *via* Honduras Nicaragua Costa Rica

There are 202 post offices and 257 telegraph offices There is a wireless (receiving and transmitting) station at the capital, and during 1926 a broadcasting station was inaugurated

The language of the country is Spanish

	1930-31
Revenue	*Colons* 20,487,137
Expenditure	27 645,191
Funded Debt (Dec 31 1931)	34,759 300
Floating Debt (Dec 31 1931)	10,645 566
	1931
Imports	14,607,226
Exports	22 725 996
Imports from U K	1 785,140
Exports to U K	96,762

Average Exchange 1931, *Colons* 9 34 = £1

CAPITAL, San Salvador Pop *circ* 90,000.

Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000) San Miguel (40,000) San Vicente (30,000) Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla (26,000)

FLAG Three horizontal bands light blue, white light blue

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister (*see* Guatemala)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim) R G Goldie

,, *Vice Consul*, Sydney M Stallei

Acajutla—Vice Cons Capt T R J C Dale

Cutuco—Vice Consul, Capt John F Griffiths

Salvador is 5 700 miles from London routes (*a*) New York New Orleans Puerto Barrios (Guatemala) and thence by rail (*b*) New York and direct steamer to La Libertad (*c*) direct steamer to Panama Canal and thence by steamer to La Libertad The first route is the quickest

SAN MARINO.

Regents Two Capitani Reggenti

Consul General for San Marino in Great Britain Grand Off Melvill A Jamieson 42 Pall Mall S W 1

Vice Consul Comm Giovanni Soriani

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini on the Adriatic founded it is stated by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century and governed by a Council of 60 of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October) being thereafter ineligible for office for three years The area is 38 square miles the population 12 952 There is an army of about 1 000 The city of San Marino (pop 2 000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A D a fine church and Government palace and a theatre The principal industries are wine cereals cheese, oil and cattle raising in addition to the quarrying and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct 16 1899 An electric railway runs from Rimini (25 minutes)

FLAG Two horizontal bands white blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre)

British Consul General F R Seccombe (Legborn Italy)

SARRE TERRITORY

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League At the expiration of 15 years from Jan 10 1920 the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed The total area is about 743 square miles with a population of about 774,546 The chief towns are Sarrebruck (125 020) Neunkirchen (41,031) and Saint Ingbert (20 817)

SAUDI ARABIA *See* **Arabia.**

SERBIA *See* **Yugoslavia**

SIAM

Muang Tai)

King Prajadhipok *born* Nov 8, 1893, *succeeded* Nov 26 1925

Secretary to Minister H E Phya Srivisarn Vacha

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London H S H Prince Damras Damrong Derakula 23 Ashburn Place S W 7

The Kingdom of Siam or Muang Tai (area about 195 000 square miles population 1929, 11 506 207) is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo China and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo French Agreement of April, 1904 Until the middle of 1932 the King was an absolute monarch but in June 1932 a revolution broke out in Bangkok various leading Princes were seized as hostages and an invitation was sent to the King to rule in future as a constitutional monarch In response to the invitation a temporary Constitution Act was promulgated (June 27) under which the King remains the Head of the State with greatly reduced powers and there was established a People's Senate of 70 members a deliberative and legislative body while the executive power is in the hands of a Committee of 15 drawn from the People's Party A permanent Constitution is in course of preparation A number of English, French Italians Danes and Americans are employed in the various State departments There is an army of nearly 50 000 men and a few small gunboats compulsory military service has been introduced The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry) besides Shans Laos Malays Burmese and Cambodians and yet 1 800 Europeans The principal religion is Buddhism There are 364 Government schools and 4 124 schools of all kinds attended by 448 380 children The Chulalankarana University is organised with faculties of medicine political science engineering and literature and science

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat Bangkok is the only much frequented port Eighty five per cent of Siamese sea borne trade which centres at Bangkok is with the British Empire and is largely in the hands of British firms next Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong Norwegian shipping holds the lead in tonnage followed closely by British The chief products of Siam are rice teak, and tin (from Lower Siam) The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation and by railway extensions bringing the provinces into closer touch with the capital There is a large number of rice mills mostly in or near Bangkok The teak industry in the great forests of N Siam is mainly in English hands In 1928 29 rice constituted 69, tin 7 and teak 4 4 per cent of the exports from the port of Bangkok while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags kerosene sugar, opium metals and metal wares machinery &c The general tariff rate is 20 per cent *ad valorem* but special rates (ranging from 5 to 60 per cent *ad valorem*) are imposed on specified articles Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c Except tin,

wolfram rubies and sapphires there are no important mineral products as yet About 1 880 miles of railroads (mostly State owned) are now open for traffic Railways from Bangkok run to Varindr (357 miles N E) Chiengmai (462 miles N of Bangkok) Aranya Prades (159 miles E) the southern line to Trang on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula was open to traffic in October 1916, and in July 1918 was completed to the Kedah border, where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected The East coast line to Sungei Golok (Kelantan) has also been opened to traffic There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore Golf links are few There are 4 000 miles of telegraph lines

	1929 30	1930 31
Ordinary Revenue	*£9 855 550	*£8 918 724
Ordinary Expenditure	9 839 582	8 917 122
Public debt (March 31 1931)		11 091 733

	1930	1931
Total imports	£18 792 000	£ 8 998 000
Total exports	19 980 000	10 824 800
Imports from U K	2 050 000	1 181 887
Exports to U K	890 360	114 927
CAPITAL Bangkok	Population (1927)	548 400

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer M V O (1929) £3 300
Archivist E W I Turness

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bangkok Consul General J hn E Johns, C M G
Vice Consul H R Bird
Chiengmai—Consul J Bailey
Nakawn Lampang—Vice Consul R A N Hillyer
Songkora—Vice Consul H B Henderson

SPAIN
(España)

President of the Republic Don Niceto Alcalá Zamora *elected* Dec 10 1931, *assumed office* Dec 13, 1931

MINISTRY

President of the Cabinet and Minister of War Don Manuel Azaña
Minister of Justice Don Alvaro de Albornoz
Marine Don José Giral
Finance, Don Jaime Garner Romeu
Interior Don Santiago Casares Quiroga
Instruction and Fine Arts Don Fernando de los Ríos
Public Works Don Indalecio Prieto
Labour Don Francisco Largo Caballero
National Economy, Don Luis Nicolau d Oliver
Communications Don Diego Martinez Barrios
Foreign Affairs, Don Luis de Zulueta

Ambassador in London, Excmo Senor Don Ramon Perez de Ayala, 24 Belgrave Square, S W 1
Counsellor Señor Don Bernardo Rolland
1st Secretary, Señor Don I Valdes
2nd Secretary Señor Don Javier Bermejillo
Military Attaché Lt Col Don Felix Riaño
Naval Attaché Capt Don Adolfo H de Solás
Agricultural do, Señor Don José Da Casa
Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Ramon d Oyarzum
Consul General Illmo Senor Don Enriqu Gaspar, 20, Gordon Square, W C 1
Consul Señor Don Eduardo Danis

A Republic situate in the south west of Europe between 36°—43 45 N lat and 4° 25 E —9° 2 W long bounded on the south and east by th Mediterranean on th west by the Atlantic an Portugal and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France from which it is separated by th Pyrenees and occupying the larger portion of th great Iberian Peninsula Its coast line extend 1 317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean an 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a tota area of 196 700 English square miles and a estimated population in Dec 1931 of 22 940 15 —110 to the square mile The interior of th peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain range —the Pyrenees the Cantabrian Mountains the Sierra Guadarrama S Morena S Nevada Montes de Toledo &c The principal rivers ar the Douro the Tagus the Guadiana the Guadalquivir the Ebro and the Minho

Government —After the union of Aragon an Castile in the last quarter of the 15th century Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the interv ention of a Republic 1873 75) Alfonso XII succeeding at birth in 1886 On April 14, 1931 following the results of the Municipal Elections which showed anti monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain King Alfonso XIII left the country and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties was formed Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held on June 28 the Assembly met on July 14 and passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government In December a Presidential Election was held

Production and Trade —Spain is rich in iron copper and lead its mineral resources are only partially exploited and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction In 1930 the coal production was 7 547 094 tons of which 6 546 824 were pit coal 380 204 lignite and 620 066 anthracite The country is generally fertile and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat loving fruits is olives oranges lemons almonds pomegranates and dates The agricultural products comprise wheat barley, maize, oats, rice with hemp and flax of the best quality The vine is cultivated in every province in the south west Jerez the well known sherry and tent wines are made, in the south east, the Malaga and Alicante The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits fish wheat and flour sugar coal timber, woollen manufactures machinery and railway materials, hides, &c The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores olive oil raisins oranges cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quick silver grapes &c Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties

* At Trade rate = £1

In 1929 there were 10 197 miles of railway open and 70 000 miles of telegraph line The sea going mercantile marine over 50 tons on Jan 1, 1931, consisted of 1,276 steamers (1 189 655 tons) and 394 sailing vessels (50,277 tons) In 1929, 22,094 vessels of 33 627,024 tons entered and 19 534 vessels of 32,752,245 tons cleared at Spanish ports

Defence —In 1931 the Army was reduced from 16 Divisions to 8 Infantry Divisions and 1 Cavalry Division, having an authorized Peace establishment of 4,942 officers and 98,114 men for the Spanish Peninsular Army and of 1 876 officers and 45 849 men for the Army in Morocco

The Navy consists of 3 (15 700 ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers, there are also 7 torpedo boat destroyers 20 torpedo boats, 7 submarines and 21 gunboats

Education. Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking *Secondary* High Schools are in each province but the curriculum is defective *University* at Barcelona Granada Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid

	Pesetas
Revenue (Budget 1932)	4,550 248 000
Expenditure (Budget, 1932)	4 461 007 000
National Debt (1929)	18 761,103 400
Total imports (1930)	2 447 533 000
Total exports (1930)	2,456 754 000
Imports from U K (1931)	£5 519,000
Exports to U K (1931)	£14,278 000

CAPITAL Madrid Population (1930) 834 103 Other large cities are Barcelona (782 843) Valencia (274 552) Seville (219 346) Malaga (188,117), Saragossa (159 291) Murcia (158 285) Bilbao (153,630), Granada (109,645) and there are 18 other towns with over 50 000 inhabitants

FLAG Three equal horizontal bands (red yellow and violet)

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt Hon Sir George Grahame, G C M G, G C V O (1928) £5 250
Counsellor of Embassy V C W Forbes
1st Secretary, J H Leche, O B E
3rd Secretary, G P Labouchere
Hon Attaches, J Mallet, J R Allsopp
Commercial Sec (Grade I) (Calle Alcalá Galiano 5, Madrid), A A Adams
Naval Attaché Capt J U P Fitzgerald R N
Asst Naval Attaché, Eng Com G Villar, R N
Military Attaché, Maj M M Parry Jones, M C
Chaplain, Rev H B Firth
Archivist, G W M Harpley

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Barcelona—Consul-General, Norman King, C M G
,, *Vice Consuls*, C A. G. Meade, J W Witty, M B E
Alicante and Santapola—Vice Cons, José Tato
Burriana and Castellon—Vice Consul, E C Field
Denia—Vice Consul, S H Scarlett.
Gandia, &c —Vice-Cons, F Romaguera
Ivica (Bal Is)—Vice-Cons, J Escandell.
Palma (Bal Is)—Vice Cons W Ivan Lake
Port Mahon (Bal Is)—Vice Cons, Carlos Moysi Scuret
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice Cons José Sibils
Tarragona—Vice Consul, I Navarro
Torrevieja—Vice Consul, A Ballester
Valencia—Consul, E Harker O B E
Pro Consul, Arthur F Barnes
Bilbao—Consul, J I Rees
, *Vice Consul*, James Innes O B E
Pro Consul, John H Innes
Castro Urdiales—Vice Consul Jesus Ibañez
San Sebastian—Vice Consul, W A H Goodman
Pro Consul Ernest Golding
Santander—Consul Thomas Bates
Fernando Po Vice Consul C W Chew
Madrid—Consul (Alcala Galiano, 5, Madrid), M A B Denton Thompson
, *Vice Consul* J H Milanes
Malaga—Consul, D Young
, *Vice Consul*
Pro Consul
Ayamonte—Vice Consul Thomas H Naftel M B E
Pro Consul Juan de Larrea
Almeria and Adra J Cony M R Harrison
Pro Consul, G Harrison
Carthagena—Vice Consul Peter Miller
, *Pro Consul* Herbert Goddard
Gibraltar—Vice Consul Alexander W Harrison
Granada—Vice Consul W A S Daveuhill
Jerez Vice Consul Hugh C Holberton
Marbella Vice Consul Miguel Calzado
Seville—Consul, W C Landolph Rose
Vice Consul, E C H Tomby
Algeciras—Vice Consul J Morrison, O B E
Pro Consul A Bautista
Cadiz—Vice Consul H W Sanderson
Pro Consul Robert A Black
Huelva—Vice Consul, Capt J Morrison
Pro Consul Francis K Hasclden
Jerez Vice Consul, Capt G D Williams, M C
Pro Consul Thomas F Spencer
La Linea—Vice Cons Maj O H Pedley, O B E
Pro Consul J Scamglia
Tenerife Consul C A Edmond
,, *Vice Consul*
,, *Pro Consul* E L Fox
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Ernest Wootton
,, *Pro Consul* Manuel Moniz
Orotava—Vice Consul Thomas M Reid.
Vigo—Consul, F J Patron, O B E
, *Vice Consul*,
Pro Consul, Vicente Gulten
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice Consul, Estanislao Duran, C B E
Corcubion—Vice Consul, J Seoane Ulloa (*acting*)
Coruna—Vice Consul Henry Guyatt.
Ferrol—Vice Consul, William Martin
Gijon—Vice Consul, Arthur Lovelace
,, *Pro Consul*, James M R Lovelace

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN, 8 Rambla de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch, 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*)
Madrid, 1,150 miles, transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The Balearic Isles, Ceuta, Melilla and the Canary Islands, are *integral parts* of *Spanish territory*

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest

being Majorca Minorca Iviza and Formentara the total area is 1 935 square miles with a population (1923) of 342 402 The archipelago forms a province of Spain the capital being Palma in Majorca

CEUTA which forms part of the Province of Cadiz is a fortified port on the Moroccan coast opposite Gibraltar The total area is 5 miles with a population of 35 219

MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492 and is an integral part of Spanish territory The population is 50 170

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic off the African coast consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets The total area is 2 807 square miles with a population of 473 497 The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in and islands round the coast of Africa with a total area of close on 82 400 square miles and a population exceeding 275 000

FERNANDO PO (*Isla de Formoso*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12 N lat and 8 48 E long about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10 800 feet) with forests of oil palm ebony, mahogany and oak and sugar cane cotton, and indigo Cocoa coffee sugar tobacco vanilla and kola nut are cultivated and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles and a population estimated at 24 000 The capital is Basile and the largest town Port Clarence (1 500 inhabitants) Dependencies are —

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*) in the Gulf of Guinea in 1° 24′ S lat and 5° 35 E long, population 1 391

Corisco Islands consisting of Corisco Elobey Grando, and Floby (the) lie in Corisco Bay and export ebony logwood and other forest produce Total population 96 072

RIO DE ORO AND ADRAR (Capital, Villa Cisneros) is a possession on the north west coast of Africa between Cape Bojador and Cape Blanco of approximately between 21° 20 26 N lat, and extending eastwards to about 13° W long The territory is part of the waterless Sahara with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1 N —2° 10 N lat) extending about 125 miles inland The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast

SPANISH MOROCCO — Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco (*see* Morocco), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name and includes six islands, population 322

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay population 398

Spanish Southern Morocco — Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco about 100 miles south of Agadir affords access to the interior of south west Morocco but has no great trade at present.

Ile Clafarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua, population 318

THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal —The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* (1 Rue d'Astorg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company authorised in 1856 and confirmed in 1866 with a capital of 200 000 000 francs in 400 000 shares of 500 francs each The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176 602 shares (cost £4 000 000 value March 31 1932 £52 902 396) Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869 The total length of the canal is 101 miles with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft 8 in) the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 10 06 metres (33 feet) The average time for the transit through the canal is 13 hours 26 minutes By a convention signed in Oct 29 1888 the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations whether armed or not are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators of whom 10 are British (three representing H M Government and seven the shipowning interest)

British Commercial Directors T Harrison Hughes (*Vice President of the Company*) Sir A an G Anderson K B E Sir John Cadman, G C M G Sir August Gayzer Bt Rt Hon Sir L S Harcourt G B E K C M I Sir E Wyldbore Smith Sir Thomas Royden Bt C H

Representing H B M Govt Sir Ian Malcolm K C M G Sir J T Davies K C B, C V O The Earl of Cromer G C I G C I E, C V O

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1920 with the percentage of British vessels —

Year	No of Vessels	Net Tons	British Tonnage
			%
1922	4 345	20,743 245	64 5
1923	4 621	22 730 162	62 8
1924	5 122	25 109 882	59 7
1925	5,337	26 761 935	59 9
1926	4 980	26,060,377	57 4
1927	5 545	28 962 048	57 1
1928	6 084	31,905,902	56 8
1929	6 274	33 406,014	57 1
1930	5,761	31,668 769	55 58
1931	5 366	30 027,566	55 36

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776 000 tons in 1913, 17 047,000 tons in 1929, and 25,33,2000 tons in 1931 Details of the

nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1931 are appended —

	No of Vessels	Net Tons	Per cent (Tonnage
British	2 976	16,624 352	55 36
German	568	3 314 750	10 04
Netherlands	444	2 848 368	9 49
French	354	2 084 035	6 94
Italian	286	1,424 095	4 74
Japanese	196	1 153 133	3 84
Norwegian	151	745 740	2 48
United States	103	624 535	2 08
Swedish	79	383 254	1 28
Danish	70	366 532	1 22
Russian	62	175 494	0 59
Danzig	11	87 336	0 29
Belgian	23	83 056	0 28
Greek	25	52 609	0 18
Yugoslavian	9	40 249	0 14
Finnish	2	9 988	0 03
Egyptian	4	4 074	0 01
Portuguese	1	3 677	0 01
Chinese	1	2 128	0 007
Lettonian	1	561	0 002
Totals	5 366	30 027 966	100 00

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5 718,756 fr (gold) and in 1931 931 305 507 fr (paper)

The rate of transit dues as from Nov 15 1931 is 6 fr (gold) per ton and 3 fr (gold) for vessels in ballast

The net dividends for the year 1931 amounted on the ordinary 250 fr shares to 466 fr 64 c (507 fr 78 c *au nominatif*) and on the Actions de Jouissance to 417 fr 47 c (456 fr 06 c *au nominatif*)

The 5 366 vessels included in the total for 1931 are grouped under the following categories —

	No	Net Tonnage
Merchant vessels (laden)	2,776	14 289 740
Mail steamers	1 706	11 835 886
Warships and transports	255	842 840
Government chartered vessels	25	174 314
Merchant vessels in ballast	614	2,905,186
	5 366	30 027,966

SWEDEN

(Sverige)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V, *born* June 16 1858 *succ* December 8 1907 *mar*, Sept 20 1881, Victoria, dau of Grand Duke of Baden (*born* August 7, 1862 *died* April 4 1930) and has issue two sons

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne Crown Prince *born* Nov 11 1882 *married* (1) June 15 1905 H R H the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1 1920) (2) Nov 3 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten Princess of Battenberg, *born* July 13, 1889

CABINET (Sept 24 1932).

Prime Minister, P A Hanson
Foreign Affairs, R J Sandler
Justice, K J D Schlyter
Finance, E J Wigforss
Interior, F G Möller
Defence, I F Vennerström
Communications, H V Leo
Public Worship & Instruction, J A Engberg
Commerce, J E Ekman
Agriculture, P E Skold
Ministers without Portfolio, B O Unden
T. K V Nothin

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E K Palmstierna, C C V O

Legation 27 Portland Place, W 1

Counsellor of Legation Baron A W C Leijon hufvud

Attaché, M J H Pripp

Military Attaché Lt Col A R Uggla

Naval Attaché, Capt E A Oberg

Air Attaché Col F Mossberg C B F

Agricultural Counsellor M W J de Wachenfelt

Representative of the Press O L K Thorsing

Chancellor J Stille (*Hon Consul*)

Chaplain Rev J J D Hmgren

Consul General, I G Sahlin 329 High Holborn W C 1

Vice Consuls K E J Lundberg Baron J A W Rapp e

Attachés L H Ohlvall J H F Gronwall

Chancellor O Gad

Swedish Church Harcourt Street Marylebone Road W 1

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula and comprises the capital and 24 governments Pop with an area of 173 353 square miles and a population, Dec 31 1931 of 6 162 446 nearly all Protestant This area includes the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern Mälaren and Hjalmaren Nearly 40 per cent of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 295 000 being owners and 80 000 tenants of the land they cultivate The country may be divided into three separate districts the northern, forest central mining and agricultural, the southern agricultural The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain The principal articles of cultivation are oats wheat rye barley potatoes roots and grasses The forests are very extensive covering over one half of the surface of the country and consisting chiefly of pine birch fir these are of great importance supplying timber, pitch and tar and the chief fuel of the country in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper making industry The mineral products are extremely rich iron of excellent quality lead, zinc, sulphur manganese arsenic, granite, porphyry and marble There is a railroad opening up the rich iron ore districts of Lapland and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne) The chief imports are coffee tobacco and other ordinary colonial produce, corn coal machinery motor cars, mineral oils cloth cotton, wool manures, skins, iron copper and yarn The chief articles of export are timber wood pulp paper machinery, iron ore, matches butter pork and stone In 1931 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 2,308 827 tons

Railroads 10,420 miles in length (of which 4,196 are the property of the State) were open on Jan 1 1932 and 39 988 miles of telegraph (inclusive of 19,698 railroad telegraph) 133 control stations, and 1 950 railroad and 1,690 other telegraph stations There were at the same date 669,333 miles of telephone

Defence—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory about 24 500 being trained annually, war strength about 400,000 The *Navy* consists of 63 fighting vessels (350 guns),

11 being ironclads, with submarines, and some training ships &c

Education—(i) *Primary* Compulsory and free Illiteracy rare Maintained by local taxation, with State grants Attendance good (ii) *Secondary* Well developed schools numerous and efficient (iii) *Special schools* make a feature of technics commerce and navigation (iv) *Universities* Uppsala Lund, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg

	1931 32	1932 33
Revenue (Bgt)	*Kr 874 253 600	*Kr 896 086 600
Expenditure (Bgt)	874,253,600	896 086 600
Debt (June 1932)		2 155 333 141

	1930	1931
Imports	Kr 1,662 174 947	Kr 1 427 513 000
Exports	1,550 350 534	1 222 408 000
Imports from U K	262 799 000	200 512 000
Exports to U K	394 838 000	299 804 000

CAPITAL Stockholm Pop (Dec 31 1931) 514 333 Other large towns are Gothenburg (247,911) Malmo (129 927) and Norrkoping (62 797)

FLAG Blue, with yellow cross

BRITISH LEGATION

(Laboratorievegatan 8 Stockholm)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary A J Clark Kerr (1931) £4 400
1st Secretary N H H Charles M C
Honorary Attaches F R Williams R H D Henderson
Commercial Secretary (Grade I) (Hovslagaregatan 5B, Stockholm) W J Glenney O B I
Naval Attaché, Comdr M A Hawes R N
Asst Naval Attaché Eng Com G Villar R N.
Military Attaché, Col A J A N Thorne C M G, D S O
Air Attaché, Wing Commander J H Herring D S O M C
Archivist, G A Urquhart
Chaplain, Rev J Linton

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Stockholm—*Consul* William H Oxley
,, —*Vice Consul* Capt J D Loney
Gävle—*Vice Consul* Robert Carrick
Gotland (Visby)—*Vice Consul*, Carl G Bjorkander
Kalmar—*Vice Consul* J Jeansson
Luleå—*Vice Consul* K H Falkland
Norrköping—*Vice Con* G C L Beckman
,, *Pro Consul* Georg Aberg
Sundsvall—*Vice Con*, H A Carrick
,, *Pro Consul*, O W Asander
Umeå—*Vice Consul*, A Unander Scharin
Gothenburg—
,, *Consul* J J Drumm
,, *Pro Consul* Nils T Ohlin
Borås—*Vice Consul* Richmond Riley
Helsingborg—*Vice Con*, C C G W Westrup
,, *Pro Consul*, Stellan Banck
Karlskrona—*Vice Consul* August Andrié
Karlstad—*Vice Consul*, Otto Ziegler
Malmo—*Consul*, Harry Castleton
,, *Pro Consul* Hans H S Ekman

Stockholm, 1,132 miles, transit, 2 days

*At par the Crown=1s 1½d (18 159 *Kronor*=£1)

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft)

**President* (1933), Monsieur E Schulthess
Vice President (1933) M M Pilet Golaz
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M G Motta
Public Economy &c M F Schulthess
War, M R Minger
Interior M A Meyer
Justice, M Häberlin
Finance, M J Musy
Posts and Railways M M Pilet Golaz
Pres of National Council (1932) Dr Romani Abt
Pres of Council of States (1932) Dr Jacob Sigrist
Federal Chancellor, Dr R Kaeslin
Federal Tribunal Lausanne (26 members and 9 substitutes) *President* (1931 32) Dr H Muri
Director International Posts M E Garbani Nerini
Dirc International Telegraphs Dr J Rabi
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts M F Ostertag
Director International Railway Offices, M E Lohner
Director General of Federal Railways, Dr A Schraft

Minister in London Monsieur C R Paravicini
21 Bryanston Square W 1
Legation Offices 18 Montagu Place Bryanston Square, W 1
Counsellor M Charles de Jenner
Secretary of Legation M Walter de Pourg
2nd Secretary and Acting Commercial Attaché M Walter Rufenacht
Chancellor M Paul Hilfiker

The Helvetia of the Romans a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N lat and 5 58′—10 30 E long It is composed of 22 Cantons of very dissimilar size united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 4 066 400 in 1930 who are divided between Roman Catholics 41 per cent and Protestants, 57 per cent, Jews numbering 21 000 and others 43 000 The population is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language as German 71 per cent, French 21 per cent, Italian 6 per cent, and Romansch (Grisons) 1¹ per cent It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5 000 to 15 213 feet in height not only along its southern and eastern frontiers but through out the chief part of its interior and the Jura mountains in the north west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys where wheat oats maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown The forests cover about one fifth of the whole surface The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks artificial silks and silk ribbons wool, cotton and cotton ribbons linen embroideries, straw plait, machines, paper, chemicals chocolate, condensed milk dyestuffs, and tobacco while the metallurgical electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive, clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchatel In 1931 there were 3,650 miles of railway in operation 270 miles of telegraph

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from 1 Jan —31 Dec , he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice President

line (14,300 miles of circuit), 21,050 miles of telephone line (1,045,000 miles of circuit), and 4,004 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 187 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 35,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 32,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for four years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, Militia, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary*. Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Bale, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

	Swiss Francs.	
	1931	1932.
Public revenue	395,500,000	409,088,000
Public expenditure ...	403,200,000	417,988,000
Debt (Jan. 1)	1,369,174,464	1,334,303,464
	1930	1931
Total imports	2,664,202,000	2,251,204,000
Total exports	1,767,502,000	1,348,798,000
Imports from U.K.	232,092,000	96,423,000
Exports to U.K. ...	262,689,000	235,735,000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1930), 111,783. Other large towns are Zurich (249,820,) Bale (148,063), Geneva (124,121), St. Gallen (63,947), and Lausanne (75,915).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(48 Thunstrasse, Berne.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Howard W. Kennard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O (1931) £3,500
2nd Secretary, C. B. P. Peake, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade II.*), Maj. H. F. Heywood, M.C.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-Macfarlane, M.C., R.A.
Archivist, Miss M. C. Howden, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bâle—Consul, J. E. Bell.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Alfred Fluhmann, Arthur R. Cackett.
Geneva—Consul, H. Patteson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. O'Donnell.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred J. L. Galland, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland.
Montreux—Vice-Consul, Marcel Auguste Cuénod, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. F. Ruthven Smith.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Paul F. de Pury.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Fred A. Fallet.
Zurich—Consul-Gen., R. Erskine.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Frederick J. Smith.
Berne—Consul, C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Kupfer.
Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne—Vice-Consul, Capt. Frank Watkinson.
Lugano—Vice-Consul,
St. Moritz—Vice-Consul, F. K. Naegeli.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 8 Centralbahnplatz, *Basle*. (Branch at 3 Place St. François, *Lausanne*.)

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. *Damascus and Aleppo* have been amalgamated into a single State, and the *State of the Alaouites* (now known as the *Government of Latakia*) is again independent. The *Jebel Druze* forms a small independent State. The form of government differs in each of the actual States, but the guiding principle in each is French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, its political neighbours being Turkey, Iraq and Palestine on the north, east and south, with a western coastline washed by the Mediterranean Sea. The estimated area is about 60,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000,

of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods, there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier running parallel with the coast The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est pop 300,000), Aleppo (250,000) Homs (70,000), and Hâma (60,000) Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes and the tomb of Saladin, and in the south western quarter is "The Gate of God, through which the pilgrimage to Mecca used to pass while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E to W through the city Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother of pearl inlay, and also native made silk and cotton stuffs At *Baalbek* (Heliopolis) on the western slopes of the Anti Lebanon range (35 miles N N W of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge) with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge) The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *viâ* Homs, was reopened in 1921 A narrow gauge tramway runs from Beirut to Mameltein along the coast From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine and with Transjordan, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *viâ* Damascus have been developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Damascus by car, and a weekly air service has been opened for mails and passengers.

In the autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct 18, and the city was bombarded by French artillery when part of the Azm palace and parts of the "Street Called Straight" were destroyed by shell fire or burned Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the High Commissioner (Gen Sarrail) was recalled by the French cabinet. A long period of disorder followed but in Sept, 1927, public security was practically normal In June, 1930, the French High Commissioner promulgated a new republican constitution for the State of Syria After somewhat difficult negotiations between the French and the Nationalists elections were eventually held in 1932 and the Parliament elected

Beirut is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Lebanese Republic *Damascus* was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new State of Syria *Latakia* is the capital of the Government of that name, formerly known as the State of the Alaouites

The Lebanese Republic (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, but the constitution was suspended as a measure of economy in 1932, M Debbas remaining in control without the assistance of Parliament The State extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles The estimated area of the Lebanese Republic is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat grapes oranges and mulberry trees. Great efforts are being made to develop the district as a summer resort The capital is Beirut (pop 150 000), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and the seat of the French mandate Tripoli, the next important town and seaport, will be one of the Mediterranean termini of the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipe line now under construction Minor ports are Jumieh, Tyre and Sidon The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band

Trade of Syria, 1931

Imports from France, *paper piastres*		716,620,334
Imports from U K	,,	631,862,591
Imports from Italy	,,	470,778,995
Imports from Turkey	,,	464,778,995
Imports from U S A	,,	384,972,715

High Commissioner for Syria, M Henri Ponsot
President of Syria, Mohamed Ali Bey El Abed, *elected* June 11, 1932
Prime Minister of Syria, Hakki Bey el Azm
President of the Lebanese Republic, M Charles Debbas

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Beirut—Consul General, Sir Harold Eustace Satow, K C M G, O B E
Beirut—Vice Consuls R W Urquhart, O B E, R G Dundas (*acting*)
,, *Pro Consul* Maroun Arab
Aleppo—Consul, G E A C Monck Mason
,, *Pro Consul*, A J Akras
Alexandretta—Vice Consul, J A Catoni, M B E
Damascus—Consul, E C Hole
,, *Vice Consul*, A N Williamson Napier
,, *Pro Consul*, Joseph Teen

TURKEY.

(Turkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic, His Excellency Gazi (= "The Victorious") Mustafa Kemal, *born* 1881, *assumed office* Oct 29, 1923, *re elected* Nov 1, 1927, *re elected*, May 4, 1931

MINISTRY (Sept 28, 1930)

Names as spelt in new Turkish characters

Prime Minister, Ismet *Pasa*
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tevfik Rustu *Bey*
National Defence, Zekai *Bey*
Interior, Sukrii Kaya *Bey*
Justice, Yusuf Kemal *Bey*
Finance Mustafa Abdulhalik *Bey*
Public Instruction, Resit Galip *Bey*
Public Works, Hilmi *Bey*
Public Health, Refik *Bey*
Economic Affairs, Celal *Bey*.
Agriculture, Muhlis *Bey*.
Customs and Monopolies, Ali Rana *Bey*.

President of the National Assembly, Kâzim Pasa

Turkish Ambassador in London His Excellency Mehemet Munir *Bey*, 69 Portland Place, W 1
Counsellor Nurettin Ferruh *Bey*
1st Secretary Muzaffer Kâmil *Bey*
3rd Secretary Cemil Vafi *Bey*
Commercial Counsellor Kuntoglu Faik *Bey*
Archivist Ali Riza *Bey*
Consul in London, Durru Mazhar *Bey*, 10 Lower Sloane Street S W 1
Chancellor, Abdulahat *Bey*

The Turks belong to the Turanian Race which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns and the Turks of Central Asia Their numbers probably exceed 50 000 000, with the same language religion and culture but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race the remainder being in Soviet Russia China Afghanistan and Persia Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century The Seljuks were succeeded early in the 14th century by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the Great War

During the 15th 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan It comprised Asia Minor half of Soviet Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia The Black Sea the Mediterranean the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire

For two centuries preceding the Great War disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire and during the Great War its boundaries were further restricted Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands under the treaty of Sèvres Attempts to wrest further territory were defeated by Gazi Mustafa Kemal who won a decisive battle at Afion the results of which were confirmed at the Lausanne Conference

Turkey now extends over an area of 410 000 sq miles from Adrianople to the Caucasus and Persia and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Syria and Iraq

Turkey in Europe (23 975 sq kilometres = 9 256 sq miles) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Adrianople and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west

Turkey in Asia (738 761 sq kilometres = 285 246 sq miles) comprises the whole of Asia Minor and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ('Land of the Rising Sun' or Orient) and includes *Cilicia* north of the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French Cilicia is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development, the chief port of Cilicia is Mersin

Population — The first general census of Turkey was taken on Oct 28 1927 and showed the population of the Republic to be 13 660,275, the excess of women over men being approximately 500 000 The population of each of the 8 Regions into which the country is divided was given as follows —

Region	Sq kil	Population	Per Sq kil
Black Sea	73 621	2 174 425	29
Marmora & Egean	92 744	2 746 069	29
Mediterranean	56 279	753 639	13
Turkey in Europe	23 975	1 044 306	43
Western Anatolia	71 180	1,303,114	18
Central Anatolia	228 791	3 499 707	15
S E Anatolia	40 125	604 303	14
Eastern Anatolia	176 621	1 534,712	8
Total	762 736	13 660 275	18

Government — Sultan Muhammad VI, the last of the Osmanli rulers fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov 20 1922 and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly On Oct 29 1923 * the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal President On March 3 1924, the Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering all members of the Ottoman dynasty to leave Turkish territory The Grand Assembly is a single chamber legislature elected for four years and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions

Religion — The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews On April 10 1928 the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic On Nov 1, 1928 the Grand National Assembly passed a bill establishing the neo Latin alphabet in place of Turkish characters Education is nominally compulsory and free There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Istanbul a university founded in 1900

Production — Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile agriculture is still very primitive in centres that are not served by railways The peasant is, however gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aydin Adana and Mersin The *live stock* in 1929 was 12 124 031 sheep, 8 878 406 goats 2 804 685 buffaloes 4 718 803 cattle 496 954 horses 849 485 asses 74 803 camels and 496 060 buffaloes Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco raisins, figs, cotton, opium, beet sugar nuts olives valonea and liquorice root and many varieties of fruit are grown Samsun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Izmir (Smyrna), Ismit and Bursa (Brussa) The export of merchandise is considerable and consists principally of opium,

* Turkish National Holiday Oct 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday

tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, hazel-nuts, raisins and figs. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Bursa and Ismit, and this industry, which declined after the war, is now reviving. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver and arsenic, are among the minerals produced.

Communications.—In Europe Turkey has about 208 miles of railway, known as *The Oriental Railway* and run by a French Company. In Asia Minor the position as regards railways is the following:—

Lines under Exploitation.

	Klm
Izmir-Aydin (British)	610
Smyrna-Kasaba (French)	703
Bozanti-Aleppo-Nisibin	632
Mudanya-Bursa (narrow gauge)	41
Anatolian Railway	1,031
Mersin-Tarsus-Adana	67
Baghdad Railway	445
Angora-Kayseri-Sivas	590
Samsun-Sivas	380
Kutahya-Balikesir	220
Fevzi Pasha-Malatya	253
Samsun-Çarşambia, narrow gauge	37

Lines under Construction.

Ulu Kişla to Kayseri.
Filios to Irmak
Malatya to Argana Maden.

There is also a line from Sari Kamiş to the Russian frontier (78 miles, Russian broad gauge) and a narrow gauge line from Sari Kamiş to Erzurum (156 miles), but both lines are in a bad state of repair.

It is the intention of the Turkish Government to construct the following lines, but no contracts have yet been granted: Eregli—Filios (about 35 miles); Sivas—Erzurum (about 300 miles); Ada Pazari—Bayindir (about 160 miles). There are electric trams in Istanbul, Scutari and Izmir. In 1932 the mercantile marine consisted of 215 steam and motor vessels, with a total net tonnage of 132,784.

	1931 32.	1932 33
Revenue (*Budget*)	£T186,705,599	£T169,354,800
Expenditure (*Budget*)	£T186,582,045	£T169,146,747
National Debt		
Internal Loan		£T12,000,000
Floating Debt from £T5,000,000 to		£T10,000,000
External Loan (Turch-American)		£T30,000,000
" " (Zurich)		£T4,000,000

	1931.
Total Imports	£T126,659,893
Total Exports	127,274,807
Imports from U.K.	10,361,400
Exports to U.K.	10,850,161

Note.—The National Debt figures include Turkey's share of the repartitioned Ottoman Public Debt. The agreement reached between the bondholders and the Turkish Government for the resumption of the services of the Ottoman Public Debt was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1928; negotiations are taking place (1932) between the Turkish Government and representatives of the Foreign Bondholders with a view to a revision of the agreement.

The *Ottoman Public Debt* is administered by a Council: S. C. Wyatt (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*), M. F. de Closières (*French*), M. B. Nogara (*Italian*), Vacant post (*Turkish*), A. H. Reid (*Ottoman Bank*). *Commissary*, Zekiai Bey; *General Manager*, M. Morel (*acting*) Mr. Wyatt and M. de Closières preside alternately. Negotiations are in progress with a view to the fixation of the Debt on the basis of a revised agreement.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (Census 1927) of 74,784. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city is being laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. ISTANBUL (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman

Adana 72,652, Bursa (Brusa) 61,451, Konya 47,286, Gazi-Ayintap 39,571, Kayseri (Cesarea) 39,544, Edirne (Adrianople) 34,669, Eskişehir 32,103, Diarbekir 31,511, Erzurum 30,801, and Samsun 30,333. There are also 14 localities with 20 to 30,000 inhabitants, 39 with 10 to 20,000, and 79 with 5 to 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1926) £6,900
Counsellor (local rank), J. Morgan.
1st Secretary (local rank), W. L. C. Knight.
2nd Secretary, H. E. L. Montgomery, M.C.
2nd Secretary, C. Bramwell.
3rd Secretary (local rank), T. C. Ravensdale.
Commercial Secretary (British Consular House, Rue Medressé, Galata, Istanbul), Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. B. J. O'Leary, R.A.
Archivist and Accountant, H. W. Gunningham, O.B.E.
Asst. to Comm. Sec., N. S Roberts, M.B.E.
Clerical Officers, H. C. Birtles; F. W. Streater.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse, M.A.
British Delegate on Straits Commission, Capt. M. S. Macdonald, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Istanbul (Constantinople)—Consul-General, W. Hough.
" *Consul*, C. A. W. Were.
" *Vice-Consuls*, C. J. Cumberbatch; N. S. Roberts.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Page.
" *Shipping Officer*, Com. W. H. Rogers.
Izmir (Smyrna)—Consul-General, C. A. Greig.
" *Vice-Consul*, Edgar E. D. Gout.

Mersina—Consul, W D W Matthews
„ —*Pro Consul*, B J Catton
Trebizond—Consul, W D W Matthews
„ *Pro Consul*, J G E Palanga

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES British Seamen's Home Building Rue Cami Kule Dibi, Galata Istanbul—*Chairman* J M Anderson *Secretary*, T Angus Swan

UKRAINE *See* **U S S R.**

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

President (1931–1935) Senor Dr Don Gabriel Terra *assumed office* March 1 1931
President, Administrative Council Señor Juan P Fabini
Foreign Affairs, Dr Juan Carlos Blanco
Interior Dr Alberto Demicheli
War and Marine Dr Alberto Mañé
Public Works Ingeniero Federico Capurro
Finance Dr Eduardo Acevedo Alvarez
Industries Dr Edmundo Castillo
Public Instruction, Dr Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London Señor Dr Don Pedro Cosio *Legation* 3 Elvaston Pl S Kensington S W 7 [Western 6132]
1st Secretary Dr Don Roberto E MacEachen
2nd Secretary, G A Rey Alvarez
Consulate General, 55 Harrington Gdns, S W 7 [Ken 7208]

The smallest Republic in South America on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata situate in lat 30°—35° S and long 53° 25 57° 42 W containing an area of 72 180 square miles and a population on Dec 31 1931 of 1 908 082

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards From 1726 1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil On Aug 25 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828 In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept 10, 1829 The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north east to south west into the Rio de la Plata The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance Smaller rivers are the Cuarein Yaguaron Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati On the south east coast are several lagoons, and the north east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merim The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter

Wheat barley and maize are cultivated The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage which supports large herds of horned cattle (7 127 912 in 1930) and sheep (20 558,124 in 1930), the wool of which is of excellent quality Gold mines exist at Cunapirú The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat wool hides, horn hair, tallow, and jerked beef the imports are principally machinery textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages coal oil, timber, fuel and blood stock The principal imports from the U K are woollen and cotton goods hardware, and coals There are 1 729 miles of railway open (1929) of which 1 564 miles are in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State, 45 kilometres of the State line from San Carlos to Garzón have been opened and 73 kilometres from San Carlos to Rocha are now open to traffic, and (in 1930) 7 508 miles of telegraph, with 48 375 miles of telephones There were 995 post offices, dealing with 136 053 701 letters and packets The language spoken is Spanish

	1929 30	1931 32
Revenue	$60 495 788	$65,095,726
Expenditure	64,415 211	64,988,297
Total Debt (Dec 31 1931)		238,765 350
	1930	1931
Total Imports	$89 301 497	$81 981,729
Total Exports	100 864 202	78,242 055
Imports from U K	15 000 277	14,529 880
Exports to U K	33 289 327	27 913,839

CAPITAL Montevideo Pop (1930) 655,389 Other centres are Salto (30 000) Paysandu (28 000), and Mercedes (23 000)

FLAG Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun next flagstaff)

BRITISH LEGATION

(Calle Treinta y Tres 1282, Monte Video)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Robert Carminowe Michell (1930) £2,900
Naval Attaché, Capt L de F Renouf, O V O, R N
Air Attaché, Wing Commander R B Maycock, O B E
Clerk, Jocelyn Speck, M V O

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Montevidéo (Calle Misiones, 1517)—*Consul*, A. Murray-Simpson
„ *Vice Consul*, N Leslie
Paysandu—Vice Consul G W Teague
Salto—Vice Consul, G W Teague

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY Calle Misiones, 1517, Montevidéo
Montevidéo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 20 days.

U S S R

Soyuz Sovietskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

President of the Council of People's Commissars (*Soviet Narodnikh Commissarov* or *Sovnarkom*) *and of Council of Labour and Defence* Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov (Scriabine) *born* 1890 *assumed office* Dec 20 1930

Vice Presidents, V V Kuibyshev, Y E Rudzutak

President State Planning Commission, V. V Kuibyshev
Foreign Affairs M M Litvinoff
War and Marine K F Voroshiloff
Foreign Trade A P Rosenholtz.
Transport A A Andreiev
Water Transport, N M Yenson
Communications A I Rykov
Workers and Peasants' Inspection Y E Rudzutak
Heavy Industry G K Ordzhonikidze
Light Industry I L Lyubimov
Forests and Timber Industry S S Lobov
Agriculture Y A Yakovlev
Labour, A M Isikhon
Home Supply A I Mikoyan
Finance G I Grinko
Grain and Cattle Breeding State Farms T A Jurein

General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U S S R, J V Stalin

Ambassador in London Monsieur Ivan Maisky
Address of Embassy Harrington House 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W 8
Councillor of Embassy M Dimitri Bogomoloff
1st Secretary M Samuel B Cahan
Press Attache M Leonid Solokonski
Consulate General 3 Rosary Gardens S W 7

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics —The federal system was adopted by the 10th All Russian Congress of Soviets on Dec 31, 1922 The Soviet Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire from which the independent states of Finland, Poland Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R S F S R) which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Soviet Union Prior to the War of 1914 18 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II covered more than 8 500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000

Area and population of the constituent Republics of the Soviet Union are —

	Republic	Sq miles	Population
I	R S F S R (Moscow)	7,638 004	111 630 000
II	Ukraine (Kharkov)	174 372	31 608 000
III	Transcaucasia (Tiflis)	71,899	6 517 000
IV	White Russia (Minsk)	49,041	5 290,000
V	Turkmenistan (Polterask)	188 609	1 156,000
VI	Uzbekistan (Iaskent)	63,640	4,754 000
VII	Tajikistan (Stalinabad)	56,108	1,188,000
		8,241,673	162,143,000

The rural population forms 80 per cent. of the whole

According to the latest census returns (Jan 1, 1928) the total population was 146,964 366, of whom 71,010 659 were males and 75,953 707 females The returns include 29 498 persons over 100 years of age (12 340 men 17 158 women)

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*) of the Union once a year *The Council of the Union* consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic *The Council of Nationalities* is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R S F S R on the basis of 1 representative from each The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhasia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities)

The regular sessions of the *Tsik* meet three times a year and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium* formed by the *Tsik* of the Union of 21 members amongst whom are included the whole of the Union Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities

Chairman of Presidium, Michael Ivanovitch Kalinin (*R S F S R*), G I Petrovsky (*Ukraine*), M Musabekoff (*Transcaucasia*) A G Tcherviakoff (*White Russia*) M Aitakoff (*Turkmenistan*) M Khairula Khodzhaieff (*Uzbekistan*) M Nusiatulla (*Tajikistan*).
Secretary, A S Yenukidsky

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting each village *Soviet* sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets* and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants

The principal executive and administrative organs of the *Tsik* of the Union are The Council of People's Commissaries the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) *Federal* People's Commissariats for the entire Union and (2) *Joint* People's Commissariats of the Union *Federal People's Commissariats* of the Union are (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph The *Joint People's Commissariats* are (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers and Peasants' Inspection The *Federal Commissariats* have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them The *Joint Commissariats* exercise their functions

through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*) and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice Chairman and the following Commissaries (1) Chairman Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance (3) Internal Trade (4) Labour, (5) Workers and Peasants Inspection (all these are subordinate to the People's Commissaries of the Union) (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health (9) Social Welfare (10) Justice (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent) and Boards including, with an advisory or deciding vote according to the decision of the respective *Tsik* the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union *i.e.*, of Foreign Affairs Foreign Trade War and Marine Transport, Post and Telegraph

The *Council of Labour and Defence* (*Soviet Truda i Oborony*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinate to the *Sovnarkom* and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity has the power to ratify statutes of joint stock companies and trusts

The *Supreme Court of the Union* is attached to the Central Executive Committee and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties The Supreme Court consists of 11 members

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinionnoje Gosudarstvenn'je Politicheskoje Upravlenie*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter revolution espionage and brigandage The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations which have not been promulgated The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*

I SOVIET RUSSIA (R.S.F.S.R.)

Rossijskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika—The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic

President of the Council of People's Commissars D. E. Sulimov
Vice Presidents D. Z. Lebed I. R. Ryskulov
Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy, K. K. Strievski
Trade, N. B. Eismont
Labour, M. M. Romanov
Finance, V. N. Yakovleva
Workers and Peasants Inspection N. J. Ilin
Central Statistical, N. P. Gorbunov
Internal Affairs, V. M. Tolmachev
Justice, N. V. Krylenko
Education, A. S. Pubnov
Health, M. F. Vladimirski
Agriculture M. I. Muralov
Social Welfare, I. A. Nagovitzin
Communal Economy N. P. Komarov

The **R.S.F.S.R.** consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces *Autonomous Republics* Bashkir Tartar Kirghiz, Mountain Daghestan, Turkestan Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans *Autonomous Provinces* Chuvash Kalmuck Mari Votiak, Zyrian (Komi) Oirad Kabardian Balkarsk, Karachai Circassian, Adighe Circassian Tchetchen From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into Black Soil and Other Zones the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region (2) Middle Volga Region (3) Lower Volga Region (4) Northern Caucasus (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic (7) Crimea, while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North Western Region (3) Central Industrial Region (4) North Eastern Region (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga (6) Ural

Local Government was and still remains, highly developed The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*) they were grouped into volosts the latter into districts (*uyezd*) and these into governments (*gubernaya*) The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co operative shops Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*) but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemtsos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants and the provincial councils send representatives to the All Russia Congress municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated

Education.—Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions theatres museums and galleries. Beyond this the State has monopolised the photo cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types and as the *Soviet* Government possesses almost all the printing houses it practically controls the printing and publishing trades The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued In 1931 there were stated to be 20,000 000 pupils in the schools as compared with 8 000 000 in 1914, the number of students attending higher educational centres was stated at 350 000 in 1931, there are two universities in Moscow and 21 in other large centres

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the *Bolsheviks* and all its property confiscated All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries

and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden But the law did not forbid the exercise of religion and churches remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent of them believe in a Deity The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners On Feb 14 1918 the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar A *Godless Five Year Plan* was embodied in a decree issued by the Council of Peoples Commissaries in October, 1932, with the object 'not to leave a single house of prayer on the territory of the U S S R, and to extinguish in the minds of the people the very notion of God

Soviet Union Budget, 1931

	Roubles
Revenue	21,774 018 000
Expenditure	20 274 018 000

Debt—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), may be stated as under —

	Debt
To Great Britain	£622 674 106
To France	*Francs* 3 950 000 000
To U S A	$282 000 000
To Japan	Yen 256 000 000
To Italy	*Lira* 36 123,836

Since the revolution various internal loans have been raised and these were stated to amount on July 1 1931, to 3,965 700 000 gold roubles.

Defence—The *Red Army* recruited by universal military service, consists of about 800,000 all ranks including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men and about 30 000 sailors serving on land It was reported that the *Red Air Fleet* was to comprise an organisation of 10 000 aeroplanes for the year 1924, in 1932 it was stated to consist of about 1,500 aeroplanes The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of 3 battle ships, 4 old cruisers 17 destroyers and 16 submarines *Civil Aviation* statistics will be found on p 659

The Five Year Plan

The Soviet Five Year Plan (1928 1933)—The avowed object of the Five Year Plan is to increase the industrial and agricultural production of the U S S R so that it may overtake and outstrip all other nations For this purpose the territory is being equipped with factories railroads, steamships, telegraphs, motor vehicles and tractors The land is to be made to produce food, houses are to be built, and opportunities for recreation provided so that the population may have these amenities in greater abundance than the peoples of capitalist nations The Plan has the political aim of making the U S S R a far more powerful industrial, economical and political State, and the political aim is being pursued at the expense of the people, the products of the soil being employed primarily in payment of imports required for industrial development, even if starvation is thus imposed on the people The principal industries undergoing development are *asbestos* (at Azbest) *steel* (at Magnetogorsk), *manganese* (at Chiaturi), *tractors* (at Cheliabinsk, Stalingrad and Kharkoff), *wheat* (at Gigant and Verblud), *petroleum* and *crude oil* (at Baku), and *tea* and *oranges* (at Chakwa) The factories are to be provided with electric energy from Dniepostroy, where a dam is under construction, the work being under the superintendence of U S engineers The political development of the Plan appears to be abreast, in most particulars and in some directions ahead, of the time schedule, and in April 1931, V Kuibyshev, Chairman of the State Planning Commission stated that the Five Year Plan would be completed in 1932 (one year ahead of the schedule), and the Government had therefore decided to begin work on a new Five Year Plan for 1933 1938

Agriculture—The Soviet Board of Statistics publish the following particulars of the harvests —

Crop	*Metric Tons* 1929	1930
Rye	20 359 140	24 556 670
Wheat	18 877 820	28 360 070
Barley	7 213 530	7 170 600
Oats	15 739 260	17,246 470
Maize	3 018 660	3 057 470
Millet	3 112 670	3 237,060
Buckwheat	1 513 800	1 199 590
Other Cereals	1 906 630	2,836,550
Potatoes	45 629 700	49 772,100

The *Live Stock* are stated at —

Animals	1929	1930
Cattle	66 700 000	52 600 000
Horses	34 000 000	31 200,000
Sheep and Goats	147 200 000	89 900,000
Swine	20 900 000	12,200 000

Industry—The natural riches of Russia in coal iron ores copper manganese, gold, platinum, timber naphtha and so on are enormous The value of the industrial output is stated at —

Ores	*Metric Tons* 1928-29	1929-30
Iron	7 265 000	10,012,060
Manganese	1 256 000	1,550 000
Copper	772 600	1 080 000
Coal	38,431,000	46 700 000
Refined Oil	10 721 000	14,836,500

External Trade—The external trade of the U S S R for 1929 30 is stated as under in *thousands of roubles* —

Exports from Russia to	Countries	Imports into Russia from
238,158	Great Britain	160,000
214 254	Germany	234 389
44,579	U S A	280,360
44,705	France	33,956
47,263	Italy	10,305
5 691	Czechoslovakia	23,593
70,083	Latvia	14,907
61 189	Persia	47,355
14 813	Poland	34,807
16 507	Turkey	9,967
32 645	Scandinavia	54 883
16,423	Mongolia	15,222
25 000	China	25,000
16 838	Japan	16,230
34,350	Netherlands	8,155
26,620	Belgium	7,594
94,124	Other countries	91,921
1,002,170	Total	1,068,644

According to the Soviet Customs Returns there was a Balance of Trade in 1929-30 *adverse* to the U K of 159,233,000 *roubles*, and in *favour of* the U S A (235,780,000 *roubles*) and of Germany

(20,135 000 *roubles*) The U K contributed 9 4 of the Imports and took 27 per cent of the Exports, whereas the U S contributed 33 5 and took 5, and Germany contributed 28 and took 24 per cent

Board of Trade figures for transactions between Russia and Great Britain —

	1930	1931
Imports from U K	£9 291 000	£9 044 000
Exports to U k	34 235,000	32 179 000

Communications —Length of railroads in use

Year	Miles
1925-6	46 255
1926 7	47 022
1927-8	48 023
1928 9	48,236

The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *viâ* Perm Ufa Samara and Saratov with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus the *Trans Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk on the Ural frontier to Omsk and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk and the Trans Siberian line thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory The *Trans Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv Bokhara Samarkand Khokand and Andijan with a 200 mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border The *Orenburg Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk Perovsk and Iashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans Caspian system The *Trans Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia Azerbaijan and Armenia from Batum and Poti on the Black Sea, *viâ* Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *viâ* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier and to the Persian frontier at Julfa There are in the *Soviet* Union (1927) 228 600 miles of inland waterways of which 54 500 are navigable by steam vessels and nearly 110 000 miles by rafts The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea) Archangel on the White Sea and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmansk) Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka

Posts and Telegraphs —In 1929 the post offices handled about 650 000 000 letters and postcards the length of telegraph lines was stated at 156,000 miles, with over 8,000 offices

Capital —On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1931 of about 2,800,000 LENINGRAD (before the war "St Petersburg, and until the death of Lenin "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703 had a population in 1928 of 2,783,000 Other centres are Saratov (320,000), Rostov (300,000), Samara (150 000), Nijni Novgorod, renamed Gorky in 1932, (190,000), Voronezh (100,000), Kazan (180,000), Krasnova, formerly Ekaterinodar (150 000) Astrakhan (180 000) Orenburg (120,000), Irkutsk (104,000), Tomsk (90 000), Omsk (170,000), Vladivostok (100 000) Archangel had about 40,000 inhabitants in 1920

II —THE UKRAINE
(Ukraina)

President V J Tchubar

On Nov 21 1917 the greater part of "Little Russia consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine* The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917 18 and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces and a military and economic alliance was concluded between *Soviet* Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec 28, 1920) The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Orthodox Church The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop 1923 312 000) other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 316 000) Kieff (pop 1923 406 000) Ekaterinoslav (pop 1923 127 000) Nikolayev (81 000) Poltava (88 000) and Taganrog (100,000) The Ukraine is the great cereal growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1 000 000 000 poods, during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions In 1922 3 there were 112 sugar beet factories (200 in 1915) producing 10 000 000 poods (500 millions in 1914 15) The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver Agriculture is the principal industry and there are large iron and steel works Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain sugar, hides bristles quicksilver and wool) were of the annual value of about £75 000 000 and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50 000 000

CAPITAL Kharkoff Population (1930) 530,600 Other towns Dnieropetrosk 233 000, Kieff, 514 000, Nikolaieff, 105 000, Odessa 481,000, Poltava 92 000

III —TRANSCAUCASIA
(Zakavkarskaya F S S R)

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M D Orakhelashvili

The Transcaucasian Federation consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics

Republic	81 miles	Population
Armenia	15 065	1,339,969
Georgia	25 470	2,135,633
Azerbaijan	33 570	2,463,098
	74 105	5,938,100

Armenia or Hyastan.
(S S S R)

President of the Council M S Hambartsumian

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N, by Kurdistan on

the S by Azerbaijan on the E and by Turkey on the W Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35 600 sq miles) Russia (20 587 sq miles) and Persia (6 518 sq miles) The rivers Euphrates Tigris Aras Kur and Chorokh take their rise within its boundaries and at the meeting of the former Turkish Persian and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17 160 feet) the traditional resting place of Noah's Ark In the uplands the climate is severe but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile producing all kinds of cereals cotton rice sesame hemp flax and tobacco Sericulture (silkworm breeding) sheep breeding and fruit growing are capable of great development Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed Naphtha sulphur bitumen and nitre abound while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution) gold silver copper lead iron and valuable marbles there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy) more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from Soviet Armenia and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 120 000 000 *gold roubles* The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis Diarbekr Mamuret el Aziz Van and Erzerum where massacres have frequently occurred In 1915 17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia* Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11 1920) Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia with its capital at Erivan In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic* on the lines of the Moscow government

CAPITAL Erivan population 65 000 Leninakan (formerly Alexandropol) 43 000

Georgia or Sakartvélo
(G S S R)

President of the Council M Ivanoff Kavlatsky

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhasia and Adjaria) and one autonomous Province (South Ossetia)

Georgia a former Kingdom in Transcaucasia with a history of more than 2 000 years as a State was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783 At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N by the Caucasian Mountains on the S by Armenia on the E by the Republic of Azerbaijan and on the W by the Black Sea There are 970 miles of railway the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe line The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited Wine is produced in considerable quantities and the tobacco plant (chiefly in Abkhasia) yielded 800 000 poods in 1914 a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown Timber (especially box) is an important industry Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places particularly in the Shirak Steppe The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis population 300 000 the administrative centre of Abkhasia being Sukhum (62 000) and of Ajaria Batum (32 000) other large centres being Kutais (50 000) and Poti (21 000)

CAPITAL Tiflis Population (1925) 400 000

Azerbaijan
(A S S R)

President M Musoabekoff

Azerbaijan, on the south western shore of the Caspian Sea extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian in the east to Armenia and Georgia It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), the district of Zakathal and the autonomous territories of Nakhitchevan and Nagorni Karabach More than 75 per cent of the people are Muhammadans The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec 31 1922 The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha magnetic ironstone and manganese) but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region the production being 466 800 000 poods in 1914 and 213 000 000 poods in 1922 3 Fishing is also important and 15 000 000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922 The principal crop is cotton

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop 460 000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea the centre of the petroleum industry Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea via Tiflis and with Moscow via Rostov Other towns are Hanjin (60 000) Kuba (14 000) and Nucha (23 000)

IV—WHITE RUSSIA
(Byelorussiya)

President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee) A G Tchervyakoff

The independence of White Russia was recognised by Soviet Russia in 1919 and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan 16, 1921 The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Mogilef The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland in the west and the Ukraine on the south The capital is Minsk (pop 131,530) where there is a University founded by the *Soviet* Government other towns are Gomel (87,000) Bobruisk (51 000) and Mogilieff (50 000)

CAPITAL, Minsk Population 131,530

V—TURKMENISTAN
(T S S R)

President, M Atabaieff

Turkmenistan is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Persia with Afghanistan as a south eastern neighbour.

Eighty-five per cent of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Turkomans, with about ten per cent. Muhammadan Uzbegs and five per cent. Russians of the Orthodox faith. The seat of administration is temporarily at Poltarask (formerly Achabad), other centres being Merv (22 000) and Karichi (20 000). Krasnovodsk is a port on the Caspian and a railway terminus on the Trans Caspian line.

CAPITAL, Poltarask (52 000)

VI.—UZBEKISTAN (U.S.S.R.)

	Sq. miles	Population
Bokhara	50 000	2 000 000
Khiva	13 640	400 000
	63 640	2,400,000

President, Achun Babaieff

Bokhara lies between Turkmenistan (on the W.) the Kara Kalpak territory of the U.S.S.R. (on the N.) and is bounded on the south by Afghanistan. The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Uzbegs. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans Caspian Railway. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures. Imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A *Soviet* Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921.

Khiva, or *Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and the Kara Kalpak territory of the U.S.S.R., and has a population of whom about half are nomads and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp).

CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN: Tashkent (population 700 000). Other towns: Samarkand (106 000), Andijan (80 000), Bokhara (50 000), Kokand (70 000), Namangan (71,000). Khiva has about 20,000 inhabitants.

VII.—TAJIKISTAN

Tadzhik.—The autonomous Soviet State of the Tadzhik lies between Bokhara (on the W.) and the Kara Kirghiz territory of the R.S.F.S.R., with Afghanistan as a southern neighbour. The inhabitants are largely nomads and almost all are Muhammadans. The estimated area is 56 108 square miles, with a population of about 2,000 000.

CAPITAL: Stalinabad, population 6 000. Other centres, Kojent 38 000 and Dura Tube 22,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Sofiskaya Nabeiezhnaya 14, Moscow.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1929) £7 500
Counsellor of Embassy, W. Strang, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary, A. H. Hamilton Gordon
3rd Secretary, J. M. K. Vyvyan
Commercial Counsellor, G. P. Paton, C.B.E.
Archivist and Accountant, G. W. Vincent

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Leningrad—Consul General, R. W. Bullard, C.I.E.
,, *Vice Consuls*, I. H. Todd, A. J. Cave
Moscow—Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.C.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Leslie Pott

VENEZUELA

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez, *elected* June 19 1931.

Interior: Dr. Pedro Rafael Pinoco
Foreign Affairs: Dr. Pedro Itriago Chacin
Hacienda (Treasury): Señor Efraim Gonzalez
Fomento (Public Development): Señor R. Goyama Martinez
Public Works: Dr. Centeno Grau
Education: Dr. R. G. Rincones
War and Navy: Gen. L. I. Gutierrez
Public Health and Agriculture: Señor Juan E. Paris

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diógenes Escalante, 50, Pall Mall, S.W.1
1st Secretary, Oscar Aguilar
2nd Secretary, J. V. Lopes Rodriguez
Commercial Agent, Alirio Parra Marquez
Vice Consul, C. Gurtubay
Consul General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza
Consulates at *Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Newcastle upon Tyne, Leith* and *Hull*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America situated approximately between 1° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52' 73° 15' W. long. It consists of 20 States and a federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363 728 square miles. The census of 1925 gave the population as 3 026 878.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast with a total area of about 14 650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela or 'Little Venice' (on account of the Indian pile built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake) and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy general of Caracas and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830 at the age of 47 and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1821 to 1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1892, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas

liberated the African slaves and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13 1919 under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States a Federal District and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years a new Constitutional Law of 1925 left that position unchanged

The Eastern Andes from the south west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north east The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13 878 feet) the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8 531 feet) Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries The Sierra Parima contains Yapacana (7 175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Cima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8 530 feet) the latter being on the Venezuela Guiana boundary The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco* with innumerable affluents the main river exceeding 1 500 miles in length from its rise in the north western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north east The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract some 200 miles further up stream Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa) Arauca Meta and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal known as the *Casiquiare* The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo* with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles) about 1 400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March

The principal industries are agriculture and cattle raising The oilfields are of increasing importance, the production being 136 890,784 barrels in 1930 and 118,770,000 barrels in 1931

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U K., and hardware principally from the U S The principal articles of export are petroleum (127 506,930 barrels in 1929), coffee (64,368 metric tons in 1929), cacao (21 118 metric tons in 1929), goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata The U S is the principal customer

There are about 680 miles of railway in operation

Spanish is the language of the country

	1930 31	1931 32
Revenue	£8 000 000	£5 936 000
Expenditure	8 000,000	5,730 000
Internal Debt	1 000,000	1,000 000
External Debt	Nil	Nil
	1928	1929
Total Imports	£15 908 520	£17 008 800
Total Exports	24 382 200	30 834 000
Imports from U K (1930–31)	1 668 761	957 357
Exports to U K (1930–31)	798 312	641 964

The exchange at par = 25 25 Bs. = £ sterling

CAPITAL, Caracas Population (1925), 135 253 other principal towns are Maracaibo (74 767), Valencia (36 804) and Barquisimeto (23 109)

FLAG Three horizontal bands yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band)

BRITISH LEGATION

(Quinta Prospero El Paraiso Caracas)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary £2,500

Archivist and Vice Consul Raymond J Kirwin

Chaplain (Hon) Rev C H Reynolds

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Caracas—Consul H E Beard

Aruba (West Indies)—Vice Consul, Capt R Rodger

Bolivar—Vice Consul,

Carupan—Vice Consul, Vicente Blasini

La Guaira—Vice Consul M Brewer

Yuapa—Vice Consul, Eric E Lloyd

Maracaibo—Consul A B Hutcheon M B E

,, *Vice Consul*, Lt Col A H Seagrim

Puerto Cabello—Vice Consul, H F Worth

Willemstad — Vice Consul, B L Maduro (Curacao)

YEMEN *See* **Arabia.**

YUGOSLAVIA

(Kraljevina Jugoslavije)

King Alexander *born* Dec 17 1888 *acceded* Aug 16 1921, *married*, June 8 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, *born* Sept 6, 1923

MINISTRY

(November 5, 1932)

President of the Council, Dr Milan Srškić

Minister without Portfolio Dr Albert Kramer

Social Policy and Public Health, Ivan Pucelj

Minister without Portfolio, Dr Hamdija Karamehmedović

Do, Dr Dragutin Kojić

Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr Ilija Šumenković

Justice, Božidar Maksimović

Communications, Dr Lazar Radivojević

Agriculture, Juraj Demetrović

War and Marine, Gen Dragomir Stojanović.

Finance, Dr Milorad Djordjević

Mines and Forests, Pava Matica

Public Works Dr Stjepan Srkulj

Foreign Affairs, Bogoljub Jevtić

Interior, Živojin Lazić

Education, Dr Radenko Stanković

Physical Education, Dr Lavoslav Hanzek

Minister in London, His Excellency Djordje Djurić
Counsellor of Legation Dr Požidar Purić
Legation 195 Queen's Gate, S W 7
Secretary Dr D Protić
Military Attaché, General Nenadović

Yugoslavia consists of the former Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro and of Croatia and Slavonia, part of the Banat, Bosnia Herzegovina part of Carniola and part of Styria and has an estimated area of 248,050 square kilometres (94,230 square miles), with a population (Census 1931) of 13 930,918

Montenegro (*Crna Gora*) was, before the Turkish occupation of the remaining territory a province of the Serbian Empire Its independent existence ended with the decision of its Parliament (Nov 29, 1918) to depose King Nicholas and reunite with Serbia The chief towns are Cetinje (pop 5 000) and Podgorica

Pre War Serbia had no seaboard but the inclusion of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia gives access to the Adriatic down a lengthy coast The principal Yugoslav ports are Sušak Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor, and by an agreement with the Greek Government Yugoslavia has a free zone at the port of Salonika In 1926 there were 4 050 miles of normal gauge and 1 083 of narrow gauge railway in operation The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other important shipping routes the port of Belgrade is now the second busiest on the Danube The Paris Istanbul service of the French Aviation Company (*via* Prague Vienna Budapest) calls daily at Belgrade which has also regular air services to Bucharest and Salonika a national company connects the chief towns with the capital The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250 000

The Greek Orthodox Roman Catholic Protestant, Muhammadan and Judaic faiths are recognised by the State nearly 47 per cent of the population is of the Greek Orthodox faith Education is compulsory and elementary education is free In 1930 there were about 10 000 elementary schools, with 21,000 teachers and 1,000,000 pupils about 20 000 attend continuation schools and some 70 000 receive instruction at technical colleges There are Universities at Belgrade, Zagreb Ljubljana and Skoplje

The principal industry is agriculture over 80 per cent of the population being engaged therein In 1929 about 5 250,000 acres under wheat yielded 2,600,000 tons of wheat, maize (5,730,000 acres 4,200 000 tons), barley (1,200,000 acres 420,000 tons), oats (1,000,000 acres, 350 000 tons), rye (600,000 acres, 220,000 tons), about 500,000 acres are under vines which yielded 60 to 70 million gallons of wine in 1929 The live stock in 1930 included 3,730,600 cattle 1,141,000 horses 7 736 000 sheep, and 2 700 000 swine The mineral resources include coal (output 6 000 000 metric tons in 1929), iron, copper lead, chrome ore, antimony, &c The principal exports are maize wheat, timber, live stock and meat products prunes eggs, poultry, skins and minerals, the imports are chiefly textile manufactures, machinery, food products and coal

	1931-32 *Dinars*	1932-33 *Dinars*
Revenue	13 210 303 954	11 383,200,000
Expenditure	13 210 303 954	11 383,200,000

National Debt (July 1, 1932) —

Internal	*Dinars* 6 080 315 000
External	,, 32 763 242,636
To Great Britain	£31 750 000
Do (Relief Debt)	£2 495,024

	1930 *Dinars*	1931 *Dinars*
Total Imports	6 960 113 000	4 800 281,000
Total Exports	6 780 054 000	4 800,966 000
Imports from U K	411 826 000	315 523,000
Exports to U K	104 434 000	96 399,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Sava and Danube, a city in rapid growth with electric tramways and light and wide streets it contains the university museums national library, old Turkish citadel national theatre population March 31, 1931 291 738 Other towns are Zagreb (Agram), Ljubljana Subotica Sarajevo and Split (Spalato) The language of the country is Serbo Croatian

FLAG Blue white red

BRITISH LEGATION

(Trinjskoga Ulica 44 Belgrade)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Sir Nevile Meyrick Henderson K C M G (1929) £3,500
and Secretary D John Cowan, O B E, M C, W H Montagu Pollock
Commercial Secretary (*Grade II*) H N Stunlock
Naval Attaché Capt K B Ramsay M V O, R N
Asst Naval Attaché Eng C in C Villar, R N.
Mil Attaché Lt Col J D Daly, M C
Archivist, C C A Knight

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Belgrade—Consul Charles J Ilakeney
Sarajevo—Consul B J Gilliatt Smith
Dubrovnik II (*Gruž*)—*Vice Consul* Capt I Hagjija
Zagreb—Consul R D Maciae
Split (*Spalato*)—*Vice Consul* N Perić
Susak—Vice Consul A F Piggot
Vis (*Lissa*)—*Consular Agent* S Topic

VALUE OF £1 Sterling IN U S DOLLARS AND CENTS (Sept 1931 to Oct 1932).

1931	High	Low
September	$4 86,⅞	$3 65
October	3 95½	3 80
November	3 81¼	3 45¼
December	3 46	3 23½
1932.		
January	3 49⅜	3 36
February	3 48⅝	3 42⅝

1932	High	Low
March	$3 79⅜	$3 48⅜
April	3 81¼	3 64¼
May	3 70	3 63
June	3 69⅛	3 60
July	3 58¼	3 50
August	3 51½	3 1
September	3 49¼	
October	3 45⅝	

The International Institute of Agriculture.

(Villa Borghese, Rome)

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome was founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries The number of nations subscribing to the Convention is 72, and the Institute may be regarded as the pioneer of official international institutions, and as the most representative of all It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent over 95 per cent of the population of the world

The following is a complete list of the countries now adhering to the Convention of 1905, and therefore represented at the Institute and contributing to its funds —

Abyssinia
Argentina
Austria
Belgium
  Belgian Congo
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia.
Denmark.
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Finland.
France
  Algeria
  French West Africa
  Indo China
  Madagascar
  Morocco
  Tunis
Germany
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
  Australia.
  British India
  Canada
  Irish Free State
  Union of South Africa
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Hungary
Italy
  Eritrea
  Cyrenaica
  Italian Somaliland.
  Tripoli
Japan
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxemburg
Mexico
Netherlands
  Netherlands East Indies
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Persia.
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Russia
San Marino
Siam
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United States
  Hawaii
  Philippine Islands
  Porto Rico
  Virgin Islands
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the Convention and may be summarised as follows —

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall —

Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets,

Indicate the wages paid for farm work;

Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control,

Study questions concerning agricultural co operation, insurance and credit in all their forms, collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co operation, insurance and credit,

Submit, should occasion arise for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions

The Institute has its seat in Rome, in a palace in the Villa Borghese specially erected through the munificence of H M Victor Emmanuel The Governing Body consists of a General Assembly of Delegates of the adhering Governments, meeting once every two years and of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, mostly resident in Rome acting as its executive Apart from the General Secretariat to which in addition to the ordinary administrative offices the Section of Agricultural Legislation is attached, there are special bureaus dealing with General Statistics, Agricultural Science, and Agricultural Economics, respectively

The Library of the Institute is one of the largest and best stocked of libraries specialised in agriculture, particularly on the social and economic side In addition to purchases the library receives a number of gifts from Governments, institutions and from private sources The material is arranged and catalogued in accordance with the most modern methods Thus the Library offers quite unusual facilities for the study of agricultural problems, and permission to utilise its resources is readily accorded to all properly accredited persons Up to the present the growth of the Library has resulted in severe pressure on the space originally provided in the main building A remedy is now being found in the erection of an annexe for which the funds are supplied by the special Royal Commission administering certain properties on behalf of the Institute

Information on agricultural questions is supplied by the Institute mainly through its various publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases also in other languages The regular publications have for many years included two Year Books the *International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics* and the *International Year Book of Agricultural Legislation*, as also the *International Review of Agriculture*, published monthly and in three separate sections, dealing respectively with *Agricultural Statistics Agricultural Science and Practice*, and *Agricultural Economics and Sociology*, in addition an *International Bulletin of Plant Protection* appears monthly

Among the newer publications, special mention may be made of the Economic Commentary on the Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics, published under the title of *The Agricultural Situation* in the year in question, of *Farm* [illegible] also

The first issue of the "Economic Commentary early in 1931 was followed by that relating to the agricultural year ended July 31, 1931, published in January 1932 The volume for 1931-32 is due to appear early in 1933 The second issue contains a full discussion of the factors and course of the agricultural crisis in relation to the general economic crisis, and of its effects on the markets of agricultural products, a special chapter on international action on behalf of agriculture which distinguished the period reviewed, and as before notes on Government

and unofficial action taken in the interests of producers and on the economic conditions of farmers and farming in over fifty countries of the world. *Farm Accountancy Statistics for* 1928–29 is designed to be the first of an annual series containing the accountancy results of farms of 16 countries of Europe, prepared with the collaboration of the respective Accountancy Offices. It is expected that future issues will include also results from overseas countries, the U.S.A., Canada, Union of South Africa, Japan, &c. These statistics are not intended to institute any direct comparison between financial results, but rather to throw light on the influence of natural and economic conditions on the returns of different types of farms, and to serve as a basis for theoretical and practical enquiries. *Forestry Statistics* have for two years past been included in the Year Book of Agricultural Statistics but the growth of the material collected on forestry has made it advisable to issue a separate publication, and the present volume contains statistics relating to a series of years and to 31 countries. The data have special reference to forest composition and production and to the international trade in timber. In addition a statistical monograph on world trade in maize has just appeared. During 1932 valuable lists were published or brought up to date showing the experimental stations and similar institutions and institutions for agricultural education in tropical countries and in the large colonising nations. An International Directory of Agricultural Engineering Institutions with a glossary in several languages of names of agricultural machines, &c. The various publications of the Institute may be obtained in London from Messrs. P. S. King and Son, or may be ordered direct from the Institute.

The economic work of the Institute comes under the purview of its expert *Agricultural Economic Committee* which advises on the economic and statistical programme in its international aspects in general with special reference to the requirements of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations. The establishment of this Committee completes the list of advisory bodies required to give the cachet of authority to the institute's work. The *International Agricultural Scientific Council* through the expert members of its various Commissions, is in a position to advise on any purely technical questions that may arise, and the *Permanent International Commission of Agricultural Associations* provides means for ascertaining the views of practical agriculturists. At the same time liaison with other bodies interested in agriculture is maintained by the *International Commission for Co-ordination in Agriculture*.

The *World Agricultural Census* of 1929–30 undertaken by the Institute with the object of obtaining on a uniform basis as complete an inventory as possible of the agricultural resources of the world, has, as a result of very careful and detailed work of preparation, achieved a large measure of success. The number of countries which made their census in accordance with the standard forms prepared by the Institute was 44, and many completed returns are already available. A beginning has been made with the publication of these results, and in order to facilitate their utilisation they are being issued separately for each country as they come to hand, in as uniform a shape as possible, and in English and French as the most generally known languages. General and methodological studies interpreting the documentation thus collected constitute the second stage in the scheme of work which the Institute proposes to accomplish on the basis of the information supplied by this first world census of agricultural production. In consequence of the prevailing economic crisis some difficulties are being experienced in the execution of the complete programme but the General Assembly at its meeting in October resolved that a priority should be given to this important undertaking, and every effort used to secure the speedy publication of the results.

For general financial and other reasons public activities of the Institute in connection with special Conferences and Congresses were curtailed during 1932, but a meeting was held during May under the auspices of the Tropical Commission of the Agricultural Scientific Council at which *inter alia* reports on the agricultural crisis in relation to native agriculture in different tropical countries were presented, leading to a valuable discussion of certain practical issues involved in a problem which has recently become one of major importance.

The XIth General Assembly in October was held under the Presidency of the High Commissioner for India Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra. Finance problems, the World Census, definition of the relations of the Institute to other Organisations and to Conferences also dealing with agriculture internationally, were among the chief items on the Agenda. The most important feature of the meeting however, lay in the announcement that the prolonged pourparlers and negotiations between His Exc. De Michelis, President of the Institute, and the authorities of the League of Nations, with reference to the organic relations between the two institutions, had now reached a successful issue. By the accord that has now been established through a resolution adopted by the Council of the League on October 3 1932 the Institute is recognised as duly qualified to act as the League's advisory organ in agricultural matters and the resolution at the same time outlined the machinery necessary for implementing this accord. The General Assembly accepted with acclamation the terms of the arrangement now so happily concluded between the two great international institutions. This ratification of a collaboration that has effectively been in existence for a number of years should go far to fortify the position of the Institute in carrying out its obligations under its Foundation Charter of 1905, in regard to the furtherance of agricultural progress and the welfare of farmers in all countries.

President His Exc. Prof. G. De Michelis (Delegate of Italy).
Vice-President M. Louis Dop (Delegate of France).
British Delegate H. I. French, C.B., O.B.E. (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*).
Delegate of the Irish Free State M. Harvey Rafferty.
Delegate of the Indian Empire Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra (High Commissioner) K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E.
Delegate of the Union of South Africa. His Exc. Barend Pienaar.
Secretary General Prof. Alessandro Brizi.

THE WEATHER OF 1931-32.

(1931) Following a dull wet summer, *October* provided a pleasant contrast by its dryness and sunniness The first half of the month was generally mild but cold conditions with severe frost at night prevailed during the last ten days Unsettled mild conditions with south westerly to westerly winds prevailed until the 10th Heavy rain fell in Scotland and Ireland during this period Falls of 50 mm or more were recorded locally on the 1st 4th and 9th Thunder storms occurred in the Orkneys on the 2nd and locally in England on the 7th After the 10th anticyclonic conditions prevailed in the south and by the 13th a large anticyclone covered the British Isles About the 20th a colder type of weather set in A ridge of high pressure across the country from the 21st to 23rd was followed by northerly winds on the 24th and 25th associated with an anticyclone to the west of the British Isles Snow fell in parts of northern England and Scotland on the 24th and 25th On the 26th and 27th an anticyclone covered the southern districts while northern districts came under the influence of a depression near the Faroes In Scotland and the north of Ireland moderate rain fell on the 27th Northerly winds prevailed during the next few days over the greater part of the British Isles Severe frost occurred at night and temperatures below 20° F in the screen were recorded at many places during the nights of the 24th to 27th On the 31st south westerly winds brought milder conditions to all districts temperatures of 60° F and over being recorded Monthly pressure means exceeded the normal by 7 or 8 millibars over the greater part of England and Wales Over England and Wales there was a prevalence of northerly winds but on the whole the month was quiet Although during the first half of the month maximum temperatures were above the normal, a cold spell from the 21st to 30th caused monthly mean temperatures to be about or below the normal in England and Wales In Scotland and Ireland they were generally above normal The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 72° F at Cromer on the 6th and 15° F at Rickmansworth (Dublin) on the 4th, and 20° F at Markree Castle on the 25th The outstanding feature of the weather of October was the general deficiency of precipitation In south east England it is generally the wettest month of the year but it was the driest month this year, and was a record dry October in many places, Teignmouth for more than 60 years, Redruth 52 years Cork 48 years, Hereford 37 years and at Eastbourne for 35 years Expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881–1915 the values were British Isles 49, England and Wales 32 Scotland 82 and Ireland 56. The month was also conspicuously sunny, the only large area with a deficiency being the north of Scotland In most districts it was the first month since March in which aggregates exceeded the normal Fog was reported on several occasions Huddersfield had fog on 19 mornings, and Manchester on 14 mornings *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 12 nights, that on the 18th, the most widely observed, being reported as brilliant from Skye and Kirkwall A comparatively rare phenomenon a corona of 5° in diameter in cirrus cloud, was observed at Salt Island, Holyhead

November —A remarkable feature of the month was the abnormal prevalence of southerly winds It was unusually mild and in most parts rather dull On the 1st and 2nd the south and east of England lay within the influence of an anticyclone over the Continent Brilliant weather was enjoyed over a wide area with sunshine records exceeding 8 hours in many places By the 3rd unsettled conditions spread from the west and heavy rain, strong winds and gales were experienced over the southern half of the country In the west the rainfall from the 2nd to 4th was abnormally heavy Unsettled mild and wet weather continued for several days Southerly gales in the English Channel coincided with high tides on the 10th and 11th and much damage by flooding occurred along parts of the south coast of England A short spell of sunny weather occurred on the 12th and 13th, but on the 14th heavy rain fell in Wales and the Isle of Man At Douglas 61 mm fell in 22 hours On the 17th fog occurred in many parts of eastern England, especially in the Thames estuary The 21st was generally sunny but the fine spell ended on the 22nd, when a deep secondary to a complex depression in the North Atlantic travelled north eastwards across the country, causing strong winds and heavy rains in Ireland and western parts of Great Britain Among the heavy falls being 71 mm at Ballinacurra Co Cork 44 mm at Glasgow and 41 mm at Aberdeen on the 23rd Serious floods occurred in parts of Scotland in western Ireland and the Isle of Man Pressure rose rapidly on the 29th, and widespread fog developed over most of England and southern Scotland Monthly mean pressures were below normal in all parts of the British Isles the deficiency ranging from 3·4 millibars at Yarmouth to 12·6 millibars at Malin Head South easterly to southerly winds were remarkably prevalent Among the highest gusts recorded during the month were 83 m p h at Butt of Lewis on the 18th 82 m p h at Pendennis Castle on the 4th 76 m p h at Kirkwall on the 18th and 75 m p h at Scilly on the 4th The mean temperature of the month was above the normal in all parts The warmest days were the 2nd to 4th In many parts of England and Wales the night 3rd 4th was remarkably mild at Ross on Wye and Kew Observatory the minimum temperature 57°1 was the highest for November in records extending back more than 70 years and 60 years respectively The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 64° F at Llandudno on the 3rd and 23° F at Rickmansworth on the 2nd, (Scotland) 61° F at Banff and Gordon Castle on the 3rd, and 22° F at Dalwhinnie on the 16th, (Ireland) 64° F at Killarney on the 2nd and 25° F at Kilkenny on the 16th An outstanding feature of the month was the pronounced excess of precipitation in most districts Expressed as a percentage of the normal, the values were British Isles 153, England and Wales 143, Scotland 143 and Ireland 192 It was the wettest November in Ireland as a whole since before 1881 In the north of Scotland it was locally the driest November on record, while in the south it was the wettest At Rothesay it was the wettest November since at least 1800 In England and

Wales a deficiency occurred locally in the north east more generally in the east and also in the London area elsewhere there was a decided excess especially in the west On the 2nd and 3rd unusually heavy rain fell in the west among the largest amounts being 244 mm at Trecastle (Brecon) 220 mm at Patterdale (Lake District) and in the Black Mountains (Carmarthen) and 193 mm at Borrowdale (Lake District) Serious flooding occurred and Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite which are about 5 miles apart were joined in one great lake Sunshine aggregates exceeded the normal locally in the north of Scotland the Midlands and in the south west of England the Channel Isles and most parts of Ireland but were generally below elsewhere Fog occurred fairly frequently in the north east and Midlands of England and the estuary of the Clyde *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 7 occasions during the month

December was characterised by high pressure and unusually mild and mainly dull weather with a marked deficiency of precipitation During the first ten days cyclonic conditions prevailed with strong winds and gales between the 3rd and 5th and unusually high temperatures for the time of year Heavy rain occurred in Ireland and Scotland on the 2nd and extending to all districts on the 3rd The mild conditions prevailed until the 14th when a depression west of Iceland moved eastwards In the rear of this depression, cold northerly winds brought a considerable drop in temperature and an anticyclone moved south from Iceland This remained centred near the British Isles until the 22nd giving cold weather in England with slight local rain and from the 17th 20th considerable fog though the 17th and 18th were sunny in some districts By the 23rd mild conditions had again become general In Scotland the highest temperature of the month was recorded on the 24th 60° F recorded at Aberdeen, being the highest in December for at least 60 years Heavy rain occurred in the west on the 23rd (77 mm at Dungeon Ghyll and 67 mm at Sawrey) but over Christmas the weather was mild and dry with some sun on most days Thunderstorms occurred in north west England on the 28th On the 29th cold northerly winds swept across the country and snowstorms were reported from Scotland north east England and the Midlands and slight snow and sleet from elsewhere in the British Isles On the 30th and 31st snow still lay thick in the north and it remained cold in the south, but on the evening of the 31st mild conditions were spreading from the west Monthly mean pressures were decidedly above the normal, the excess ranging from 8·2 millibars at Lerwick to 15·7 millibars at Scilly (St Mary's) Westerly winds predominated Strong winds or gales occurred widely from the 26th 29th Among the highest gusts recorded were 87 m p h at Lerwick on the 23rd, 80 m p h at Kirkwall on the 27th and at Butt of Lewis on the 27th and 28th 77 m p h at Liverpool (Bidston) on the 4th Monthly means of temperature were above normal in all districts and several places recorded the highest temperature ever recorded in December At Kew Observatory (59° F) it was the highest since at least 1871, Ross on Wye (59° F) for over 70 years, and at Cambridge (60° F) since at least 1876 Ground frost was most severe on the mornings of the 7th–8th, 17th–20th and 28th–31st The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 62° F at Perdiswell (Worcester) and Margate on the 4th, 15° F at Rickmansworth on the 19th and at Appleby on the 31st (Scotland) 60° F at Aberdeen Banff Chalbstone and Gordon Castle on the 24th and 16° F at Dalwhinnie on the 31st (Ireland) 60° F at Killarney on the 3rd and 24° F at Kilkenny on the 31st There was a marked deficiency of precipitation in almost all parts of the country The values expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881–1915 were British Isles 57, England and Wales 45, Scotland 81 and Ireland 66 At Marchmont, with the exception of December 1926 it was the driest December since 1808 The heaviest daily falls were 82 mm at Kinlochquoich and 60 mm at Glenbranter on the 2nd Snow and hail occurred in the north between the 25th and 30th and widely on the 29th Snow lay to a depth of 6 inches at Balmoral on the 30th and 7 inches at Achnashellach on the 31st Sunshine was, with very few exceptions below the normal No sunshine was recorded at Greenwich and Westminster from the 11th 26th inclusive Fog occurred in many places on the 1st and 2nd, in London and the south east on the 18th and more widely on the 19th, and 20th *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 9 occasions during the month

THE YEAR 1931.—The year was chiefly remarkable for the excessive wetness and dullness of the summer months April to September inclusive The summer was more conspicuous for spells of cold weather than for warmth there being an absence of any really hot weather *January* was cold and foggy during the first fortnight, and during the second half was wet and windy There were however considerable bright periods The chief features of the weather of *February* were the squally westerly or north westerly winds and frequent wintry precipitation Sunshine aggregates were in general deficient *March* was on the whole cold and quiet and, except in south east Ireland and south west England dry and sunny *April* was unsettled and dull and very wet in England and Wales Apart from a spell of moderately warm weather from about the 8th 12th day maximum temperatures were mostly below normal Unsettled, wet and cloudy weather prevailed throughout most of *May* The days were mostly cool but the nights frequently mild The first three weeks of *June* were on the whole dull and wet, followed by fine weather generally during the last week *July* was wet and dull with widespread thunderstorms There were no really hot days but night temperatures were frequently above normal *August* was wet, cool and dull in England and Wales, but sunny and dry in the west and north *September* apart from warm days at the beginning and middle of the month, was mostly cold and dull Abnormally heavy rain fell during the first four days, but thereafter precipitation was unimportant *October* was dry and sunny mild conditions prevailed generally during the first half of the month, but the last ten days were cold and at most places there was severe frost at night *November* was very mild and wet, and in most places rather dull with an abnormal prevalence of southerly winds *December* was characterised by high pressure and unusually mild, dry and dull weather Annual pressure means were about or only slightly below the normal The temperature means for the year differed only slightly from

the normal in most places The extreme temperatures of the year were (England and Wales) 83° F at Bromley (Kent) on June 14th and 5 F at Rickmansworth on March 10th (Scotland) 81° F at Onich and Ardtornish on August 4th and at Glenbranter on August 5th and 1° F at Braemar on March 3rd (Ireland) 79° F at Markree Castle on August 4th and 18° F at Hazelhatch (Dublin) on March 10th The year 1931 continued the remarkable run of wet years which set in about 1922 The general precipitation of the British Isles for 1931 expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881 1915 was 107 England and Wales 108 Scotland 104 and Ireland 109 The accumulated excess over the British Isles during the last ten years has amounted to 97 per cent Among the outstanding daily falls were 106 mm at Cardiff on May 27th and 126 mm at Baldale Hall (Yorks) on September 3rd Perhaps the most striking rains of the year were those of November 2nd–3rd, which were not only widespread but gave as much as 220 mm at Patterdale in the English Lake District and 244 mm at Blaenau Ffestiniog in the north of the Black Mountains The general deficiency of sunshine during the summer months was sufficiently marked to affect the annual aggregates which in all districts were below the normal *Aurora* was observed in Scotland during each month with the exception of May and June

1932 —*January* was very mild sunny in northern England and eastern Scotland and very wet in the west and north of Scotland The month opened with a change to very mild conditions the rise in temperature in many parts of England amounting to 25 degrees The mild and damp south westerly winds that were established so suddenly throughout the British Isles proved persistent and blew very strongly at times in the north west The mild weather was interrupted temporarily by polar winds from between north and west on the 7th and 8th and eventually gave way about the 20th to lighter winds which over England were of Continental origin Pressure slightly exceeded 1,030 millibars (32 inches) over a part of England on the 26th this being for many places in the Midlands the highest reading recorded for at least 50 years The anticyclonic spell made the second half of the month comparatively dry and there was practically no rain over a large proportion of England during this period Temperature now became comparatively low and frequent night frosts occurred over England and Scotland Gales occurred widely on several days between the 5th and 14th Among the highest gusts recorded were 95 m p h at Bell Rock on the 13th 92 m p h at Scilly on the 6th 89 m p h at Lerwick on the 13th and 82 m p h at Pendennis Castle on the 6th Monthly means of temperature were everywhere above normal The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 60° F at Colwyn Bay on the 2nd and at Llandudno and Wakefield on the 18th, and 12° F at Rickmansworth on the 1st (Scotland) 62° F at Gordon Castle on the 18th and 17° F at Eskdalemuir on the 26th (Ireland) 60° F at Killarney on the 31st and Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 28th, and 24° F at Kilkenny on the 1st. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881–1915 was 123 per cent The rainfall was very unevenly distributed, for while at Glenquoich the total was 807 mm, Glenbranter 476 mm and Achnashellach 431 mm at Tynemouth and Felixstowe only 15 mm were recorded The excess of sunshine (about 60 per cent) in the east of Scotland and north east of England in a month when rain was so heavy at no great distance to the west is noteworthy and may be attributed partly to the fact that there was an almost complete absence of winds from the North Sea such as so often bring cloud formed by turbulence Fog was rather frequent over England except in the south west mostly during the quiet dry period late in the month *Aurora* was seen in parts of Scotland on the nights of 6th 7th 11th and 25th Thunder and lightning occurred rather often during the unsettled windy period The solar or lunar halo was unusually frequent it was observed on ten occasions between the 5th and 16th at Oxford

February —The outstanding feature of the weather of the month was the remarkable deficiency of rainfall in all districts associated with abnormally high pressure and persistent winds from a northerly or easterly point During the first few days of the month the anticyclone which had set in on the 20th January was situated to the west of Ireland By the 9th the high pressure area lay to the north and during the next few days cold north easterly to easterly winds prevailed generally Snow was widespread from the 10th to 12th but the amounts were small There were frequent sunny periods from the 14th to 24th The days became less cold and temperatures of round about 50° F were recorded at many places By the 28th easterly winds had again become established over southern districts and were accompanied by a considerable drop in temperature at Boscombe Down the maximum on the 29th was 33° F Monthly pressure means were from 15 to 25 millibars above normal At Southport the mean was the highest recorded in any month for at least 60 years and at Glasgow for at least 65 years No centre of low pressure crossed the country during the month Northerly to easterly winds were unusually persistent and with few exceptions there was a notable absence of strong winds Gales occurred only on the 10th 11th and 28th 29th The month was cold in the south of England and Ireland but in Scotland the temperature was high for the time of year The warmest days were around the 3rd and the 22nd Ground frost occurred frequently during the month The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 54° F at Harrogate on the 3rd and 15° F at Rickmansworth on the 7th and 19th (Scotland) 58° F at Crieff and Perth on the 3rd and 15° F at Dalwhinnie on the 11th (Ireland) 52° F at Armagh and Roches Point on the 3rd and at Mallaney on the 20th and 18° F at Markree Castle on the 19th The precipitation of the month expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881 1915 was England and Wales 18 Scotland 12 Ireland 7, British Isles 14 The figures for Scotland and Ireland are the lowest recorded for over half a century At the end of the month the drought still continued, many places having had no appreciable rain since the middle of January Sunshine totals were generally below the normal except in parts of Scotland, Wales and the west of Ireland Some good daily records were obtained, among the largest being 9·1 hours at Hastings and 9·0 hours at Brighton on the 18th Fog occurred

frequently, except in the south west, during the first three weeks The fog was thick locally on the 4th, 8th and between the 15th and 18th *Aurora* was observed locally in Scotland on the nights of the 3rd, 4th 8th, 11th and 12th

March —The drought which formed so remarkable a feature of the weather of February continued with cool easterly winds and bright periods during the opening days of March In Scotland the drought was broken on the 4th or 5th but it was not until the 8th that the drought was really broken in the south At some places 10 mm or more was recorded on this day Subsequently an anticyclone spread south east from Iceland, bringing a renewal of dry and mainly cool weather which lasted until the 20th During this period daily records of 10 hours or more sunshine was recorded in places The 20th marked a change to unsettled rainy weather which except for fine to fair weather in England on the 24th and 25th continued until the end of the month The 27th (Easter Sunday) was wet and the 28th (Easter Monday) was showery with sunny periods On the 31st cold northerly winds spread across the northern and western districts with local snow and hail in the north and thunderstorms in the south Monthly pressure means were again above the normal Strong winds or gales were reported from western districts about the 6th, 25th and 31st Otherwise the month was quiet Mean temperatures were generally below normal due mainly to the frequent cold nights in England and Wales but in Scotland and most parts of Ireland they exceeded the normal The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 59 F at Tavistock on the 16th Cambridge on the 19th and Greenwich Observatory on the 31st 12 F at Rickmansworth on the 13th (Scotland) 60 F at Arbroath on the 13th 11 F at Dalwhinnie on the 12th (Ireland) 59 F at Kilkenny on the 23rd and 26th and at Hazelhatch (Co Dublin) on the 27th 20° F at Phœnix Park (Dublin) on the 17th Precipitation over the British Isles as a whole was below the normal In most places the rainfall during the last ten days accounted for the greater part of the month's total In England and Wales there were considerable variations but in general there was a deficiency except in the north east In Scotland it exceeded the normal in the north and east and locally elsewhere, while in most parts of Ireland there was a considerable deficiency In the south of England and Wales and most of Ireland, sunshine aggregates were above the normal but elsewhere the month was on the whole, dull Fog was widespread on the 3rd and was dense locally in the Clyde area on the 4th It occurred in the south east on the 13th to 15th and on the 19th In the south on the 24th it was thick locally Coastal fog occurred on the east *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on nine occasions while on five occasions it was seen as far south as Dumfriesshire Halo phenomena was observed over a wide area in the Midlands and Southern England on the 25th

April —Unsettled wet weather with cool days and in most places less than the normal sunshine prevailed during the month Depressions off north east England on the 1st and over southern England on the 3rd and 4th caused cold northerly to north easterly winds and wintry precipitation Severe ground frost occurred in Scotland on the 3rd amongst low grass minima recorded were 9° F at Dalwhinnie and 16° F at Renfrew In southern England the 5th was dry and sunny with sunshine records exceeding 10 hours in places Very unsettled conditions prevailed widely from the 6th to 11th The 12th was a brilliantly fine day but weather deteriorated again in the west and north on the 13th at the approach of a fresh Atlantic disturbance A change occurred about the 16th with pressure high to the north and north west and low over the Continent Bright, sunny weather was enjoyed in Scotland and Ireland but mainly dull rainy conditions were experienced in England Unsettled weather was renewed on the 18th in the north and later throughout the country During the next few days showery weather with local thunder and hail prevailed Snow fell in Yorkshire on the 26th Conditions then became much milder and although rain fell at times there were bright intervals Mean pressures for the month were well below the normal Westerly winds predominated with less than the normal seasonal frequency of easterly winds Strong winds or gales were experienced widely between the 7th and 11th and in a gust 79 m p h was recorded at Dunfanaghy (Donegal) on the 7th Mean temperatures were generally from 1° F to 3° F below the normal In many places it was the coldest April since 1922 The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 66° F at London (Camden Square) Rickmansworth and Canterbury on the 30th and 23° F at Castleton on the 3rd and at Rickmansworth on the 25th (Scotland) 62° F at Oban on the 30th, and 19° F at Dalwhinnie on the 17th (Ireland) 62° F at Newcastle on the 9th and 26° F at Dublin (Glasnevin and Phœnix Park) on the 3rd Precipitation occurred frequently during the month but daily amounts exceeding 1 inch were rare In almost all districts there was a pronounced excess of precipitation, monthly totals exceeding twice the normal locally in England and Scotland and over a large area in Wales Expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881–1915 the values were — British Isles 149 England and Wales 156 Scotland 160, and Ireland 118 The unsettled wet conditions which prevailed during the month resulted in a marked deficiency of sunshine in most districts In southern Scotland, however there was an excess Little fog was reported during the month Dense fog occurred in the Firth of Forth on the 29th *Aurora* was observed in northern districts in Scotland on each night from the 1st to 4th and on the 6th 7th 11th and 21st Halo phenomena observed at Armagh Observatory on the 27th included the halo of 22 with parhelia and part of the mock sun ring the halo of 46° and traces of the upper arc of contact to the 46° halo which was described as very brilliant at the point of contact

May —The most remarkable features of the weather of the month were the pronounced excess of rainfall in England and Wales and the destructive floods in the Midlands and Yorkshire During the first three days rain occurred in most parts of England and Wales, associated with thunderstorms in the Midlands and south east on the 1st As a result of these, many roads in Wiltshire, Shropshire and Worcestershire were flooded By the 3rd, cold northerly winds had set in over the country generally Winds were strong locally about the 6th, whilst wintry showers occurred in northern districts A complete change of weather occurred about the

11th A deep depression lay over the Atlantic southerly winds spread over the country and temperature rose considerably There was heavy local rain on the 11th 12th and 15th but many sunny periods notably on the 14th and 17th (15 1 hours at Tiree on the 17th) On the 18th another depression approached from the Atlantic and there ensued the warmest spell of the month temperature rising to 70° F and over during the period 19th to 21st A depression which moved from the English Channel to off the north east coast of England on the 21st to 22nd caused unusually heavy rain and widespread destructive floods in western districts the Midlands and Yorkshire After the 21st followed a period of northerly winds and cool weather at Kew the maximum temperature fell from 74 F on the 20th to 53° F on the 25th On the 29th another depression approached from the Atlantic temperature rose and heavy rain occurred in the south west of Ireland but in Scotland the 30th and 31st and in eastern England the 31st were sunny Monthly mean pressures at 7 h were everywhere below normal the deficiency being slight in the extreme north and amounting to about 5 millibars in the east of England Winds were mainly light to moderate There was a considerable frequency of northerly winds in northern districts Apart from brief warm spells about the 20th and towards the end of the

were not very much below normal The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 77° F at London (Regent s Park) on the 20th, 24° F at Cantref (Brecknock) on the 8th (Scotland) 73° F at Ardtornish on the 31st 23° F at Braemar on the 8th (Ireland) 68° F at Killarney on the 21st 27° F at Markree Castle on the 6th The general precipitation over the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881 1915 was 174 the values for the constituent countries were England and Wales 221, Scotland 108 Ireland 134 Generalised rainfall values for England and Wales for earlier years back to 1727 have been computed recently, and although the values for the earliest years are naturally less reliable, one may fairly conclude that May 1932 ranks as the wettest May over England and Wales as a whole for the past 160 years In striking contrast to the general marked excess of rainfall a pronounced deficiency was recorded in the west of Scotland, Orkney and the Shetlands With the exception of Orkney, southern Hebrides and the north west of Ireland, sunshine aggregates were well below the normal In parts of England the month was the dullest May on record e g , at Kew Observatory where records extend back to 1880 Coastal fog was reported during the period 16th–20th *Aurora* was observed locally in northern districts in Scotland on the 2nd 4th, 5th and 8th Ball lightning was observed during a thunderstorm at Upper Heyford on the 1st

June —The outstanding feature of the month was its pronounced dryness the general precipitation over the British Isles being only slightly more than half the June normal The month was sunny in the west, but, except locally in the south of Ireland, was not remarkable for any great warmth The month opened generally sunny but heavy rain occurred locally on the 3rd The 4th was cool, but an anticyclone over Iceland moved south and then eastwards, and temperature gradually rose high day temperatures were recorded on the 11th in eastern England Local thunderstorms occurred on the 10th and 11th During the next week a spell of dry sunny weather occurred Temperatures were low on the 19th and 20th, but little rain fell From the 21st most of the British Isles came under the influence of an anticyclone and temperatures rose The fair spell broke in England on the 27th, when a secondary trough to a deep depression near the Faroes moved across the country heavy rain and thunder storms occurred locally on the 27th and 28th while heavy rain fell in the south west on the 29th and spread to all districts on the 30th Monthly mean pressures were above the normal in all districts Winds were mostly light and were mainly from between north and east Monthly mean temperatures were above the normal in the west, but slightly below in the east The warmest days were about the 16th and 26th 80 F being recorded locally The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 82° F at London (Camden Square) on the 27th, 30° F at Rhayader on the 7th (Scotland) 80 F at Paisley Renfrew and Ruthwell on the 17th 27° F at Dalwhinnie on the 6th (Ireland) 80° F at Kilkenny on the 18th and Killarney on the 17th and 19th and 33° F at Dublin (Phœnix Park) on the 5th In contrast to the abnormal wetness of May June was remarkable for its dryness In many parts of the country the rainfall of the 30th June to 1st July accounted for the greater part of the month s rainfall Among the heavy falls on the 30th were South Brent 3 70 inches Holne 3 28 inches and St Briavels Glos 3 20 inches The general precipitation over the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881–1915 was 57 England and Wales 59 Scotland 49 Ireland 60 Sunshine aggregates exceeded the normal in western districts and were deficient in most parts of north eastern Scotland and eastern England Fog occurred in coastal districts and in eastern districts of Great Britain during the first three days about the 13th and on the 24th Parhelia and an upper arc of contact to the halo of 22° were observed at Oxford on the 29th

July was dull and wet with widespread thunderstorms The cloudy and unsettled weather of this month was in strong contrast with that of June During the first ten days conditions were influenced by depressions between Scotland and Ireland but in the south east of England the falls of rain were generally small and many sunny days were enjoyed along the South Coast After the 10th unsettled weather and northerly winds predominated for a week winds tended to be more north westerly after the 18th, and after the 24th more often from west or south west Depressions were centred over or near Scotland from the 24th to the end of the month No large area of fine weather developed at any time during the month, although little or no rain fell over England from the 8th to the 10th there was no day on which some part of the country was not having wet weather Monthly pressure means were everywhere below the normal, the strongest winds were generally felt on the first few days , on the 9th, 17th, 18th, and 26th to 29th Gale force was reached for a few hours on the 1st at Butt of Lewis and Bell Rock (Forfar), and gusts of 50 m p h or more were registered in many parts of England, Scotland

and Ireland on that day Monthly temperature means were, in general slightly above the normal The warmest spell occurred generally between the 9th and 12th, while the coolest was between the 18th and 23rd The extremes for the month were (England and Wales) 86° F at Pontefract and Attenborough on the 10th and London on the 10th and 11th 34 1 at Rickmansworth on the 19th, (Scotland) 83° F at Aberdeen on the 10th 34° F at Dalwhinnie on the 23rd (Ireland) 81° F at Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 9th 41° F at Hazelhatch on the 18th The total rainfall for the month was very variable owing to the exceptionally heavy falls that occurred in some of the numerous thunderstorms but there was enough windy cyclonic weather for the wet climates of elevated places in the west and north to be apparent a number of such places in Scotland having 250 mm or more Among the heaviest daily falls were 130 5 mm at Cranwell on the 11th, 102 mm at Stalybridge (most of which fell in a thunderstorm between 16 h and 20 h on the 11th and 34 mm in 40 minutes at Shinfield on the same day The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881 1915 was 137 the values for the constituent countries were England and Wales 144 Scotland 121, and Ireland 138 With the exception of the extreme north of Scotland there was a general pronounced deficiency of sunshine The solar halo was observed frequently, at Oxford on no fewer than 13 days A small tornado left a track of fallen trees in its wake near Wych Cross Ashdown Forest on the afternoon of the 26th

August — The outstanding feature of the weather of the month was the excessive heat over a large part of England The month opened with rather unsettled cool weather and local thunderstorms About the 4th an anticyclone off our south west coasts began to spread north east Much fog was experienced from the 4th to 10th The warm spell culminated in a very hot day on the 11th Severe thunderstorms occurred on the 12th For a few days shallow depressions lay over the country On the 14th an anticyclone developed over Northern Scotland and moved south, bringing temporarily cooler, north easterly winds and mainly cloudier skies Subsequently westerly winds prevailed in the north and another spell of anticyclonic conditions in the south Temperature rose considerably and the 19th was the warmest day on record in some places Again the warm weather was ended by thunderstorms, on the 20th, though they were delayed in south east England until the night of the 20th to 21st A sudden drop in temperature occurred in the Midlands, and a more gradual one in south east England At Birmingham the maximum on the 20th was 66° F, as against 91° F on the 19th There followed a few days of anticyclonic weather, but it remained cool Towards the end of the month shallow depressions moving east brought unsettled weather with local rain and thunderstorms Monthly pressure means were everywhere above the normal the excess ranging from 6 4 m b at Malin Head to 3 0 m b at Roches Point Winds were variable and light to moderate in force A gale occurred at Dunfanaghy on the 6th Mean temperature for the month was everywhere above the normal and notably so in south and east England and the Midlands. In many parts of Southern England and the Midlands temperature exceeded 90° F on the 19th and at the following places the figure for that day is the highest registered since records began —Camden Square (97° F) for 74 years Halstead (97° F) in 40 years Norwich (96° F) in 50 years and Oxford (95° F) in 51 years It is extremely rare for temperature to remain above 70 F throughout the night, but at Lympne it did not fall below 73 F, between 18 h on the 19th and 7 h on the 20th The extreme temperatures for the month registered in standard screens were —(England and Wales) 97° F at Halstead Camden Square, Regent's Park Enfield and Tottenham on the 19th, 32° F at Castleton on the 24th (Scotland) 82° F at Kelso (Broomlands) and Marchmont on the 11th 28 F at Balmoral on the 23rd (Ireland) 80° F at Killarney on the 19th 36° F at Armagh on the 25th In spite of the rainfall deficiency over the country as a whole there were large variations owing to the severe local thunderstorms For example, while less than 20 per cent fell in parts of Kent and Carmarthen there was 186 per cent at Crawley Mill Woburn, 131 per cent at Wellington College, 122 per cent at Stafford and 126 per cent at Douglas, Isle of Man In the Edinburgh district it was the driest August since at least 1785 Sunshine was above the normal in south east England and nearly normal in the extreme north of Scotland and in eastern England Elsewhere it was deficient, markedly so in Ireland Solar halo was observed at Oxford on no fewer than 13 days

September —In contrast with that of August, the weather of this month was mainly wet and very dull in southern and eastern England During the first twelve days conditions were generally unsettled Heavy rain fell at times and the wind was mainly from between south and west north west but with the subsequent movement of the Azores anticyclone in a north-easterly direction the best weather of the month occurred from the 14th to 17th inclusive Temperature rose to 75° F and above at many places Local rainstorms occurred in the south east late on the 18th and thereafter depressions developing near Iceland moved in an east south-easterly direction Cool, unsettled weather prevailed generally but a wedge of high pressure gave a beautiful day at most places on the 21st About the 27th sharp ground frosts occurred, especially in northern districts, on the 28th A depression over the Bay of Biscay, moving northward, caused a renewal of unsettled weather, with rain in the south on the 29th, and more general rain later Monthly pressure means were everywhere below the normal while winds from between south and west-north west prevailed generally during the first half of the month From the 28th, cold winds from some northerly point frequently prevailed. Gales occurred locally on the 8th, 11th, 18th, and from the 25th to 29th Mean temperature on the whole differed little from the normal There were two warm spells during the month, the first about the 2nd and the other from the 14th to 17th The extreme temperatures for the month were —(England and Wales), 81° F at Birmingham (Sparkhill) on the 15th, 26° F. at Houghall on the 21st (Scotland), 76° F at Craibstone and Balmakewan on the 15th, 22° F at Linlithgow on the 28th (Ireland), 76° F at Waterford on the 13th, 29° F at Markree Castle on the 21st and 22nd The general precipitation over the British Isles as a whole

expressed as a percentage was 135 the corresponding values for the constituent countries were —England and Wales 144, Scotland 137, Ireland 109 There were a few isolated areas where there was a deficit at Waterford for example the fall was only 59 per cent of the normal Among the heaviest daily falls were —71 mm at Lynywaun and Stonyhurst on the 2nd and 70 mm at Borrowdale on the 1st The fall at Stonyhurst is the largest daily rainfall there in September for the last 84 years Sunshine was deficient in all districts except north east England and east Scotland At Eastbourne the total of 113 hours was the lowest recorded in September between 1887 and 1932 Aurora was observed on six occasions during the month, while the solar halo was observed at Oxford on 10 days

STORMS AND FLOODS IN 1931-32

(1931) *October* 3 —Three inches of rain fell in Funchal and floods to a depth of 2 feet occurred in the low lying streets 10 After torrential rain at Mons the streets were found to be full of frogs 12 A typhoon swept along the Pacific coast of Japan 21 Basements and lower storeys of houses fronting the Neva at Leningrad were flooded when the river level rose suddenly owing to a cyclone over the Baltic

November 5 —Four lives were lost and much damage caused by floods in the counties of Hordaland Sogn and Fjordane Norway owing to the heavy rains 6 A hurricane struck the oil producing town of Maracaibo Venezuela

December 10 —Three persons were drowned and half the wheat crop of Queensland was destroyed by floods in the south of the State The suburbs of Brisbane were flooded 13 A gale and snowstorm over the whole of Tuscany put the wireless station at Florence out of action and unroofed many houses 14 After three days continuous rain the Maritza overflowed and interrupted railway communication between Bulgaria and Turkey Severe seasonal storms off the Barbary coast caused a great deal of damage to the port and shipping at Algiers Constantine and the surrounding country was covered with snow 25 Snow fell in Bethlehem 28 Rain fell at Florence after the thermometer had gone down to 19° F On reaching the ground it froze immediately 29 Snow fell in Switzerland down to a level of 3 000 feet breaking the drought which had prevailed throughout December Two Dutch aeroplanes were forced down by a snowstorm at Mont Tognan near Senlis 30 A tornado swept across the cotton lands of Southern Mississippi wrecking houses and farm buildings Five persons were killed and more than 50 injured

(1932) *January* 2 —Heavy south east gales swept the Cape, with torrential rain Much flooding occurred and damage to flocks and crops was enormous 7 Heavy rain caused a rise of the Meuse The rivers Sambre and Semois were also in flood 11 During a storm at Bilbao the bell tower of the Convent of Carmelite Nuns fell down One of the nuns was killed and three others injured 12 The French schooner *Rubis* of Dakar, was driven ashore in a southerly gale off Europa Point Gibraltar 13 Eleven persons were killed and over 100 injured in a tornado which swept the Alabama-Mississippi border 16 Thirty thousand people were rendered homeless by great floods in Northern Mississippi Three major breaks occurred in the embankment north of Swan Lake A 10 feet deep torrent swept down on the sleeping families The floods extended for a distance of 200 miles and covered six counties 17 Twenty thousand Zuñi and Navajo Indians were cut off from civilisation in western New Mexico by one of the heaviest snowstorms ever known in that part of the country

February 1 —The Cape to London air mail was forced down by a heavy rainstorm about 40 miles south of Broken Hill Northern Rhodesia 12 A man was frozen to death at Morris Manitoba during a severe blizzard which swept the Prairie Provinces The temperature touched 32° F below zero 20 Heavy snowstorms in the north of Greece interfered considerably with air routes from and into the Balkans

March 7 —Gales snowstorms, and bitter cold caused the deaths of 36 persons along the Atlantic seaboard of New York Much damage was done to shipping 21 A cyclone swept over Alabama The township of Northport was in ruins The number of deaths in Alabama was 246 and damage estimated at $2 000 000 The cyclone spread over five southern States 22 Extensive floods occurred in Adygeisk Autonomous Area, the Kuban Basin and other regions of the Northern Caucasus More than 20 000 collective farms were flooded 29 Nine persons were killed and 50 injured in a second series of storms which broke over Alabama and Western Georgia

April 5 —Much damage was caused by floods in Rumania In Northern Moldavia thousands of acres of farm land were under water Mud rain fell at Florence Genoa and elsewhere in Italy which left slight traces of solid black material on the ground 21 Southern Alberta was covered with about 2 feet of belated snow Heavy rain fell in Edmonton where the rainfall was already over the average for April 25 Seven persons were killed in Tennessee by a tornado which also swept over Arkansas and Alabama 26 A tornado devastated the village of Majhugati, 7 miles from Khulna Bengal 30 In a typhoon over the Philippines 20 persons were killed

May 10 —As a result of a severe storm which swept over Chambery some hundreds of tons of earth were undermined and moved slowly down the valley 9 A tornado struck the Mymensingh gaol, Bengal, and almost completely demolished the walls and buildings 16 A woman and her four children lost their lives as a result of violent storms which broke over the Rhineland The village of Guls was flooded to a depth of from 6 to 10 feet 20 A heavy monsoon rain broke over Burma 27 Eleven persons were killed and much damage done by a cyclone moving round a belt over 60 miles wide

June 2 —Eighty persons were killed and 80 injured in a hurricane which struck the town of Ismail Many buildings collapsed 3 A hailstorm over the Jura region partly destroyed vineyards along Lake Neuchatel A cloudburst

over Oppenheim on the Rhine Torrents of water rushed down the hills and wrought havoc with the vineyards making holes in the ground from 12 to 15 feet wide and 10 feet deep 11 A storm of great severity passed over Jubbulpore and several people were killed by lightning 25 Some 30 persons were drowned and much damage done to property and crops by floods which followed torrential rain and hail in Moldavia and Bukovina 28 Violent storms in the mountainous regions of Portugal destroyed many crops and vineyards Three persons were killed by lightning

July 2—Nine passengers were killed and 15 injured in a train collision near Prague during a severe thunderstorm 3 Torrential rains at the close of the rainy season caused widespread floods in western and southern Japan 4 During a tornado, the principle buildings of Washington (Kansas) were demolished 6 The town and district of Fussen in Upper Bavaria experienced the most destructive hailstorm recorded in Bavaria during the last 60 years 17 As a result of a cloudburst between Florence and Leghorn long stretches of railway line were washed away 30 Canton was flooded after very heavy rain and 200 lives were lost

August 13—A cloudburst occurred in the Bavarian Alps During a 75 m p h hurricane which swept the Gulf coast 13 persons were killed 14 Three men were killed by lightning and 7 were drowned during a thunderstorm in the Rhineland 30 Twelve thousand acres of rich dairy land were flooded in the Wairarapa and Manawatu districts in the North Island of New Zealand 31 A violent thunderstorm burst over Toulouse and much flooding occurred

September 6—Several hundred families were left homeless by floods caused by the overflowing of the Rio Grande River 7 Fourteen persons were killed and between 60 and 70 injured in a hurricane which hit North Abaco Island in the Bahamas 9 A storm of unusual violence broke over Marseilles and severe flooding occurred 17 A 50 m p h gale swept down the Annapolis Valley leaving tremendous damage in its wake 22 A violent storm swept over Southern Ticino The village of Molinaccio was flooded to a depth of 3 feet 26 A hurricane swept over Puerto Rico Two hundred persons were killed and 1 000 injured The damage was estimated at $10 000 000 28 Thunderstorms and heavy rains did much damage all ng the coast from Frejus to Nice 29 While a hurricane passed to the south of Jamaica storm on the north side destroyed more than 100 000 banana trees

BETTER TRADE RETURNS

LARGER EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES

The returns of oversea trade in October are more encouraging Compared with September exports increased by £4 211 000 or 16 per cent and the greater part of this increase took place in manufactured articles exports of iron and steel, machinery chemicals drugs dyes &c and vehicles (including locomotives and ships) all being higher Re exports also advanced while of an increase of £6 561 000 or (12 per cent) in imports only £1 360 000 was in the form of manufactured goods

For the month of October 1932 the apparent adverse balance of trade was £26,695 000 against £25 136 000 in September and as much as £42 577 000 in October, 1931 while for the first 10 months of the year 1932 the unfavourable balance is £263 749 000 compared with £323 237 000 in the corresponding period of 1931

Compared with October 1931 (in which there was one more working day) imports in October 1932 show a reduction of 24 6 per cent exports of 7 2 per cent and re exports of 30 per cent For the 10 months ended October, 1932 imports were reduced by £120,974 720 (or 17 2 per cent) to £581 017 083 exports by £23 675 318 (or 7 2 per cent) to £301 547 625 and re exports by £10,811,402 (or 20 1 per cent) to £42 720 686

MORE PASSENGERS BY ROAD

WORK OF TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS

The first annual reports of the Traffic Commissioners for each of the 13 areas in Great Britain review the work done during the year ended March 31 1932

APPEALS

The appeals made against the Commissioners' decisions on applications for road service licences and backings totalled 1 309 Of those 140 reversed or modified the decisions no order was made in 249 255 were withdrawn and 665 are awaiting decision

STATISTICS

On March 31, 1931 there were 47 870 public service vehicles in operation but at the end of that year the number had fallen to 46,230 Passengers increased however from 1 208 508,598 for the first quarter to 1 305 633 718 in the last quarter the total for the year being 5 265,584,930 The daily average number of passengers was 14 400 000 The receipts totalled £58,323,653

The vehicle miles run aggregated 1 318 774,945 The operators of these vehicles numbered 6,434 Of this total 2 760 owned only one vehicle each One company owned 4 841 vehicles

Bissextile.—When Julius Cæsar reformed the Roman Calendar in the year 46 B C, 365¼ days was adopted as the mean length of the year that being the value then current in Egypt Three out of four years were given 365 days and the fourth 366 days, the sixth day before the Kalends of March being repeated The intercalary day came to be called *ante diem bis sextum Kalendas Martias*, or more briefly *bissextum*, whence our word bissextile for leap year

Before the introduction of this calendar the Roman year consisted of 355 days, with a month of 23 days intercalated after February 23 when necessary This intercalation had, however, been sometimes omitted and it was found necessary to make the year 46 B C consist of 445 days This year is called the Year of Confusion

WEATHER RECORD OF THE HARVEST AND HOLIDAY MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1927–1932

For fifty one years 1876–1926 see "WHITAKER'S" for 1927 (pp 855 860)

1927—*June*—The opening week was fine The following one was cold After this the weather became wet as well as cold and the concluding week was dismal, rainy and sunless

July The same type of most unsettled weather continued There were many rainy days, but occasionally there were sunny intervals

August—The first day of the month (Bank Holiday) was wet from start to finish Two or three rather fine days followed and then persistent rain set in again on Saturday the 20th, it fell in torrents During the week following the weather continued most unsettled but on the 27th there was a change for the better and the last few days of the month were fine

September—There was no rain during the first nine days of the month The tenth day was cold and wet The two following days were dry but not warm On the 13th and 14th wet weather set in for good till the end of the month, first with the wind in a northerly quarter it shifted afterwards to the west and south west

1928—*June*—During the first three weeks the weather was variable it was never very warm and often cold and showery The last week was bright and sunshiny

July—Early in the month a period of great heat often very oppressive set in The weather during the last few days was unsettled

August—The opening days of the month were marked by the occurrence of heavy rains The middle of the month was mainly fine and warm There was more rain again in the fourth week and at quite the end of the month it was unsettled The total rainfall varied in different districts at Greenwich it nearly equalled that of August 1927, when the general character of the weather was much worse

September—Very fine warm and sometimes hot during the first three weeks About the 23rd a cold period set in The rainfall was very small

1929—*June*—Showery during the first part of the month afterwards dry Cool on the whole, occasionally a few hot days last day (30th) very cold

July—Unsettled at first About the 9th a spell of very hot weather set in this lasted to nearly the end of the month Closing days very unsettled

August—A good deal of rain during the first week this was followed by a dry spell Unsettled again during the third week, but the closing ten days were hot and fine

September—Almost rainless very hot during the first seventeen days A slightly cooler spell from the 18th to the 24th was followed by several warm days lasting till the end of the month

1930.—*June*—Mainly warm and pleasant One or two very severe thunderstorms (notably that of the 18th) rendered the rainfall for the month at Greenwich heavy (3 65 inches) though the number of days upon which rain fell (namely 7) were comparatively few

July—The first twelve days were fine and warm After that the weather changed abruptly and the remainder of the month was rainy with comparatively low temperatures

August—A dull and unsettled month up to the 23rd After that there was an abrupt change to hot weather There were thunderstorms locally on the night of the 30th

September—The fine weather of the end of August continued to the 8th of the month The remaining three weeks were wet and unsettled Friday the 26th was a very cold day with torrents of rain

1931—*June*—Round London and in the south east of England there was not much rain in this month though it was very wet in other parts of the Kingdom An earthquake occurred in some parts of England on June 7th in the early morning and a week later (the 14th) a tornado visited the Birmingham district There was a fine warm spell in the south east of England during the last ten days

July—From the 1st till the 10th the weather in the south east of England was excellent Elsewhere there was hardly a day without rain or thunderstorm From the 14th onward the weather became bad in the London district and so continued till the end of the month four fine days excepted (21st to 24th)

August—During the first two thirds of the month the weather was of the worst description possible There were just two or three days of passably warm weather from the 3rd to the 5th But between those dates there occurred a series of thunderstorms which for violence and intensity found few to equal them Over 2 inches of rain fell at Greenwich on the evening of the 5th Then the weather became much worse There was a whole series of downpours for the next fortnight and some days were very cold Towards the end of the month the rains abated The rainfall—judging by British standards—was excessive at Greenwich (6 25 inches) partly owing to the thunderstorm of the 5th, a less amount fell at Kew (3 92 inches)

September—This month again, opened with wet weather but the main feature was the persistent cold There were a few drier and warmer days about the middle of the month, but later the weather became bleak again

1932—*June*—Almost rainless Much sunshine Very warm at the end of the month

July—Much hot weather during the first three weeks with occasional thunderstorms The last ten days were marked by unsettled weather during which sunshine was deficient and rainfall plentiful

August—The month opened badly On the evening of the 1st there was a severe thunderstorm and the next three days were dull and showery From the 5th onwards there was a remarkable change to fine weather which lasted till nearly the end of the month The most persistent feature was the great heat the temperature on several days much exceeded 90° F It was not exactly a period of drought, as during this hot spell there was more than one thunderstorm Heavy rain fell on the night of the 29th, but the closing day of the month was fair

September—During the afternoon of the 1st rain set in and continued with little intermission till the 8th The 9th was a fine, warm day but the next three days were unsettled Then followed nearly a week of warm weather without rain On Sunday the 18th there was a heavy fall, and after this, with the exception of an occasional bright day, the remainder of the

month was marked by cold and sunless weather with frequent rain The winds during this latter period were mainly from the north north west or east

SUMMARY

The special interest attaching to the weather survey of this short series of Holiday Months (1927 1932) consists in the fact that every kind of summer weather is represented The summer of 1927 was distinctly bad and so was much of that of 1931 that of 1930 was very mixed in character The summer of 1928 was very fairly good that of 1929 very good and the summer season of the present year (1932) again good, though comparatively short in duration

Taking the years in the order in which they come the following are the special points of interest With the exception of the disastrous summer the weather of the year 1927 was fairly good The preceding winter was mild the spring fine and warm, and the later autumn pleasant But the bad weather persisting at intervals from the later part of June to the end of September destroyed the reputation of the year in this respect July was wetter than June August wetter than July and September wetter than August The holiday season proved a complete failure and at the end of September the drenched and mildewed corn was cleared off the fields as so much rubbish

The winter of 1927 28 was short, though severe it was over for the time being early in January though there were brief returns of it in March and April The Spring really set in during January the weather was variable, periods of brightness alternating with those of gloom The summer weather lasted from late in June to nearly the end of September There was much rain in the later autumn and in December the extremely severe winter of 1928 29 set in

The summer of 1929 was the terminal period of a drought that began in the early months of the year—that is during the intense cold There was little warmth in June, but most of July and parts of August were hot The heat and drought of September 1929 exceeded that of September 1928 A very wet autumn and wet early winter followed and as a result of this, the rainfall, deficient during the greater part of the year, equalled the average

Much of the spring of 1930 was wet some pleasant weather followed in June and early July the remainder of July and most of August were unsettled There was a short period of heat at the end of August and beginning of September the remainder of the latter month was wet A fine October followed too late, however to be of value for holiday makers and of use for the in gathering of the crops

The later spring of 1931 was wet, April was very cold As regards the earlier summer months the weather was much worse in June in districts elsewhere than round London, and the same remark applies to July August was wet everywhere in Great Britain except in the west and north of Scotland the prohibitive cost of getting there precluded its access to the majority of holiday makers in that month Taken as a whole the bad summer formed the terminal portion of a wet season beginning in April As regards September 1931 that month was distinguished not so much by excess of precipitation as by excess of cold October 1931 was proportionately much warmer than September

In the present year (1932) one distinguishing feature has consisted in the wet and cold late spring following a dry period which embraced part of January all February and most of March In fact the weather of April and May of this year resembled that which prevailed in the corresponding months of 1931 except that whereas last year April had the worst weather in this year (1932) May was comparatively colder and much the wetter of the two months Instead however of a persistence more or less, of cold and wet throughout the three following months as in last year there was a welcome change with a prevalence of great heat during most of June much of July and nearly all August The weather of September 1932 however has shown no improvement over that of the same month last year It was rather wetter and the later part of the month was exceedingly cold

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament

1895	12	1918	62
1900	11	1922	142
1906	52	1923	191
1910 (January)	40	1924	150
1910 (December)	42	1929	287

COST OF THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1929

At the General Election of 1929 there were 1,730 Candidates for the 615 seats The average expenditure of each Candidate was £701

Division	Members	Expenses
England and Wales	528	£1 096,000
Scotland	74	109,144
Northern Ireland	13	8 363
Total	615	£1,213,507

POLITICAL PARTIES

(After General Elections 1923, 1924 1929 and 1931)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec 6, 1923 Oct 29, 1924, May 30 1929 and Oct 27 1931 —

	1923	1924	1929	1931
Conservative	258	413	259	471
Labour and Socialist	191	150	287	52
National Labour			—	13
Liberal	156	39	59	37
Liberal National	—	—	—	35
Constitutionalist	—	7	—	—
Independent	6	4	9	5
Irish Nationalist	2	1	—	1
Sinn Fein	1	—		
Speaker	1	1		
Total	615	615	615	613

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at York from *Aug* 31 to *Sept* 7. The President was Sir J. Alfred Ewing who succeeded Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts and delivered an inaugural address on the subject of 'An Engineer's Outlook.' He spoke in terms of grave concern of the trend of modern mechanical progress. The cornucopia of the engineer had been shaken over all the earth scattering everywhere an endowment of previously unpossessed and unimagined capacities and powers. Man was ethically unprepared for so great a bounty. The command of Nature had been put into his hands before he knew how to command himself. In the mechanization of life machinery delivered a stream of articles in the creation of which the workman had little part. He had lost the joy of craftsmanship the old satisfaction in something accomplished through the conscientious exercise of care and skill. In many cases unemployment was thrust upon him an unemployment that was more saddening than any drudgery. There was a sinister side even to the peaceful activities of those who in good faith and with the best intentions made it their business to adapt the resources of Nature to the use of man. He could not tell where to look for a remedy. A perfect adjustment of labour and the fruits of labour, a fair spreading of employment and of wages and of all the commodities that machines produced, would still leave the question how was man to spend the leisure he had won by handing over nearly all his burden to an untiring mechanical slave? But he could not think that man was destined to atrophy and cease through cultivating what after all was one of his most God-like faculties, the creative ingenuity of the engineer.

The Presidents of the various sections and the subjects of their addresses were as follows. *A*, Mathematics and Physics: Prof. A. O. Rankine, "Some Aspects of Applied Geophysics." *B*, Chemistry: Dr. W. H. Mills, "Some Aspects of Stereo-Chemistry." *C*, Geology: Prof. P. G. H. Boswell, "The Contacts of Geology, the Ice Age and Early Man in Britain." *D*, Zoology: Lord Rothschild, "The Pioneer Work of the Systematist." *L*, Geography: Prof. H. J. Fleure, "The Geographical Study of Society and World Problems." *J*, Economics: Prof. R. B. Forrester, 'Britain's Access to Overseas Markets.' *G*, Engineering: Prof. Miles Walker, "The Call to the Engineer to Manage the World." *H*, Anthropology: Dr. D. Randall-MacIver, "The Place of Archæology as a Science." *J*, Psychology: Prof. Beatrice Edgell, "Current Constructive Theories in Psychology." *K*, Botany: Prof. J. H. Priestley, "The Growing Tree." *L*, Education: Mr. W. M. Heller, 'Present-Day Teaching of Elementary Science.' *M*, Agriculture: Prof. R. G. White, "Sheep Farming a Distinctive Feature of British Agriculture."

The Meeting in 1933 will be held at Leicester under the Presidency of Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, P.R.S.

AIR SPEED OF 600 MILES AN HOUR.—Air speeds up to 600 miles an hour which is faster than the speed of sound have been reached in the course of a number of experiments in the Langley Field high speed wind tunnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, U.S.A. It was definitely established that with the present conventional form of wing section the increase in drag at about 600 miles an hour is so great that it will be impossible to carry sufficient power to overcome it assuming the present methods of conversion of fuel to air thrust. This is confirmed by experience with high speed propellers, the blade tips of which may be travelling at a peripheral speed approaching the velocity of sound. In such cases their outer portions may be actually exerting negative effect. The delicate mechanisms of the human body do not appear to be susceptible to steady high speeds, but react to accelerations at much lower figures. This arises often during flight when every turn is an angular acceleration. It has been established that the maximum speed that the human body can stand during an average sharp turn is about 300 miles per hour.

ALUMINIUM ALLOY.—A new aluminium alloy known as M.V.C. has been placed on the market by the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. This alloy is pure aluminium-silicon in which the amount of impurities have been reduced to a negligible proportion. It can be rolled into thin sheet or drawn into bars, spun, pressed or stamped whilst castings can be bent without breaking. It can also be forged and welded without difficulty. It is used principally in the form of castings for parts requiring maximum resistance to tarnish and corrosion. The new alloy has been employed in certain Admiralty work owing to its ability to withstand the effects of salt water and sea air for long periods.

ANTS AS MINERAL DETECTIVES.—A study of ant hills in many undeveloped areas of America has provided valuable clues to the deposits of precious metals beneath the surface. Although occasionally located at the surface the minerals are generally deeply buried and in the case of one big test in the Florida mountains it was only by the examination of the materials of the ant hills along the general projection of the vein that the scientists were able to continue their investigations. The ants they found brought up bits of the minerals from beneath the surface of the earth. The transportation is accomplished by the workers of the ant family. A field investigation in Idaho in a region of weathered igneous rocks was also aided by an examination of the material of ant hills, which in this case showed the presence of quartz. Much of the ant's value as a detective of mineral deposits is said to be due to its remarkable ability in selecting certain mineral soils for their agricultural value. The ant's gifts as a farmer are shown by the activities of one family, which weed a selected space and only allow plants with edible seeds to grow there. In due time the seeds are gathered and stored in the form of little biscuits which are made from a chewed seed dough and dried in the sun.

ARTIFICIAL LARYNX.—The Western Electric Company has made a talking picture of an invention that may be described as a mechanical larynx, which it is claimed, will restore the power of speech to those whose natural larynx has been surgically removed or whose vocal chords are paralyzed. When an operation is performed for the removal of the larynx, the mouth and throat are disconnected from the lungs and the windpipe is terminated in a small

opening at the base of the throat To use the artificial larynx, a rubber pad device is placed over this opening The air which is normally exhaled here by a person suffering from the infirmity is conducted through rubber tubing to a small metal sound box in which is located a reed The force of the exhaled air striking the reed causes it to vibrate, thus producing sound The sound in turn is passed on to the mouth by a rubber mouthpiece, and, through the movement of the mouth, throat and lips, which are actuated in a similar manner as for normal speaking the sound is modulated and converted into intelligible speech It is claimed that the speech as manufactured by the device is almost indistinguishable from the natural voice

AUTOMATIC TYPESETTING — Mr Buford L Green a printer on the staff of the Charlotte Observer North Carolina has invented a process for automatic typesetting which enables a sheet of ordinary typewritten copy to be put into type without the intervention of a line type operator The copy is typed in the usual way on an ordinary keyboard but the typewriter is so built that with each letter typed a symbol in the form of varying combinations of dots representing that letter appears on the paper The symbols are all that are essential the letters being given on the keyboard merely for the convenience of the typist The paper is placed in the carriage of a linotype machine, and the carriage released by an electric switch This carriage then moves to and fro automatically passing the whole of each line of the dotted typescript in succession under a tiny beam of light As each combination of dots passes under the beam the light passes through the paper and falls on a photo electric cell which converts the light impulses into electric impulses and these in turn operate the mechanism regulating the release of the proper matrix from the magazine For the purpose of demonstration the machine was regulated to produce six lines a minute but it is claimed that its speed is limited only by the ordinary limitations of the linotype machine

BEACON FOR AIR TRAFFIC — The Companhia Aga do Brazil a subsidiary of the Swedish Aga Company has built a lighthouse for aviation and shipping on the almost inaccessible islands Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paolo a considerable distance off the coast of Brazil It was primarily the needs of Transatlantic aviation that decided the Brazilian Government to have the lighthouse constructed Owing to the difficulty in landing on rugged rocks the only possibility was to select an Aga beacon, the invention of Dr G Dalen the blind Swedish Nobel Prize winner, who lost his sight while experimenting with the accumulation of gas needed for these lights The Aga beacons, through a device called the sun valve, work automatically, extinguishing themselves at daylight and switching on the light at dark or in a fog without being touched by a human hand for more than a year When the gas mantle is burnt out it is automatically replaced Besides this lighthouse, said to be one of the most powerful in the South American waters, a reserve beacon has been built on the same islands and constructed so as to operate automatically if the main light should get out of order

"BLACK FLY" PEST IN JAMAICA — An announcement by the Jamaican Department of Science and Agriculture suggests that the "black fly, which has for years been a menace to cultivation chiefly of citrous trees, in Jamaica is likely to be exterminated in the near future These particular flies cluster in large numbers on domestic plants, they suck the sap, with the result that the trees become weak and unhealthy and do not produce the maximum quantity of fruits The Department is combating the pest by means of millions of tiny wasps which on being hatched attack the black fly With its sting the wasp punctures the body of the black fly, and lays an egg in the wound In a short time the grub developed from the egg destroys the "fly It then emerges as a fully formed wasp and repeats the work of its mother

BLIND READING PRINT BY SOUND — MM Thomas and Coniand, two French inventors, have devised an apparatus by which ordinary print can be made legible for the blind The apparatus is called the photoelectrograph A ray of light is passed over the printed page, and as each letter is illuminated the corresponding letter is presented in relief and in magnified form in another part of the machine where the blind reader identifies it by touch Not only ordinary print, but also Braille can be read with the machine, and in the latter case the Braille characters can be printed with ink on a smooth page and need be no larger than ordinary type, thus reducing Braille types to a convenient size and making them cheaper and easier to produce than hitherto

BRINE FREEZING OF FISH — The new method of freezing fish by means of brine, as carried out at the Torry Research Station Aberdeen, has proved entirely successful By improving existing methods of handling and stowing while fresh at sea, it had been found possible to keep it in good condition for fourteen days but when trawlers went to more distant fishing grounds cold storage at temperatures of about 15° F had not been very successful With brine freezing at —5° and subsequent storage at —6°, it has been found that fish can be kept for periods up to three months In the course of a number of experiments last summer fish caught off Aberdeen by a vessel attached to the Torry Research Station two or three months earlier were eaten with relish in London The capital value of the brine freezing and storage plant is about £1,700, but figures have been prepared to show that, allowing for depreciation and maintenance costs, the use of the plant would be to the financial advantage of the trawler owner He would be saved the loss at present caused by deterioration of part of the fish The view is also held that there would be brought about an improved supply of fish in prime condition and the gradual elimination of stale fish

CAST IRON ROADWAYS — The first cast iron roadway laid in a public highway to the satisfaction of a public body was put down in West Ham in August, 1931 The system, which was invented by Major Frank Small, is known as the Tripedal Unit System of Cast Iron Road Surfacing, and the construction is being adopted by boroughs in various parts of England and is also being laid on the Continent The units are

constructed of equilateral triangular castings, measuring 2 ins by 12 ins and weigh 10¼ lb Ten square yards of this cast iron construction weighs one ton

CIGARETTES AND SOUND.—Prof Andrade, Quain Professor of Physics at University College, London, has discovered that the smoke of the "gasper"—the comparatively cheap cigarette—is the ideal indicator for the rapid vibrations of air which we experience as sound By this means he has obtained direct measurements of the movements of air during the passage of a sound, and his results may find industrial application in the 'clotting' of smoke to enable waste products to be recovered An assistant blows the smoke through a drying tube into the long tube in which the sound experiments are conducted The movement of the air is extraordinarily small Although movements down to one thousandth of an inch can be measured it is estimated that the human ear can detect movements of less than one millionth of this amount corresponding to a change of pressure of one thousand millionth of that of the atmosphere

CREASELESS COTTON.—Fourteen years of research and the expenditure of thousands of pounds by the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co has resulted in a process for the treatment of cotton artificial silk, and silk textile fabrics which renders them as creaseless as woollen materials It was found that by putting a synthetic condensation product inside the cotton hair and inside the artificial silk filament, so that it enters these spongy substances just as a dye goes into a properly coloured cloth, the fabric of cotton or artificial silk was endowed with wool like properties in respect of creasing The condensation product has the advantage of adding to the weight of the material, and, as it is cheaper than cotton, and the method of applying it is not expensive, it can be used for a large range of fabrics The process has a further advantage when used with artificial silk of the viscose variety, it not only strengthens the material in the dry state, but it nearly doubles the wet strength, and thus overcomes a notable defect of certain artificial goods in becoming rotten by washing The process is also applicable to linen, shoddy, and silk

DEAF SPEAKER.—Prof F Bedell, the well known physicist of Cornell University, has invented a device which will enable the deaf to hear radio and gramophone music He calls it the "deaf speaker," because it serves a purpose similar to a loud speaker in a radio set It does not broadcast sound, but carries vibrations of the requisite amplitude and frequency to anyone who holds the receiving part of the apparatus with his teeth or pressed against his forehead or a cheekbone Prof Bedell worked on the theory that most people who hear badly have a defective middle ear, and sought to bring the sound waves to the inner ear by some other channel He found that it could be done by bone conduction to the inner ear of the listener It was not sufficient to transmit vibrations of the same frequency as the actual sound waves to the inner ear of the listener, they must first be adjusted to the requisite loudness and frequency This adjustment is substantially what takes place in the normal middle ear Prof Bedell's deaf speaker steps up the force of the sound waves very appreciably Since some people are deaf to high tones and others cannot hear lower tones the deaf speaker is provided with a device for altering the frequency At a demonstration at the National Academy of Sciences, Prof Bedell showed two kinds of receiving instruments in one of which the receiver, which looks like a long tube is held between the teeth while the other consists of a flat disk held against the forehead or a cheekbone The disk type has made it possible for deaf people with the aid of a microphone to hear their own voices

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—A total eclipse of the sun occurred on Aug 31 The track of totality after passing the North Pole crossed Hudson Bay Quebec Province Vermont New Hampshire, and Maine and ended in the Atlantic Ocean The belt of totality was about 100 miles wide, and at the centre of the belt the eclipse lasted about 100 seconds Unfortunately clouds obscured the eclipse for many of the observers At Louisville, 50 miles north of Montreal eight photographs of the corona were obtained with an 8 in camera The shadow bands began 30 seconds before totality and continued for 30 seconds after it They came from 6 inches to 8 inches apart at the beginning and gradually closed to about 2 inches apart Prof Andrew Thomson of the Canadian Meteorological Service, noted that the shape of the corona was more pointed and less evenly arranged than in the eclipses of 1918 and 1919 Prof N Hiyama director of the expedition from the University of Kyoto observed the eclipse from Alfred Maine, and obtained what he believes to be a unique and perfect picture of the entire corona and colour photographs of every part of the spectrum, ranging from the ultra violet to the extreme infra red He also claims to have discovered a new gas in the spectrum, which he has called "forty one

"EGYPT'S GOLD RECOVERED.—Gold in ingots and sovereigns to the value of more than £725 000 has been recovered from the P & O liner *Egypt*, which was sunk in collision in 1922, with a loss of many lives 25 miles south west of Ushant at a depth of 66 fathoms The value of the whole treasure which was sunk is substantially more than £1,000,000 The cargo of gold consisted of 1,089 ingots, which were packed in 122 cases, and weighed something over 4½ tons There were also 37 boxes of gold sovereigns to the amount of £164,979, and 43 tons of silver, consisting of 1,229 bars weighing between 60 lb and 70 lb each The finding of the gold was the fruit of long and patient effort, for the Italian divers on the salvage boat *Artiglio* had been working on the wreck for three years

ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION.—The method by which an electric current passes through metal is claimed to have been discovered by Prof J C McLennan, of Toronto University. He has combined metals which, under very low temperatures, proved themselves perfect conductors of electricity These alloys, made into rings, have carried an undiminished flow of current round and round for hours at a time, the flow, in some experiments, having measured up to 100 ampères, or enough to have brought 100 electric light bulbs to full brilliance The temperatures at which these alloys were perfect conductors were created through the use of liquid helium, and Prof. McLennan states that

it only remains to discover an alloy which will be a perfect, or nearly perfect, conductor at ordinary temperatures in order to make all existing electrical transmission equipment obsolete

EYEBROWS AND EYELASHES.—Prof V Suk and Dr F Rosplym of the Faculty of Science of the Masaryk University Brno, have published a preliminary report of their study of eyebrows and eyelashes in man They divide eyebrows into 11 types, according to form, which varies extensively Of 470 cases the greatest number are classified as spreading those which are evenly formed on each side occurring much more rarely, 96 cases of the latter as against 157 of the former The "even" occurs 20 times as frequently in women "Peaked," rising in the middle, is rare, occurring 12 times only "Narrowing" in which the eyebrows are thick at the medial end and narrow towards the distal side, seems to be a feminine form occurring three times as often in women A whorl running outward from the nose is also feminine Long curved eyelashes occur 250 times in a total of 470, being present twice as often in children under 16 years of age It is an infantile form, for this type of eyelash is shed at puberty and often replaced by a different type Short and straight occur equally often in men and women, but never in childhood Short curved is least represented and occurs most frequently in men never in children Form and colour are not inherited together, but the inheritance of form is clearly to be seen

FISH STEERED BY ELECTRICITY.—A scientist at Oregon State College has discovered that fish are sensitive to weak electric currents and that it takes very little power to paralyze them that less shock is needed to stop long fish than short ones that they recover from shocks according to their vitality that when they get too much electricity they are stunned and change colour and that high frequency current has very little effect on them In a recent development in the salmon rivers of the American North West, fish are steered towards the right streams by placing electrodes across the mouths of irrigation ditches loosing a current of 24 volts which induces the fish to avoid the wrong turnings

FLYING FOXES IN AUSTRALIA.—The Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has conducted an enquiry into the prevalence of the flying fox and its economic significence It is shown that flying foxes, some of which measure 4 feet from wing tip to wing-tip, are not a serious menace to the fruit industry, and since the numbers are much greater than had been supposed, the effective control of them is regarded as beyond compass at reasonable cost These bats live in "camps," and a typical Queensland "camp" during the day, when the animals hang asleep upon the trees, covered 5 to acres of rain forest When the camp rose for the night at 6 o'clock it formed a great column, about 100 yards wide and 100 feet deep in the centre, which continued to discharge itself out of the trees continuously for 25 minutes The number of bats was estimated at about 220 000, and this was a small camp. A really large camp on Red River was half a mile wide and about 4 miles long, and the bats were present in millions

FORESTS PLANTED BY THE BRICK.—Prof Svend Heiberg of the College of Forestry at Syracuse, who has been studying forestry methods in Europe, has described a new type of seed sowing developed in Norway which he terms "planting forests by the brick instead of by the tree The seed bricks or briquettes are made of good soil, and are 1 in × 1½ in in size Three or four seeds are placed at one end near the surface, and the briquette is then dipped in paraffin wax, except the side in which the seeds have been placed The briquette can then be put in the ground by means of a specially designed tool Prof Heiberg who has been experimenting at the College with this new system of planting, suggests that the idle land in the United States may be reforested by this means, but it would only be practicable on fairly land free of heavy weed growth

GULF STREAM.—Mr P E Church has communicated to the American Geographical Union the results of his investigations on the behaviour of the Gulf Stream from which it appears that the stream has many irregularities in width and temperature but no seasonal fluctuations The data were obtained by recording instruments placed on commercial vessels crossing the triangle of waters between Halifax Bermuda, and the German coast Inshore water extends to about the hundred fathom line beyond which is a wide area of cold water ending in a narrow band of cold water believed to be due to upwelling from the depths The Gulf Stream lies beyond, and was found to be 50 miles wide off Cape Hatteras and not more than 70 miles wide south of Nova Scotia Outside the Gulf Stream to the south east lies a broad area of warm water reaching towards mid ocean During the winter months and occasionally at other seasons, the Gulf Stream flows as a double stream, with a tongue of cold water between which may pinch off the northern stream and push the main stream considerably southward Mr Church doubts if wind action is the cause of this South of Halifax the northern end of the Gulf Stream averages a distance of 290 miles offshore, but varies between 230 and 420 miles

HAIR IN DETECTING CRIME.—A new method of determining accurately the age of a human being by the hair rings is claimed to have been found by Dr Carlton Hood, of the scientific crime detection laboratory of Northwestern University, U S A The human hair, he says, is as important as a finger print It is possible to prove that one hair can come from only one man The ring system is quite simple Rings run around the hair at intervals along it, and not one inside another as they do in a tree trunk or an onion A young woman's hair grows rapidly Age makes it grow slower and not so steadily A hair grows for a time, then stops for a time Each stop produces a discoloration at the point where the hair emerges through the scalp, and the discoloration becomes a ring. If there are six rings to a tenth of a millimetre, the subject is twenty if there are twelve rings to a tenth of a millimetre, the subject is forty. Dr Hood says he has helped solve one murder by the hair test A Hindu was killed, and a single black hair was found clutched in the victim's hand. After routine tests, Dr Hood advised the police to search for a Philippine, aged thirty two, a dish washer, who often went

bareheaded and had a scalp disease unknown except in the tropics And so the criminal was duly traced

HALF A MILE UNDER THE SEA —Dr William Beebe and Mr Otis Barton whose diving experiments were described in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1931 have succeeded in descending to a depth of half a mile below the surface of the sea at a point off Nonsuch Island, in the Bermudas They once more used Mr Barton's invention the bathysphere, which is a steel ball built to resist tremendous pressure and equipped with more than 40 gallons of oxygen Two hours were spent on the voyage Wireless stations in New York first picked up Dr Beebe's voice in describing his experiences when he was 1 500 feet below the surface At 1 700 feet he said It is pitch black now but he was able to make out a number of fish which were visible only by the light radiating from their luminous sides The colour of the fishes varied from pale green to pale blue there were no deep tones Many photographs were taken At a depth of 2 000 feet the sea resembled a clear sky at night whose black depths are full of stars At the lowest point the pressure on the bathysphere was 5,000 tons and the inside temperature was 50°

HUMBOLDT CURRENT —Researches conducted from the R R S *William Scoresby* throw doubt on the generally accepted explanation that the Humboldt Current of the Pacific coast of South America is derived mainly from the westerly drift of the Southern Ocean and only partly by the upwelling of cold water The *William Scoresby* was engaged in surveying the Humboldt Current during the winter of 1931 The current was not found at that season south of Valparaiso which seems to dispute the view that the surface drift of the Southern Ocean feeds it and favours the secondary cause namely the upwelling of cold water due to prevailing south east and south erly winds The current reaches its maximum width and greatest strength about 25 miles a day off Peru It finally disappears about five degrees south of the equator underneath the warmer waters of the El Nino current that sets south The El Niño waters occasionally pass inside the cold Humboldt waters with disastrous consequences to the climate of Peru The Humboldt Current has always been known to be very variable from year to year and its seasonal fluctuations take it well south of Valparaiso in summer and even in winter but at that season at a considerable distance from the coast

INFANTILE PARALYSIS —At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof Frederick Eberson, director of the clinical laboratories and research at the Mount Zion Hospital San Francisco, announced that he had succeeded in cultivating the virus of poliomyelitis (*infantile paralysis*) in a special culture medium and in reproducing the disease in the monkey by inoculation of the culture The virus has long been known as an invisible and filterable one in which state it is present in the brain and spinal cord of the patient but in the culture it is claimed that it becomes larger and assumes a form which is just visible microscopically

INSECT DENSITY AT SUNRISE —A number of experiments have been made in France by Mlon A Bonnet to determine the "entomological density of the air a few feet above the ground This quantity defined as the number of insects in a cubic metre was obtained by means of a muslin net attached to the front of a motor car The car was driven for a kilometre in unfrequented regions far from places where insects collect in exceptional numbers and the insects in a 1 000 cubic metre sample of air were collected and counted The density was found generally to vary from one or two at sunrise to about 70 in the early afternoon with a subsequent decline to one or two again at sunset Those species normally found only very early and late tended to appear in the middle of the day when the air was nearly saturated

K GUTTA —In a paper published in the *India Rubber Journal* Mr F N Dean describes the preparation and properties of a new thermoplastic insulating material known as K gutta which has been specially designed for the insulation of submarine telephone cables and high speed submarine telegraph cables K gutta consists of an intimate mixture of 60 to 70 per cent of gutta percha hydrocarbon with 30 to 40 per cent of purified petroleum jelly The dielectric constant of K gutta is only 2 5 under the working conditions of a submarine cable compared with the value 3 3 for normal cable gutta percha and its power factor under similar conditions towards an alternating current of 2,000 cycles only about 1 that of gutta percha

LIVINGSTONE CLEAR VIEW SCREEN —Mr R W Livingstone has patented an invention for securing a clear view from the bridge of a steamer in the worst of weather The device consists of two screens set up in parallel with two open slits exactly opposite each other through which the clear view is obtained Below the outer slit there is a channel three times as wide as the slit which leads upwards and backwards through the open space between the slits into a continuation of the channel, which passes over the head of the look out man The wind and rain which rush in through the outer observation slit are met by the wind which enters by the outer channel below and the force of the wind through the channel being so much greater carries the wind and the rain upward and through the upper channel In other words the wind is used to blow the wind away In one experiment it was found that with wind and rain ahead the screen stopped about 80 or 90 per cent of the rain and all the wind, and in another experiment it was reported that 'practically every drop of moisture is driven over the look outs head before it reaches the eyes or face

LONDON'S NEW WELL —A supply of 8 000,000 gallons of water daily is made possible by the construction of a new well at Deptford, as part of a great scheme of improvements by the Metropolitan Water Board The diameter of the mouth of the well is 14 ft., it is 118 ft deep and its cost was £300 000 It has been connected by adits to three older wells which are now replaced so that its great pumping plant which raises the pure chalk water to points 400 ft above the River Thames, now brings all the supply up the new shaft The water being pumped direct from the chalk, does not require filtration, chlorination, or treatment of any sort

MICE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.—Vigorous attempts are being made in Australia to combat the plague of mice, which are causing enormous damage to crops. The greatest visitation of these pests occurred in 1917. The plague was first noticed in February and March of that year; it was at its acme between April and August. At Lascelles, three tons approximately 200,000 mice, were caught in one night. Until the end of June, 1917, the recorded total caught was 544 tons, at least 32,000,000 mice. In March ... after all the wheat had been trucked from the Jab railway station, near Warracknabeal in Victoria, a raid was made on the mice. The site was fenced and two 40 gallon oil drums were sunk in the ground. The dunnage was then cleared and the mice driven into the drums. On the first night the catch, placed on the weighbridge, weighed one ton, and on two successive nights eight cwt. and ten cwt. were caught.

MICROPHONE FOR THE COAT LAPEL.—To get over the difficulty of speakers who move about freely in front of the microphone, with the result that sometimes they can scarcely be heard, the Bell Telephone Company has invented the lapel microphone. This instrument is only about an inch in diameter and weighs one and a half ounces. A thirty foot length of flexible cord provides the connexion to the amplifier of the public address system. The diaphragm is made of thin aluminium in the form of a cone of sufficient stiffness to cause it to vibrate as a unit throughout the required frequency range. A rubber covering eliminates the disturbing noise which would otherwise result from rubbing against the speaker's clothing, or would be picked up through the clip which is provided for attaching it to the clothing. The best place to attach the clip is to the lapel of the speaker's coat. This device has been used successfully in large auditoriums in America where it has proved useful to speakers who depend on gestures for effective delivery or who need to turn to explain lantern slides or to use a blackboard.

MUMMIES UNDER X RAYS.—Mr. Roy L. Moodie has carried out an X ray study of the unopened Egyptian and Peruvian mummy packs in the collections of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, which has yielded valuable additions to our knowledge of diseases in ancient times. The percentage of disease or injury among the fifty-three mummy packs examined is high, 10·52 per cent. of the Peruvian pre-Columbian mummies and 40 per cent. of the Egyptian being affected. The examination of the Peruvian children showed no evidence of rickets, but there was a trace among the Egyptians. The Egyptian mummies showed arthritis arteriosclerosis, and absorptive osteitis resulting from pyorrhœa. Owing to the masses of pitch or sand-sprinkled tar which obstructs the head and masks and ornaments, the interpretation of the teeth is not possible. In the Peruvian mummies arthritis and arteriosclerosis are rare. Few cases of caries can be identified, owing to the intervention of various objects. Pyorrhœa and calculus are common. Nasal disturbances of the turbinates were revealed, though none is sufficiently clear to admit diagnosis. Aural tumours were a frequent cause of partial or complete deafness.

MUSK RAT IN EUROPE.—Two cases have been put on exhibition in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, in order to show what kind of animal the musk rat is, how it lives, and the damage it does. Well known as the musquash, an inhabitant of North America, the musk rat has been for many years of considerable commercial value because of its beautiful thick soft richly coloured and glossy fur. In its original home, the increase of the musk rat is controlled by the usual kind of checks, which do not exist or have not developed elsewhere, and in consequence the animal has become a destructive plague. It is said that in 1905 two males and five females were turned loose in Bohemia, twenty-one years later there were computed to be no fewer than a hundred millions of these animals in Central Europe. Owing to their burrowing habits, the damage that they do to waterways, fields and bridges is enormous. In Great Britain the danger has been recognised, and under the Destructive Imported Animals Act regulations have been made to control the distribution of the musk rat in this country.

NEANDERTHAL MAN.—During excavations at Florisbad Hot Springs, 25 miles north of Bloemfontein, Dr. Dreyer, Professor of Zoology and Archæology in the Gray University College, discovered the skull of a species of man whom he has named Homo Helmei. Homo Helmei, he says, bears out the thesis of Sir Arthur Keith that each continent produced its own human races, and also Dr. Hrdlicka's thesis that Neanderthal man has not disappeared but is still living to-day in his modern descendant, Homo Sapiens. His conclusion is that during the Pleistocene period Homo Neanderthalensis must have had a wide distribution and had been differentiated into local races just as Homo Sapiens to-day.

NORMAN LOCKYER OBSERVATORY.—On May 28 Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, opened the new Mond photographic equatorial and dome at the Norman Lockyer Observatory, Salcombe Regis, which had been presented by Sir Robert Mond, a generous supporter of the observatory since it was founded. The instrument consists of a battery of four cameras with lenses of different sizes and different focal lengths. It is fitted with clock mechanism, so that it will be possible to follow automatically the movements of the heavens over a wide field of the sky, and obtain exposures hitherto impossible in England. The uses to which the instrument can or will be put include the photography of meteors, comets, or large nebulosities of the galactic type. In addition, the search for new minor planets, comets, variable stars, and novæ can be undertaken with a greater hope of success than where an instrument of greater power but smaller field of view is used.

PEKING MAN'S USE OF FIRE.—Evidence that "Peking Man" knew how to make fire and used stone implements has now been laid before the Chinese Geological Society. The careful work of Mr. W. C. Pei, the Chinese geologist in charge of the excavation of Chou Kou Tien, where the "Peking Man" was found, has been rewarded by the discovery of a large selection of stone implements which have been chipped with great skill, thus emphasising the fact that the human

qualities of appreciation of form and skill in manipulation found expression in the making of excellent tools The discovery that the 'Peking Man' used fire, which has been confirmed on the spot by the observations of the Abbé Breuil the French palæontologist puts back the history of fire making to a period more than twice as remote as that which hitherto had been assumed and establishes the contention that "Peking Man was definitely human Whether he used the fire merely to keep himself warm or to cook his meat is not certain

PENMAENBACH TUNNEL —After two years work a tunnel has been cut through a bastion of rock known as Penmaenbach on the coast road between Conway and Llanfairfechan, North Wales Its course 565 feet long is through a fissure ridden headland round which runs a notorious section of the Chester Holyhead road, where owing to a treacherous geological formation the traffic has long been threatened by landslides of shale from the steep screes which strew the face of the mountain The tunnel consists of a carriageway wide enough and high enough to permit freely of the passage of double decker omnibuses and of a roomy path way for pedestrians

PETROL FROM COTTON SEED OIL —Dr Gustav Egloff a Chicago chemist described to the American Chemical Society at its meeting at New Orleans his achievement in making a high grade of petrol from cotton seed oil The present cost of such petrol is too high to make it a competitor with the ordinary commercial product but as the same process can be used with other vegetable fish shale, and coal oils of low cost, it has obvious commercial possibilities in countries where petrol is not cheap Dr Egloff ran the cotton seed oil through a metal coil at a temperature of 900° F and at a pressure of 150 lb per square inch The rearrangement of the atoms results in a yield of more than 50 per cent of petrol a heavy fuel for Diesel engines coke 13 different gases, some of which are commercially profitable, and a kind of alcohol

PHOTOGRAPHING ERASED WRITING At one end of the spectrum are the invisible ultra violet rays by means of which Dr Menthe a German professor made a photograph in 1908 Five years later Dr Koegel discovered that erased writing could be brought out by short wave ultra violet rays with an exposure lasting many hours and Lt Col W R Mansfield has now evolved a method whereby he obtains similar photographs in a few seconds He makes his "luminograms" in a special instrument in which the ultra violet rays pass through a silver screen before reaching the photographic plate Traces of chemicals in the inks used can never be wholly eradicated, and under the rays it is possible for the writing to be read clearly A notable success was made with an old blank parchment which had been picked up in Turkey as part of the loot of 1921 of the ex Sultan's palace It had been washed and scraped to get rid of the original writing, to make it available for a new communication Under treatment by Lt Col Mansfield it was proved to be a document addressed to the great Emperor of the Mussulmans," which seemed to deal with the appointment of Count de Choiseul de Gouffier, and was signed by Louis XVI of France

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INVISIBLE —By a method of photography which has recently reached a practical stage it is possible to photograph through mist and haze and to secure remarkably clear pictures of distant objects which are invisible to the naked eye The process has been perfected by Mr Olaf Bloch, chief chemist to Messrs Ilford and President of the Royal Photographic Society He knew that it is impossible to see far in misty or hazy weather because the moisture in the air scatters the light The light is scattered also on a fine day, though less when the light is yellowish or reddish as towards sunrise or sunset Red light is scattered less than blue The problem has been how to use the infra red light in the atmosphere, and to exclude all the light in the atmosphere which is not infra red This has been achieved by a filter, or suitably dyed piece of gelatine placed in front of the lens which allows infra red rays alone to penetrate and to carry the image Though infra red light is invisible to the eye the sensitive material employed in the camera is responsive to it Thus by an infra red sensitive plate photographs can be taken at distances not possible in the ordinary way with a telephoto camera, and objects revealed which the eye cannot see By this means it has been found possible to take a panoramic picture of the coast of France from Dover, and of Ben More from the Wallace Monument at Stirling a distance of 29 miles

PICTURE CONSERVATION —A new method for the conservation of pictures has been invented by Mr S Kennedy North, and successfully applied to the two famous Titians 'Diana and Actæon and Diana and Callisto in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere The picture is first thoroughly soaked in a solution of paraffin wax which is chemically and bacteriologically inert and has the power of slowing down the action of any solvent that may be applied to the painting It is then placed in a frame of metal and asbestos with a glass top with holes for ventilation and appliances for regulating the temperature and pressure and an electric fan to induce a regular circulation of the solvent vapour The picture is placed face upwards in the frame and the solvent vapour applied Its action is to dissolve the binding constituents of the varnishes leaving them other ingredients in the form of a resinous powder which is then carefully removed The effect of this process is to remove the varnishes without disturbing the delicate original glazes underneath and not only to restore the picture to its original condition without the least injury to the pigment but to preserve it against future damage from time insects, and atmospheric influences

PNEUMATIC TYRES FOR FARM USE —The latest development of the commercial use of rubber is the pneumatic tyre adopted for use on farms known as the land tyre it is a product of Fort Dunlop and is designed to overcome the disadvantages of the old large diameter wheels with iron rims In a series of tests carried out at Castle Bromwich a two wheeled cart was equipped with 8 in tyres on 19 in wheels It is claimed that by means of the invention heavier loads can be carried and that the saving of horse power is equal to at least 50 per cent greater speed can be achieved, travel over soft ground is made easy, and obstructions logs ruts

and inclines are readily surmounted the carting of loads over grass land can be carried out without cutting ruts the low loading cart with its small diameter wheels reduces handling effort, time and labour are saved in potato planting when used for transporting cattle to market the animals travel in greater comfort and at greater speed the cart does not break down ridges or harden furrows and there is a reduction in the initial cost and maintenance of wheelwright's work The rubber of the tyre is compounded to resist farmyard acids

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN WILTSHIRE — During the last six years Mr Alexander Keiller has been excavating the site of the prehistoric settlement at Windmill Hill Wiltshire about one mile from Avebury and 625 feet high The earthwork was found to contain three concentric ditches dug in the solid chalk in short, straight sections adjacent sections being divided by a causeway The most spectacular of his discoveries was the earliest example of a skeleton of a domesticated dog which is regarded as probably being earlier than the domesticated dogs known to have been used by the lake dwellers in Switzerland He also found the skeleton of a six months old child which was dolichocephalic like the skeletons in the British long barrows and the state of its teeth indicated that it suffered from measles The stones found belong to formations in North Wales and Scotland showing that the people of Windmill Hill were in communication with those parts while the remains of wood charcoal indicate the presence of wild apple trees, oak, poplar, willow elm ash and hornbeam

RAILWAY RUN AT 92 3 MILES AN HOUR — Another record for the fastest train journey in the world was made on June 6 by the Cheltenham Flyer on the Great Western Railway The non stop run from Swindon to Paddington, a distance of 77 3 miles was made in 56 min 47 seconds, at an average speed of 81 6 miles per hour which beat the record of 1931 made over the same route of 80 7 miles per hour In order to get this average including the time spent in getting into speed and the slow approach to Paddington it was necessary to run a distance of 70 miles in exactly 48 minutes or at an average of 87 5 miles an hour, while for 30 miles the speed was maintained at over 90 with a maximum of 92 3

SEAWEED ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM — In a paper read before the Institution of Petroleum Technologists Mr J E Hackford indicated what he regarded as the precise method by which petroleum has been derived from the decomposition of marine vegetation He claimed to have established the formation of oil from algæ by processes similar to those obtaining in Nature the presence of decomposition products of algæ in both naturally occurring oils a obtained from wells and also from various oils and bituminous deposits the reconversion of oils n to materials closely resembling, sometimes identical with the constituents and decomposition products of algæ, the formation of oils from sugars and the reconversion of oils into bodies resembling bitumens which on hydrolysis yield sugars

SHIPS GUIDED BY COLOURED LIGHTS — Ocean liners may soon be equipped with a three colour signalling apparatus similar to that used for traffic control Experts at the Radio Research Station Datchet, under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, have produced a wireless navigating device which automatically records deviations from a course set on any wireless transmitting station Red means that the helm is to port of the true course, green to starboard yellow that the course is truly set. The apparatus is guaranteed sensitive to three degrees and with more elaborate methods of detection can be made sensitive to half a degree The adjustable apparatus consists of two wireless receiving sets which can be tuned in to any desired station in the normal manner Where no station is on the exact course corrections could be made on any desired bearing One of the attractions of the new navigator is that, unlike a compass needle it cannot swing The effective indicator is a narrow beam of fast moving electrons which are so light that they have virtually no inertia This means that all movements of the ship are immediately shown The great advantage of wireless navigation is that the effect of drift is entirely eliminated Moreover, if wireless observations are taken in conjunction with magnetic bearings throughout a voyage the position of the ship is obtainable exactly without astronomical bearings

SLEEP — The theory that sleep is caused by the pouring into the blood stream of a chemical manufactured by one of the ductless glands of the body receives definite support from a discovery by Prof Hermann Zondek, of Berlin He has discovered a new hormone or internal secretion which is stored in the pituitary gland at the base of the brain and is discharged during sleep into the fluid surrounding the brain, and hence to the blood stream When the patient wakes this discharge ceases and the hormone is once again stored in the pituitary gland Prof Zondek examined the blood of certain patients suffering from manic depressive insanity, and found that there was less than the normal quantity of bromine present becoming normal between the attacks Carrying his investigations further he found that this lack of bromine was due to the absence of a hormone manufactured by the pituitary rich in bromine He succeeded in isolating the hormone in a soluble form and on injection it produced fatigue apathy, and a great decrease in motor power These discoveries fit in with the fact that bromides have a great reputation as sedative drugs and also with the fact that one of the features of the form of insanity studied is the absence of regular refreshing sleep

SPLITTING THE ATOM — Dr J D Cockroft and Dr E T S Walton, who had been working for three years on special apparatus in the Cavendish Laboratory Cambridge under the direction of Lord Rutherford have succeeded in 'splitting the atom Using voltages of between 120 000 and 600 000, they sent several millions of particles per second through a vacuum tube at a speed of 10 000 kilometres per second It was found that the bombardment of different elements by the particles split light elements but for every atom split several millions of particles were required "We concentrated on an atom of hydrogen, Dr Cockroft said We were prepared to work on voltages ranging from 100 000 to 500 000 volts. We found that at 120 000 volts some of the atoms we were bombarding began to break up into helium These helium atoms came out with energies of

the order of 100 to 250 times that of the particles we were firing into them. In one sense it is true that by this means we are turning 120 000 volts into 190,000 volts But only one particle breaks up for every 10,000 000 we use to bombard it. We are producing from these atoms 100 to 160 times of the known energy but only once in 10 000,000 times Therefore it would only be strictly true to say we were turning 100 000 volts into 160 000 volts if every atom broke up Dr Cockroft also said that though the discovery was of immense scientific importance it was not of immediate practical value

STAINLESS STEEL WELDING.—According to the 'Scientific American' steel with a rust proof 'veneer' of stainless steel is one of the latest developments of welding The new material known as plykrom is made by welding bonding a sheet of stainless steel to a mild steel slab and then rolling the slab into plates Many problems were encountered in the development of this product Oxidation, the great detriment to welding had to be prevented The weld between the two had to be so constructed as to permit the expansion of the alloy under the influence of increased temperature without breaking its bond with the steel Welding had to be accomplished at controlled temperatures which would be effective with the alloy metal but not harmful to the mild steel The primary uses to which plykrome will be applied in chemical process industries will be to prevent the enormous loss in the destruction of steel by corrosion

STREAM LINING IN LOCOMOTIVES.—Dr O G Tietjens, of the Westinghouse Company has carried out a number of experiments on stream lining in locomotives and motor cars He has found that an electric locomotive travelling at 80 miles an hour requires five times as much power as when travelling at 40 miles an hour In the case of a heavy locomotive and two heavy coaches, stream line design saves 13 per cent of the power at a speed of 35 miles an hour and 32 per cent at a speed of 75 miles an hour It requires 286 horse power to drive an inter urban street car at a speed of 80 miles an hour Tests made in the Westinghouse wind tunnel indicate that the same type of car constructed with stream line design can be driven at 80 miles an hour with only 140 horse power The power required in the latter case is less than one half that required in the former By converting the modern American tramcar with its blunt ends, sharp corners, and hundreds of air pockets into a stream line car, having a new front and a new rear, and the roof made smooth, the sides extended downwards and the recesses for the windows eliminated the wind resistance is reduced to one third its former value

TELESCOPE WITH 69 IN MIRROR.—The new telescope at the Perkins Observatory, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware Ohio, has been completed by the installation of the large 69 in mirror This disk of glass, which weighs 3,000 lb, was cast as an experiment in American glass making in the optical shops of the United States Bureau of Standards The annealing, which required eight months of controlled temperature, facilitated greatly the polishing and figuring of the surface of the mirror, which was carried out in the factory of J W Fecker, in Pittsburgh Exhaustive tests showed that the surface was of the highest order of excellence, and that departures from the mean focus of 25 ft were not greater than 0 01 in for any zone. The Perkins telescope brings into the Central States the third largest telescope in existence the other instruments of greater aperture being the 72 in reflector of Victoria B C, and the 100 in reflector at Mount Wilson California

TELEVISION PROGRESS.—Television has continued to make remarkable progress during the year Dr H Hartman the American submarine explorer and engineer has visited the Riviera for the purpose of testing his new submarine television apparatus, by which he claims to be able to 'see' into the greatest ocean depths. The device consists of a shell globe containing heavy quartz lenses and powerful lamps the television mechanism, and a motion picture camera driven electrically and controlled from the ship As soon as an interesting object comes within the illuminated area in the ocean depths, a touch on an electric lever sets the camera working and the image is recorded on the film The submarine television images can it is claimed be transmitted by ships wireless to land stations and thence broadcast by television Mr J L Baird gave the first public demonstration of ultra short wave television in this country This improvement makes it possible for the televised image to be shown on a screen instead of as in the past, in a lens The size of the image is also greater, so that more onlookers can be accommodated In May a successful experiment showing the combination of ordinary telephony with two way television was demonstrated in Paris The head and shoulders of the speaker listener at either end were clearly visible to the other speaker listener, and vice versa, the features were easily recognisable, and the play of expression on the faces was remarkably clear The movement of the lips could be easily followed On June 1 the television of the finish of the Derby on Epsom Downs was witnessed in a London cinema The images were large enough and clear enough for the horses and the points of the horses tails to be seen A month later the new Baird model television, made expressly for home use, was exhibited in the Baird laboratories The most important advantage of the new instrument is that the image is reproduced on a screen 9 inches high by 4 inches broad so that it can be seen by a room full of people, instead of by only three or four persons

TEN AND A HALF MILES HIGH.—On Aug 18, 1932 Prof A Piccard, the Belgian scientist, who was accompanied by his assistant, M Max Cosyns, made his second ascent into the stratosphere, with the object of making a further investigation of cosmic rays" He started from the Dubendorf aerodrome, near Zurich, in his specially constructed balloon shortly after 5 a m, rose to a height of 16,700 metres (about 10½ miles, beating his record of 1932 by 919 metres), and after 12 hours flight, during which he crossed the Alps, landed at Cavallaro di Monzambano, 10 miles south of Lake Garda The balloon had a capacity of 14,000 cubic metres, and the airtight gondola, which weighed 550 lbs, contained an ionisation chamber, instruments for recording the electro-magnetic, electro static, and mechanical measurements of the cosmic rays, a wireless transmission set, and a barograph capable of registering an altitude

of 12 miles The air regenerating apparatus similar to that used in submarines was sufficient to enable the two aeronauts to live for 30 hours inside the airtight gondola if necessary Professor Piccard's preliminary report on his ascent shows that so carefully were all his arrangements made that everything worked smoothly throughout the flight During the first part of the ascent the aviators breathed the normal atmosphere, but at a height of about 5 000 feet they closed the hatch and rendered their gondola airtight Throughout the ascent internal atmospheric pressure in the gondola corresponded to that which would be experienced at a height of 6 500 feet The instruments for measuring the cosmic rays worked without a hitch Prof Piccard was able to measure the absorption of cosmic rays by paraffin and lead and he came to the conclusion that the rays came from all directions with the same intensity The observations as a whole permitted the belief that the cosmic rays had a stratospheric origin Equally satisfactory was the wireless apparatus, and messages were successfully transmitted to and received from the earth Prof Piccard and his companion suffered greatly from cold and a contributory cause to this was the white painted cabin, which repelled the sun's rays His ascent in 1931, on the contrary was made almost unbearable by the heat which was absorbed by the cabin then painted black The intense cold made the task of securing measurements rather a painful affair, although it in no way affected their accuracy

"Voice" of Planet Venus.—In the course of wireless experiments Prof Sheppard, of the Science Laboratory of New York University has been able to obtain a sound like a violin note from the planet Venus and broadcast it throughout the country Although clouds were gathering, Venus was shining clearly at the moment of the broadcast The planet's beam shone into a telescope passed through it and at the eyepiece was picked up by a photo electric cell and its sound amplified into the microphone of the radio As the turning of the earth brought the telescope to bear on Venus the sound rose in a crescendo and began its diminuendo as the move out of the earth carried the telescope out of range The sounds of objects were also broadcast The American flag made a noise like an orchestra without a conductor, and a cigar made a hoarse growling sound

Volcanic Dust from the Andes.—On April 10 12, 1932, violent eruptions took place from a number of volcanoes in the Andes, stretching over a distance of 200 miles, and rising in height from 11,000 to 22 000 feet Enormous quantities of volcanic dust were deposited over wide tracts of country and even Buenos Aires and Monte Video, over 700 and 800 miles away respectively, were affected It was estimated that over 3,000 tons of volcanic debris in the form of a pale, greyish white powder, fell on Buenos Aires in a single day As in the case of the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883, the dust thrown up into the air and carried by upper winds caused fine sunset effects in other parts of the world In South Africa the sunset colours were magnificent, and the appearance was finer still an hour later when the western sky showed a flaming red light extending to the zenith compared to the smoke from a huge volcano Similar phenomena were observed in Australia, where the afterglows ranged in colour from pale pink to yellowish pink, and showed a structure suggestive of thin, high smoke In New Zealand the sunsets in May and June were exceptionally brilliant Dr Kidson, the Director of Meteorological Services, also reported that low temperatures were experienced during May, and that in all probability these were due to the volcanic ash reflecting and scattering heat radiation waves coming from the sun to the earth, while the dust particles would also absorb much heat which would otherwise penetrate to the lower atmosphere and the earth's surface

Western American Dinosaur.—Mr Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History while exploring the Cretaceous rocks of Montana, discovered a nearly complete skeleton of the armadillo shaped dinosaur Nodosaurus which has hitherto been known only in fragments Although the reptile measured only 14 ft in length, it was 7 ft wide at the hips It had heavy scale like plates to give flexibility, and feeble teeth for feeding on vegetables or insects The age of the skeleton is given as approximately 100,000,000 years

Wireless by Ultra Short Waves.—Senator Marconi has announced an important discovery in the development of wireless communication by means of ultra short waves Using an apparatus of low power fitted with portable reflectors and producing waves of 57 centimetres, he was able to communicate clearly both radiotelegraphically and radiotelephonically from Rocca di Papa near Rome to Cape Figari, in Sardinia, a distance of about 170 miles The great importance of the discovery lies in the fact that it illustrates the possibility of using the ultra short wave system for communicating over distances which in theory are impracticable owing to the curvature of the earth Hitherto Senator Marconi's experiments in the use of these have been successful only for distances contained within the normal horizon, but the difficulty with regard to the earth's curvature has now been overcome and it is possible to reach stations beyond the visible horizon.

Zuyder Zee Reclamation.—On May 28 the deposit of clay was made which finally and entirely cut off the waters of the Zuyder Zee from the outer ocean and converted it into the Ysel Lake The embankment which thus closed the last gap is 18½ miles long and runs from the eastern extremity of the former island of Wieringen to Zuurg, north of Makkum, on the Frisian coast It is intersected by three locks for the purposes of navigation, and by two groups of sluices for the discharge of superfluous water The embankment is 120 ft. wide at the top, and 400 ft wide at sea-bottom On the top of the embankment there will be a 100ft.-wide road and a railway line will keep up communication between North Holland and the Frisian coast This closing of the Zuyder Zee means that ultimately over half a million acres of land will be added to the country This will increase the area of the Netherlands by 7 per cent., while giving an addition of arable land equal to 10 per cent of that now available. This land is divided into four sections known as the North-West, North East South-West, and South-East Polders, and of these the North-West Polder has already been reclaimed from the sea and built on.

LITERARY output, according to the statements of its producers, has suffered less from the financial depression of the past year than most other occupations

In the enforced search for economies it has been discovered that a book can be purchased for less than a theatre seat, and borrowed from a library at a still smaller expenditure The total number of books published during the period under review (October, 1931 to September, 1932) is 15 564 as against 14,876 for the previous twelve months, the figures being taken from *The Publisher and Bookseller*, the official organ of the book trade

There are some indications of growth in the reading habit Fulham Public Library's latest annual report records the issue of 671 488 volumes, their largest total as yet Other libraries report increased demand for books other than fiction

The nation spends close on two millions a year in providing facilities for the use of books, yet with our adult "literate" population of over ten millions the figures of book consumption are still very far from laudable and an acute critic has recently said that "the reading capacity of the general public has never been so low as at the present time. . The general reading public of the twentieth century is no longer in touch with the best literature of its own day or of the past" The circulating library, with its undue emphasis on current fiction and the new journalism with its herd instinct, are held to blame "In the past, people did not go to books for an escape from their lives, but to qualify themselves to live to some purpose Mr Swinnerton writes "It is probably true that 75 per cent of the books published each year involve their publishers either in losses or in profits so small as to be noticeable only in bulk", and Mr Samuel Courtauld deplores that, of the 180 millions spent annually on advertisement, nine tenths is worthless from a national standpoint

Subjects which have aroused acute controversy during the year have been the partial cessation of literary notices by the B B C , the constitution and methods of the Book Society, the author reviewer, and the ethics of criticism by publishers readers or other possibly interested parties In Mr Langdon Davies' view "the critic should not be employed by any publisher, should be anonymous, should not act as a bait for advertisement, should not be ignorant, nor Protean"—good counsel, which has small prospect of general adoption "The Hallelujah Chorus," as one writer named it, of the book review and advertisement pages of certain Sunday papers has again received a good deal of caustic comment, and discussion has also arisen as to whether the National Book Council should undertake the onus of selection in its book lists, and whether Public Libraries should discontinue the issue of recent fiction

Turning from the machinery of current production to more general topics, the following may be mentioned amongst features of the year under review:

1 Celebrations of the Centenaries of Scott, Goethe, Lewis Carroll, John Locke, and Crabbe

2 Exhibitions at Messrs Bumpus's, illustrating the History of the English Press, Lewis Carroll, The Cambridge Press, etc , also one of Children's Books at the Victoria and Albert Museum

3 Issue of a series of new ninepenny novels by Ernest Benn If these are to pay their way, we are informed by Sir Ernest, 100,000 of each must be sold For a sale of half that number, the paying price would be half a crown

4 The completion of the first year's encouraging work of The Friends of the National Libraries

5 Repercussions of a period of financial stringency, in the production of Omnibus Books, and the increasing issues of cheaper editions of old books

The Bible remains the best seller The British and Foreign Bible Society reports (Sept , 1932) that "during the last year the Society has issued 1,065 662 complete Bibles, 968 864 New Testaments and 8,517,758 integral books of the Bible, a total of 10,552,284 volumes, ' and this in spite of the fact that no Bibles may be printed, circulated or even studied in public in any part of the Soviet Republics, whilst the book is also banned in Afghanistan and Arabia, and in Germany "the description 'godless,' which hitherto no self respecting man has cared to acknowledge, is now ostentatiously claimed as their own by a considerable section of the population'

The new *Irish Academy of Letters* has been formed with the following membership: Austin Clarke, Padraig Colum, Daniel Corkery, St John Ervine, Oliver St J Gogarty, F R Higgins, Douglas Hyde, James Joyce, Brinsley Macnamara, George Moore, T C Murray, Sean O Casey, Frank O Connor, Sean O Faolain, Padar O Donnell, Liam O Flaherty, Seumas O Sullivan Forrest Reid, Lennox Robinson, George Russell ("A E "), Miss E O. Somerville, James Stephens, Francis Stuart, W B Yeats, and G B Shaw.

LITERATURE PRIZE AWARDS.

Femina Vie Heureuse—Of the three books recommended, viz "The Corn King and the Spring Queen' (Naomi Mitchison) "Tobit Transplanted' (Stella Benson), and "Simpson' (E Sackville West), Miss Benson's was awarded the prize, *Northcliffe*—"Saint Saturnin" (Jean Schlumberger); *Hawthornden*—"Without My Cloak" (Kate O Brien); *Atlantic Monthly*—"Peking Picnic' (Ann Bridge), *Pulitzer*—"My Experiences in the World War" (Gen Pershing), "The Good Earth" (Mrs Pearl Buck), "Life of Theodore Roosevelt" (H J. Pringle); *Royal Empire Society*—Gold Medal: "The Milner Papers" (C Headlam); *James Tait Black Prize*—Biography "David Hume" (J. Greig); Fiction "Without My Cloak" (Kate O'Brien)

Censorship—Amongst books banned by the Irish Free State during the year may be mentioned: "Thunder Below" (T. Rourke), "The Puritan" (Liam O Flaherty), "Bernard Shaw" (Frank Harris), "Brave New World" (Aldous Huxley), "Seed' (C G Norris), "Isobel" (Gerald Gould), "The Single Heart" (Storm Jameson), "And no Bird Sang" (P Leader), "Safer Motherhood' (Sir W Arbuthnot Lane), and "Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind" (H. G. Wells)

Signs of a welcome slump in sex novels—described recently by Mr. Cecil Roberts as "asteriské literature," are evident this year

Detective fiction shows no signs of having as yet exhausted its possibilities

Honours conferred during the year in the domain of literature include Knighthoods for Dr Raymond Unwin, J W McAra Patrick Geddes and Laurence Binyon, whilst John Buchan and E V Lucas became Companions of Honour, and John Murray a K C V O

Deaths.—Amongst names associated with the production of Literature the following may be recorded G F Barwick Mrs Mary St Leger Harrison (Lucas Malet) F H Lovell, Arthur Hind, David M Murray Harold Monro, Edward Marjoribanks, Edgar Wallace, E W Everett Green (Cecil Adair) R Brimley Johnson, Mrs H Nevinson Dr William Briggs Kenneth Grahame Fergus Hume G Lowes Dickinson Vere Hutchinson Frank Harris Graham Wallas, Sir Gilbert Parker and Sir Ronald Ross

The Year.—Looking back across the year under notice the increasing production and greater prominence of biographical and historical work are remarkable in a period not otherwise noteworthy for outstanding features Guedalla's "Duke of Wellington Bryant's 'Charles II Buchan's 'Scott' the Lilen Ferry, Bernard Shaw Rothenstein and Henry James Letters and Memoirs were widely read and discussed and *The Times* Fifty Years series naturally evoked very general interest D H Lawrence's death could not fail to stimulate varying criticism of his genius Russia and the Five Years Plan have demanded the increasing attention of economists and travellers, whilst British travel slogans have stimulated interest in our own countryside, its villages, churches, wolds and open air life

Much (perhaps too much) criticism has been levelled at book societies and the author reviewers in Sunday and other papers Their influence is admittedly enormous and many of their recommendations admirable But two grains of salt—as readers begin to realise—are needed for the digestion and appreciation of their pabulum As regards the first it must be remembered that book societies are commercial booksellers and that as was recently stated, a "chosen seven and sixpenny novel can be got for three shillings if the order be large enough And in appraising reviews Sidney Smith's dictum may usefully be recalled "I never read a book I review it prejudices a man so"

A classified selection of books published during the year from October, 1931 to September, 1932 follows With a few exceptions, translations, reprints and scientific manuals are not included As an index of popularity—which is of interest though not, of course, a final criterion of merit—books reported in trade and other journals as "best selling" are indicated by an asterisk (*) The whole selection only includes about two per cent of the publications of the year, and must obviously pass over many good and useful books

ART

"The Meaning of Modern Sculpture," by R Wilinski, 'The Near and Middle East," by R Grousset, "Confessions of a Keeper" by D S MacColl, "A Grammar of the Arts" by Sir Charles Holmes, "An Outline of Modern Painting in Europe and America," by S C Kaines Smith, "Nineteenth Century Painting" by John Rothenstein, "A Short History of Costume and Armour," by F M Kelly and R Schwabe, "Medieval Costume and Life," by D Hartley, "English Painting from the VIIth Century to the Present Day" by C Johnson, "Mozart," by Sacheverell Sitwell "Rembrandt," by Arthur M Hind 'The New Movement in the Theatre' (L Moussinac R H Packman and Gordon Craig), Early Muslim Architecture,' by K A C Cresswell 'A Short History of French Painting," by E Underwood

BIOGRAPHY

* King Charles II, by Arthur Bryant 'Edmund Burke' by Rev R H Murray, 'Vacant Thrones' by Sir Ian Malcolm "Foch The Man of Orleans," by Liddell Hart "Gordon and the Sudan" by R M Allen, "The Letters of Robert Burns" edited by J de L Ferguson Germaine de Stael by R McNair Wilson John Wesley, by C E Vulliamy, "Ellen Terry and Her Secret Self," by E Gordon Craig Dear and be Slain" by Rt Hon J E B Seely "Past Years" by Sir Oliver Lodge, "Lord Rosebery" by The Marquess of Crewe, "Life of Robert Marquis of Salisbury" by Lady Gwendolen Cecil (Vol IV) * Bernard Shaw," by Frank Harris, "John Crome of Norwich," by R H Mottram, 'The Life of Daniel Defoe,' by Thomas Wright, 'Cranmer, by Hilaire Belloc, The Passionate Pilgrim A Life of Annie Besant by G M Williams * The Questing Beast an Autobiography by Oliver Baldwin, And no Birds Sing (the Autobiography of Pauline Leader) 'My Indian Summer, by Maud Valerie White * Sir Walter Scott, by John Buchan The Life of Horace Walpole, by Stephen Gwynn, * Sir George Otto Trevelyan O M, by G M Trevelyan 'But for the Grace of God by J W N Sullivan, "Sir Christopher Wren His Life and Times,' by C Whitaker Wilson Revaluations by various Authors * 'Julius Cæsar, by John Buchan, 'Charlotte Bronte by E F Benson, * Chaucer by G K Chesterton (a critical estimate) Metternich by Arthur Herman, Three Houses by Angela Thirkell, "Lamb before Elia, by E V Morley, 'Sappho of Lesbos,' by Arthur Weigall, *"Men and Memories," by W Rothenstein, "Under the Fifth Rib a Belligerent Autobiography," by C F M Joad Charles Gore by Gordon Crosse, Dorothy Wordsworth by C M Maclean, Sir William Temple by Clara Marburg, 'Stanhope by Basil Williams 'Lenin," by James Maxton Swinburne' by Georges Lafourcade *' The Journals of Arnold Bennett Erskine' by J A Lovat Fraser *' John Clare by J W and Anne Tibble, 'Akbar, by Laurence Binyon, "Lady Caroline Lamb,' by Elizabeth Jenkins "Theodore Roosevelt by H F Pringle, 'Warburton and the Warburtonians by A W Evans, "The Life of John Redmond, by Denis Gwynn, "The Savage Pilgrimage (a Narrative of D H Lawrence) by C Catswell, "Goethe and Schiller,' by Annette Meakin 'Unpublished Letters of S T Coleridge edited by Earl L Griggs, *" The Life of Lord Carson' (Vol I), by Edward Marjoribanks, "Theatre and Friendship' (Henry James to Elizabeth Robins), "The Life and Letters of Sir Thomas Moore, by N Harpsfield, edited from the MSS by E V Hitchcock, Introduction by R W Chambers, 'Mazzini," by G O Griffith, "Lord Cromer,' by the Marquess of Zetland, "Marlborough by Sir John Fortescue, "The Wife of Rossetti,' by Violet Hunt (legendary in part), "The Life of Mary Kings-

ey by Stephen Gwynn, "Sarah Duchess of Marlborough by Kathleen Campbell Scott's Letters, edited by H Gerison (first of ten volumes) Mary Wollstonecraft, by H R James, * 'Golden Horn by Yeates Brown

ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES

"The Scientific Outlook" by Bertrand Russell * More Pages Thoughts of a Dean by W R Inge All is Grist, by G K Chesterton 'Common Sense About Poetry by I A C Strong Countries of the Mind, by J Middleton Murry Poetry by John Masefield The Golden Thread by P M Buck Collected Essays of Robert Bridges Nos VI and VII "Portraits by Desmond McCarthy "Dickens by Osbert Sitwell Letters of Mrs Carlyle to Neuberg edited by J Sandelson Leader and Lummer by J G Wodehouse Johnson and Queeney edited by the Marquis of Lansdowne Lost Lectures by Maurice Baring 'Leaves from Life by Dr E T Dillon 'Four Lectures on Shakespeare by Ellen Terry 'Honest Doubt by Ernest J P Benn New Bearings in English Poetry, by F R Leavis Views and Reviews by Havelock Ellis * The Essential Shakespeare by J Dover Wilson Fiction and the Reading Public by Mrs A D Leavis 'The Facts of Fiction by N Collins "Apocalypse by D H Lawrence Introduction by R Aldington Science and Common Sense by J Jacobson Davies Ten Portraits and Reviews by Bernard Shaw 'Sidelights by G K Chesterton 'Mr Du Quesne and Other Essays, by F Bickerstaff The Lalcumin Life by H Williamson Winters of Content by Osbert Sitwell The Eighteen Sixties Essays by Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature, The Approach to Shakespeare by J W Mackail Variety of Ways by Bonamy Dobree (on six Restoration writers) Song and Its Fountains by A E (George W Russell) 'The English Poetic Mind by Charles Williams 'The Modern Woman and Herself by Margaret Kornitzer, Doom of Youth by Wyndham Lewis Studies in Sublime Failure by Shane Leslie 'Experimental Lives by Muriel Jaeger 'Oxford English by R W Chapman Lemon Verbena and Other Essays by E V Lucas, "The Hogarth Letters Series, by various authors, 'A Private Universe by André Maurois 'Byron and the Need of Fatality by Charles du Bos * Down the Garden Path by B Nichols, The Fear of Books by Hilbrook Jackson, Selected Essays by T S Eliot The Great Victorians edited by H J and Hugh Massingham 'Reading, Writing and Remembering, by E V Lucas

FICTION

*"Mr and Mrs Pennington" by F Brett Young 'Sarah Gay, by M Borden 'The Man Who Died,' by D H Lawrence "Julian Probert," by Susan Ertz *" The Waves by Virginia Woolf The Fortnight in September by R C Sherriff, 'Dawn's Left Hand by Dorothy Richardson, * Maid in Waiting by John Galsworthy "Immaturity," by Bernard Shaw (*set* 22), 'The Mother, by Naomi Royde Smith, *'Without My Cloak by Kate O'Brien *'Magnolia Street," by Louis Golding, *"The Brothers," by L A G Strong, "Linda Shawn,' by Ethel Mannin, *'Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley, "Boomerang,' by Helen Simpson, "Marine Parade," by Ivor Brown, *" The Fountain," by Charles Morgan, "Lady Chatterley's Lover by D H Lawrence *' Evensong, by Beverley Nichols Three Loves by Dr R J Cronin * Spears Against Us by Cecil Roberts The Children's Summer by Sheila Kaye Smith * Limits and Renewals by Rudyard Kipling * Inheritance by Phyllis Bentley Lovers at Never I sers by Jean Giono The Master of the House by Radclyffe Hall Maids and Mistresses by Mrs Beam Seymour * Royal Flush by Margaret Irwin (the story of Minette sister of Charles II and Madame 'of France) Thank Heaven Fasting by E M Delafield Little Red Horses, by G B Stern, Forget me not by Joseph Shearing Dream of Destiny by Arnold Bennett (his last work) * Shadows on the Rock by Willa Cather The Ways of God by Wyndham Lewis * Runaway by J B Priestley The Albannach by F MacColla The Cherry Tree by Adrian Bell 'Marriage in Heaven by Ronald Fraser * The Gap in the Curtain by John Buchan * Son of Dust by H M Prescott * Ballerina by Lady Eleanor Smith Skerrett by Liam O Flaherty The Powers of Light by Naomi Mitchison The Visiting Moon by M R Ramsay Secret Lives by E F Benson Hot Water by P G Wodehouse The Brontës Went to Woolworths by R Ferguson * The Fortress by Hugh Walpole (3rd part of the Herries Saga Vanessa is yet to come) Fanfare for Tin Trumpets,' by Margery Sharp Lament for Adonis by F Thompson Between Sun and Moon by Muir Mackenzie Don Juan and the Wheel barrow by I A G Strong Summers Night" by Sylvia Thompson Several Occasions by Mary Lutts (short stories) Greenbanks by Dorothy Whipple The House by the Way by E Gathorne Hardy The Postmaster General by Hilaire Belloc Midsummer Night Madness, by S O Faolain (Irish Short Stories)

SOME CRIME AND DETECTIVE STORIES

Police at the Funeral by Margery Allingham The Sweepstake Murders by J J Connington The Spy Net by Ared White, The Thirteen Problems by Agatha Christie Re enter Sir John by Clemence Dane and H Simpson The Bright Nemesis by J Gunther, The Cast to Death by N Orde Powlett, "Murder in the Cellar by L Eppley and R. Grayton Baxter's Second Death by I E. Greig, *"Murder in the House of Commons, by Mrs Hamilton, M I

HISTORY

"The Persecution of Mary Stewart," by Sir Edward Parry, The World Crisis the Eastern Front' by Rt Hon Winston Churchill *" The Fifth Army by Gen Sir H Gough 'The Milner Papers, S Africa 1897 1899 edited by Cecil Headlam, 'A History of England (Vol IV, 1485 1612) by Hilaire Belloc, 'History of the Great War (Vol V) France and Belgium, 1916, Sir Douglas Haig's Command to July 1 Battle of the Somme 'The Economic History of England' by E Lipson, 'The First Century of English Feudalism by F M Stenton "The Official History of the Gallipoli Campaign (Vol II), by Brig Gen C F Aspinal Oglander, "The Letters of Queen Victoria' (3rd series, Vol III), edited by G E Buckle, * 'Fifty Years," by Twenty seven Contributors to *The Times*, "The Making of Europe, by Christopher Dawson; "The Loyal Clans, by Audry Cunningham, "The Jacobite Movement," by Sir Charles

Petrie, "Survey of International Affairs 1930 by A J Toynbee, 'The Down Patrol' by Admiral Sir R Bacon, "Eye Witness" by Gen Sir Ernest Swinton (the History of the Tanks)

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Cause of Cancer" by W E Gye and W J Purdy, 'Sorcerers of Dorn' by R E Fortune 'A History of the English House,' by Nathaniel Lloyd "Authors and the Book Trade" by Frank Swinnerton "The Bank of England from Within" by W M Acres, 'Shades of the Prison House' by Stuart Wood The Proverb by Archer Taylor The Riddle of Migration by W Rowan * A Rabbit in the Air, by David Garnett 'Sail Planes' by C H L Needham I Lost my Memory The Case as the Patient Saw It The English Newspaper' by Stanley Morison A History of Capital Punishment by J Lawrence 'Borstalians' by J W Grdon 'Konnersreuth' a Medical and Psychological Study," by R W Hynek "From the Bench" by Cecil Chapman 'Blecheley Diary, by Rev W Cole, 'My Hollywood Diary' by Edgar Wallace, *"Why Birds Sing" by J Delamain, "Farmer's Glory" by A G Street

POETRY AND DRAMA.

'Collected Poems," by Laurence Binyon "Selected Poems" by L A G Strong 'Parody and Dust Shot" by G F Bradby *"Minnie Maylow's Story" by John Masefield 'Humorous Verse" an Anthology by E V Knox 'New English Verse" a Miscellany Jascelles Abercromby 'To Themis' Poems by Edmund Blunden, 'Poems" by Geoffrey Scott, 'Mourning becomes Electra" by Eugene O Neill 'The Poems of T Sturge Moore", 'Verses' Second Book by Elizabeth Darynsh, "Six Poems" by Edwin Muir 'Whips and Scorpions,' collected by S Vines (Modern Satiric Verse) * Helen! by A P Herbert, "Poems" by Padraic Colum "Armed October" by Laurence Whistler * Poems, 1909 1925' by T S Eliot, *"Collected Poems," by D H Lawrence

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

"Can Governments Cure Unemployment," by Norman Angell and H Wright, "The New Survey of London Life and Labour" (Vol II) The Conscription of a People' by The Duchess of Atholl "Changes of World Economics since the War" by Dr F Somary, 'The Pound Sterling,' by A E Feaveryear, *'The Unseen Assassins," by Norman Angell, "The Mexican Maze," by Carleton Beals, "Essays on Population," by J A Field, "British Trade and Industry," by G D H Cole, "The Sociology of City Life," by Niles Carpenter, "Manchuria, The Cockpit of Asia," by Colonel P T Etherton and H H Tiltman, *'The Work Wealth and Happiness of Mankind" by H G Wells, "Canada," by Alexander Brady "The Necessity of Communism" by J Middleton Murry, "The English in India' by Sir John Marriott 'The World's Economic Crisis and the Way of Escape,' by Sir Arthur Salter and five others, "Recent Advances in Town Planning' by T Adams and others, "England Muddles Through' by H D Scarborough, "Economic Tracts for the Times," by G D H Cole "Successful Living in this Machine Age' by E A Filene "The Discovery of Europe," by P Cohen-Portheim, 'Ireland, Dupe or Heroine,' by the Earl of Midleton, "Mind and Money" a Psychologist looks at the Crisis, by J T McCurdy "Money in the Melting Pot' by Hartley Withers, 'An Economic History of Modern Britain, by J H Clapham, Whither Islam? edited by H A R Gibb, America Weighs her Gold" by J H Rogers "In America Today" by Mary A Hamilton 'The Intelligent Man's Guide through World Chaos, by G D H Cole

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY

* What Dare I Think" by Julian Huxley, Science and Common Sense" by J Jangdon Davies * An Outline of Modern Knowledge, edited by William Rose, "Advancing Science, by Sir Oliver Lodge, 'Fundamentals of Ethics,' by W M Urban, "Scepticism and Construction" by C A Campbell, Philosophy and the Science" by Dr F R Tennant 'This Surprising World' by Gerald Heard, "The Emergence of Life" by J B Burke 'Light," by Archibald Weir Philosophical Aspects of Modern Science" by C E M Joad 'What We Live By" by Canon Ernest Dimnet "The Physical Significance of the Quantum Theory," by E A Lindemann Education and the Social Order, by Bertrand Russell

TOPOGRAPHY, TRAVEL AND SPORT

Roman Britain" by R G Collingwood, "A Cotswold Book" by H W Timperley, 'Thoughts upon Hare and Fox Hunting" by Peter Beckford (a fine reprint) The Soul of Malaya," by H Fauconnier * Highways and Byways in Gloucestershire, by E Hutton,* Arabia Felix," by Bertram Thomas The Men of the Last Frontier' by Grey Owl Down Under,' by R W Thompson, 'Half a Century of Sport," by Sir Alfred Pease The Philosophy of Sport," by Dr J Macbride 'This England," by Edmund Blunden, Side Lines, Side Lights and Reflections of a Chalk Stream Angler,' by G E M Skues, * Bath" by Edith Sitwell, "Windjammer, The Book of the Horn' by Shaw Desmond, The Nitrate Clippers" By Basil Lubbock, 'English Sport" by Captain H. F. H Hardy "Purely for Pleasure" by Elinor Mordaunt, Around the World Singlehanded," by Harry Pidgeon, * In Search of Wales," by H V Morton (whose series has now reached a sale of nearly 450 000 copies), "Raleigh's Last Voyage,' by V J Harlow, "History of the County of Kent" Vol III Victoria History; 'A Superficial Journey through Tokyo and Peking' by Peter Quennell, *"Kamet Conquered" by F S Smythe, "Enchanted Sand," by H D Hall (Mexico), A Detective in Sussex," by Donald Maxwell, "The Race of King and," by Edmund Blunden *"Wold Without End," by H J Massingham (autobiographical), *"The Open Air Year" *The Times*, 'To Whom the Goddess," by Lady Diana Shedden and Lady Apsley, "Those Greenland Days," by Martin Lindsay

THEOLOGY.

"The Historic Jesus in the New Testament," by R. H Strachan, "The Church of To-morrow," by Kenneth Ingram, "Everyman's Bible" Anthology, chosen by W R Inge; "What A Study of Shams and Safeguards," by Lyttelton, "Christian Outlines," by Alington, *"For Sinners Only," by A. J [illegible] (The Oxford Groups), *"What I Owe to Christ" by C F Andrews (Religious autobiography) "Deuteronomy," by Adam Welch

IN the world of art the year was a period of almost unexampled depression Artists and picture dealers alike suffered from a general want of business and in the auction rooms cases were known of pictures by eminent Eighteenth century masters which realized under the hammer only about a fourth of what was paid for them soon after the end of the War Even worse was the fall in value of some of the works of once popular painters of the Victorian period, which, purchased from the Artists for hundreds of pounds, were knocked down for merely nominal sums The first event of the season and the most important was the exhibition of French art held at Burlington House under the patronage of the King and the President of the French Republic The exhibition which contained 1,021 works representative of French art ancient and modern, was most successful It was opened on January 4 and closed on March 5 and was visited by 340,233 persons The French General Committee was presided over by M Paul Leon Director General of the Fine Arts and Sir William Llewellyn the President of the Royal Academy, was chairman of the British Executive Committee

The Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy (the one hundred and sixty fourth) was opened on May 2 and closed on August 6 The Hanging Committee was composed of Sir E L Lutyens, Mr L C Campbell Mr A J Olsson, Mr L C Taylor, Mr Oliver Hall Mr C J Hartwell, Mr G Harcourt Mr E L Griggs, Mr S Jagger, and Mr Harold Knight The works of all kinds submitted for exhibition numbered 11,706, of which 9 691 were rejected and 2 015 made doubtful From the doubtful works and the contributions of the Academicians and Associates the exhibition was composed, for not a single work was regarded by the Committee as worthy of being accepted outright There is no precedent for this in all the history of the Royal Academy

The principal works sold included 'Riverbed (£210) "The Moorhens Nest (£157 10s) and In Springtime (£84) by Mr Adrian Stokes "The River Pool (£75) 'Snowclad (£75) and By the Dune (£75) by Mr R G Brandt 'Girl Reading (£120) by Mr Harold Knight "The Severn from the Forest of Dean (£75), by Mr Charles M Gere The Sampler' (£420) by Mr J C Taylor The Bridge of Gweek (£150) 'The Old Barge (£125), and "At High Water (£105) by Mr Stanhope Forbes 'The Full River (£200), by Mr A J Munnings 'Old Mill House (£262 10s) and Marshland on the Moorish Coast (£78 15s), by Mr Oliver Hall, 'The Beach (£630), by Mr Arnesby Brown, 'Diana (£85) and Reflections in a Silver Ball (£145), by Mr H Davis Richter Cagnes, France' (£700) by Sir H Hughes Stanton, 'A Psalm to Winter Skies Pond Pounder Lands End (£300) by Mr Tamorina Birch "The Family (£200) by Mr B Fleetwood Walker 'Dampier joins the Buccaneers (£200) and 'Saluting the Vanquished (£200) by Mr J D McCormick 'The Staircase (£180) by Frederick W Elwell "Conversation Piece Hilaire Belloc, G K Chesterton and Maurice Baring (£1,500) by Mr H James Gunn Czech Peasant Girl' (£90) by Miss Phyllis Dodd 'The Young Menage (£150), by Mr Harold Harvey 'A Conversation in Aragon (£150), and "Spanish Gipsies Winter Quarters (£150) by Mr W Russell Flint and The Young Rower' (£120), by Mr L M Glasson Pictures marked 'sold but unpriced, included "The Derbyshire Mill and "Nancy, by Mr Sydney Lee and 'The South Downs Hikers Resting, by Mr George Henry No works were bought for the Chantrey collection from the exhibition, but three acquired before it was opened were on view These were "Decomposing' (496) by Mr Alan Beeton, (£200) 'Miss Jean Werner Laurie (593) by Miss Ethel Walker (£68 5s) and A Cotswold Farm (603) by Mr Gilbert Spencer (£350)

Sir Philip Sassoon held a third successful loan exhibition at his house in Park Lane in aid of charities composed of furniture pictures plate, jewels and documents A very interesting collection of pictures by Some Neglected English Masters was held in the summer in the gallery of the Burlington Fine Arts Club Some of the artists represented were not perhaps, altogether in the neglected, and the identity of one of them remained a mystery in spite of all the investigation of connoisseurs and critics, the 'Portrait of an Artist and his Wife which some ascribed to Arthur Pond, a painter of whose work little is known At the Leicester Galleries the exhibitions included recent paintings and sculpture by Mr Glyn Philpot RA drawings by Mr Richard Sickert ARA and lithographs in colour by the French artists Bonnard and Vuillard At Colnaghis were portrait studies by Sir John Lavery made for his Academy picture Then Majesty's Court' at Agnews pictures by Duncan Grant Vanessa Bell and Keith Baynes and at the Cotswold Gallery, watercolours and oil paintings of the English school In May and June contemporary paintings drawings and sculpture were on view at the French Gallery 11 Berkeley Square, and later in the summer some surprising works by the late Charles Sims RA, described in the catalogue as "spirit pictures were shown at the Redfern Gallery At the annual exhibition of early English watercolours at Walkers Galleries in Bond Street the usual standard of excellence was maintained Etchings and engravings by Mr Frederick Carter, and watercolours by Mr Adrian Bury were shown in June at Messrs J Leger's gallery a capital collection of paintings and drawings by British artists of eminence was held in July at the Beaux Arts Gallery Bruton Place, and busts by Rysbrack were on view at Messrs Spinks At the Fine Art Society's gallery in New Bond Street the most important of several exhibitions held was of a collection of bronze statuettes by Sir Alfred Gilbert RA

The memorial to Queen Alexandra in the garden of Marlborough House, executed by Sir Alfred, was unveiled in the summer when he was knighted and re elected to membership of the Royal Academy which he had resigned more than twenty years ago A statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds by Mr Alfred Drury, RA, a commission from the Royal Academy was unveiled in the courtyard of Burlington House and was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors as being 'the best work of the year by a British sculptor, in any way exhibited to the public in London The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts was awarded in June to Mr Frank Brangwyn RA for services to decorative and commercial art

By the resignation of Mr Collins Baker, a painter and a well known writer on the fine arts

the National Gallery lost the valuable services of its Keeper, who has accepted a post at the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California, where Gainsborough's 'Blue Boy' and Sir Joshua's "Mrs Siddons" found a permanent home some years ago. At the National Portrait Gallery, where the extensions in progress are rapidly approaching completion, an exhibition was arranged in connection with the centenary of the death of Sir Walter Scott. It was composed of portraits of Scott himself and of literary men, artists and others who had been more or less in his circle in London and Edinburgh. The Gallery received some interesting additions during the year, among them a capital portrait of Thomas Day, the author of 'Sandford and Merton,' painted by Wright of Derby a hundred and fifty years ago and still in perfect condition.

In the sale room the season was probably the worst of modern times. The most important sale or at least the one that excited the greatest public interest, was held, not in London, but at Lambton Castle, Durham, the seat of the Earl of Durham who offered for disposal many of his family pictures, including Lawrence's famous 'Red Boy.' For this picture, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1825, £95 000 was bid and at this price was withdrawn. At Christie's Sir John Ramsden's collection of furniture, bronzes, carpets, silver and pictures realized £49,644; and another collection formed by the late Sir Ernest Cassel was sold at Brook House by Puttick and Simpson for £25,636. At the Chester Beatty sale of manuscripts, Sotheby's disposed of a Book of Hours for £5,000 and the same firm in June sold a Rembrandt portrait of Helen Boyl for £3 500. A record price £2,415 for a work by Arthur Devis, was obtained at Christie's at Sale in March.

THE YEAR'S MUSIC.

Opera.

When at the beginning of 1932 it was announced that Covent Garden would not reopen its doors there was much lamentation in various musical camps. Some weeks later, however, the Syndicate decided to embark on a month's German season, two complete cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and other Wagner operas being promised. The management's curiously worded prospectus also mentioned that ladies should "remove their bonnets," an order which suggests that the Royal Opera authorities have lost track of feminine modes for long years the only bonnets now on view being those which adorn the museums.

A short time elapsing between the Syndicate's decision and the opening night, May 10, it was thought (by the uninitiated) that few of the leading German singers would be available. They were to be had almost for the asking, since, the financial crisis having attacked Germany, talent seemed to be going a begging. Consequently, each opera was advantageously cast.

An outstanding success rewarded Hofmann, a Wotan new to Covent Garden, and one whose fine style is a model which many of his compatriots might copy with great advantage. Habich, as upon former occasions, was a very satisfying Alberich, Olszewska ever reliable, made Fricka unusually interesting, Janssen's Kurwenal long remained memorable, Wolff, a singer of rank, was all that could be desired. Melchior's Siegfried, well conceived and skilfully projected, even if he is not a complete master of style, again proved him to be the best Siegfried available, recalling every now and then Jean de Reszké—of blessed memory. I doubt if her voice occasionally seemed harsh, fell back on an excellent technique, Helgers Hasolt and Hagen afforded genuine pleasure, Schorr, in 'Die Walküre,' often triumphed, for if his voice sometimes went a little raucous, he quickly held one's attention. Many consider that Schorr's best part is Sachs, yet as Wotan he has fine moments.

Janssen's Wolfram scarcely equalled his Kurwenal, the *cantabile* demanded by 'Als du in kühnem Sange uns bestrittest,' "O du mein holder Abendstern" and other portions of the *role* being somewhat beyond him. De Loras was a Senta of quality. Schorr's Hollander reminded one a little of Van Rooy's. Helgers did all that is possible with Daland. Wolff endeavoured to make Erik, the mincompoop, interesting. Melchior's Tristan and Helgers's Isolde, as upon former occasions, were very satisfying impersonations, while Olszewska's Brangäne greatly contributed to a highly successful performance. Praise also is due to Goodacre, Allin and Bertram, three English artists, who proved thoroughly capable as Frida Lafner and Pogner, respectively. If all British singers who aspire to a Covent Garden engagement were equally competent, there would be more hope for a languishing cause. Unfortunately, so many aspirants have no 'stage feeling,' and their actual singing bears little relation to *il bel canto*, the result, perhaps of improper teaching. Quacks in short, abound.

Particularly welcome was a "Tannhäuser" performance which enabled Lindoberg to make the acquaintance of Lehmann's Elizabeth. As Sieglinde and Eva this really fine artist had delighted everyone, both as singer and actress; in 'Tannhäuser' she added to her laurels—gained in many a theatre during the past dozen years. 'Dich, theure Halle' and the Prayer were most impressively sung and with beauty of tone, the perfect combination while she exhibited a complete understanding of the character. Hofmann, as the Landgrave, reminded old *habitues* of Plançon, whose singing of the part in pre war days was unequalled; Melchior's Tannhäuser was on much the same plane as Lehmann's Elizabeth, and their voices blended admirably in the duet of the second act. Lehmann also sang Eva to Wolff's satisfying Walther, Schorr Pogner and Jessner being, respectively, the Sachs, Beckmesser and David of the cast. 'Der Fliegende Holländer' for some extraordinary reason, failed to draw good houses, though Schorr's Holländer was all that exacting *connoisseurs* (a few of whom still frequent the Royal Opera) could wish for. The conductors were Barbirolli, Heger and Beecham, who was referred to by a musical paper as 'conductor-in-chief,' a foolish distinction which doubtless annoyed his colleagues.

The Old Vic. management gave the stage version of 'Elijah' which some twenty-five years ago, was produced by Manners. The work lacks dramatic situations though with Sumner Austin and Joan Cross in the two most important parts it was well performed. At Sadler's Wells "Il Trovatore" and Otello (Verdi's extremes) were given in English with British singers who on the whole distinguished themselves. Cox the Manrico and Otello of the company is a *tenore di forza* with an unusually powerful voice and (wise man) he refrains from the slightest forcing. Edith Coates the Sadler's Wells Azucena giving melodrama a miss succeeded in making the part more than usually acceptable.

Satisfactory Instrumentalists

Despite the financial crisis a number of instrumental concerts were well attended. The Italian Trio for example received adequate support the executants Casella Poltronieri and Bonucci being deservedly lauded by all music critics for their accurate thoughtful playing and the Lener Quartet exhibited its customary perfection of *ensemble*. Schnabel (who in many good judges consider the best amongst leading pianists) was heard in Schubert's posthumous Sonata in B which he certainly played to perfection. Stravinsky was engaged for a B.B.C. Symphony Concert performing the solo part in his own "Concerto". Harriet Cohen introduced Bax "Sinfonia Concertante" for pianoforte and orchestra. Busch gave a fine performance of the Brahms' Concerto. Ravel's Pianoforte Concerto was deftly played by Marguerite Long at a Royal Philharmonic Society's concert with Ravel as the most inconspicuous conductor ever seen in London. Rachmaninov gave his third "Concerto" perhaps a unique work again showing himself to be a pianist of the first rank. Cortot tried conclusions with the 'Emperor" concerto, to make one wish that he had selected Chopin—in which he excels. Lamond showed us how Tchaikovsky should be interpreted. The Kolisch Quartet was deservedly applauded for its excellent performance of Alban Berg's Lyric suite inspired by modern Vienna, and most skilfully written. Later joining forces with the International String Quartet it gave a fine performance of the Mendelssohn Octet. At the City String Players welcome concert the 'Serenade' (for muted strings) from the Haydn "String Quartet No. 68 Op. 3 No. 5" was included in the programme, Arensky's 'Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky' also figuring in the scheme. Bonaro contributed Vivaldi's "G minor Violin Concerto".

The Promenade Concerts enjoyed their usual success though much disappointment was expressed at the lack of novelties. In former days one could depend upon hearing many new compositions some of which gained a place in each year's *repertoire*, of late the programmes have become a routine affair—without malice, for improvement. Admirers of Elgar and Vaughan Williams consider that works by these composers should have been given the preference more judicious supporters of the Proms. And it possible to do without them. Meanwhile the concerts draw good audiences so little else matters.

Vocal Recitals

Eleanor Marshall's singing gave the impression that if 'Le Songe (Iphigénie en Tauride)' is a little beyond her means she might, with thought and work develop into a lyric soprano of value. Much the same may be said of Victoria Fiskine who in recital showed that further cultivation would not come amiss while Montgomery Lyffe and Cuthbert Lively who appeared in a joint recital could do more with the material at their command. Marguerite Alvarez opulent tone rather spoiled by mannerisms and wandering from the key made its usual effect. Nora van Rapp and displayed a carrying voice of appealing quality the newcomer's *legato* suggesting that Italy has been her training ground. Oda Slobodskaya's art was a lesson in breath control and voice colour. Eric Marshall did justice to Schumann's 'Dichterliebe' though he rather overdid the sentiment. Julian Gardiner who accompanied himself, gave the impression that he would have sung better with the assistance of a sympathetic accompanist. Florence Easton, who, years ago denied a chance in England her native land migrated to America returned for a recital showing herself to be a more than ordinarily capable artist. George Parker in a Hugo Wolf group which Norman Franklin accompanied most admirably proved himself to be a singer of quality. Elizabeth Schumann was amongst the few German artists of the first rank to have given recitals, she demonstrated how Bach ought to be sung.

Flora Collins a soprano from America gave "O sleep! Why dost thou leave me" better than it has been sung in London for years. Her interpretation of 'Die Stadt' was equally satisfying. Marova succeeded in making Debussy welcome and that is not easy, Percy Manchester, though over emphatic at times used a good voice well. Lillian Hill, evidently a beginner should—with applied study—do better. Lillian Evans's fresh well rounded voice showed to particular advantage in the *andante* from "Qui la voce" and in other things owing partly to her much to be admired skill in economising the breath. Claire Croiza as on former occasions sometimes approached perfection. Hugh Campbell sang a mixed programme and with pleasure to his audience. Gerhardt if now on the down grade exhibited much of the skill which has been hers for at least twenty-five years. There also were other vocal recitals engineered by usually concert agents whose motto evidently is 'after your money' one fears that the aspirants spent more than was made for the attendance was poor. Incidentally these singers had not progressed beyond the amateur stage—nor are they likely to go far.

THE LONDON STAGE.—The theatrical season of 1931 can only be described as varied. Seldom has a year been marked by so many short runs several plays being withdrawn after less than a dozen performances, but on the other hand there were a number of striking successes, including a few by authors new to the stage. Tragedy was associated with one of these—*Musical Chairs*, by Ronald Mackenzie a young and promising dramatist who was accidentally killed shortly after his comedy had established itself as a favourite at the Criterion where a six months run did not exhaust its popularity. An even greater success in the West End was scored by another light play *While Parents Sleep*, by Anthony Kimmins which claimed the longest run of the year. Mr. John van Druten the biggest force among the newcomers to the stage, increased his reputation by two plays—*Somebody Knows* and *Behold We Live*—each of which displayed a keen sense of stagecraft and drama. Mr. J. B. Priestley in his first play written directly for the theatre *Dangerous Corner* showed an advance upon *The Good Companions* while 'C. L. Anthony,' in *Service* scored a triumph almost equal to that of *Autumn Crocus*, her first attempt. Mr. Walter Hackett twice showed his ability to fit his wife with parts and to devise amusing situations in *The Gay Adventure* and *Road House*. Mr. Ivor Novello hit the public taste with *Party* and "Ian Hay" collaborating on this occasion with Anthony Armstrong, added *Orders Are Orders* to his amusing Service comedies. Late in the year Mr. Frederick Lonsdale in *Never Come Back* promised another success and in *Tensong* Mr. Edward Knoblock and Mr. Beverley Nichols provided an attractive adaptation from the latter's novel. It was not a good season for the established dramatists. Mr. Bernard Shaw's *Too True to be Good* failed to attract, while Sir Arthur Pinero, returning to the theatre after a long interval with *A Cold June*, added nothing to his earlier reputation. Mr. Noel Coward's historical spectacle, *Cavalcade*, was not withdrawn until over 400 performances had been given, and a few days after this moving production ended his one-man revue, *Words and Music*, began what promised to be a long run. During the year the Prince of Wales opened the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford on Avon in time for the Festival, while there were several Shakespearean productions in London notably a beautiful revival of *Twelfth Night*. A number of translations of striking foreign plays were given, many of them dealing directly or indirectly with the war. Among these should be mentioned *Miracle at Verdun* and *Versailles*. A play of a different character from Germany was *Children in Uniform*, which greatly impressed London. Mr. Cyril Maude made a welcome "come back," while Sir Henry Lytton bade farewell to the West End during a season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Many of the old musical plays were revived, and a new spectacle, *Casanova* scored a big success. A wonderful production of *The Miracle* was a feature of the year.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1931 and Oct. 31, 1932 —

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C. 2.—(1932) *Jan.* 30 *Helen*, opera bouffe based on La Belle Hélène by A. P. Herbert music by Offenbach directed by Max Reinhardt (Messrs. George Robey, W. H. Berry and Bruce Carfax, and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Desirée Ellinger) *Sept.* 16. *Words and Music* revue by Noel Coward (Mr. Romney Brent and Mesdames Ivy St. Helier, Joyce Barbour, Steffe Duna, Doris Hare and Nora Howard).

ALDWYCH Aldwych, W.C. 2.—(1932) *March* 7 *Dirty Work* by Ben Travers (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, J. Robertson Hare and Henry Hewitt, and Mesdames Constance Carpenter, Mary Brough, and Marguetta Scott) *Sept.* 5. *Fifty-Fifty*, adapted by H. F. Maltby from the French of Louis Verneuil and Georges Berr (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, J. Robertson Hare Morris Harvey Clive Morton and Frederick Burtwell and Mesdames Winifred Shotter and Mary Brough).

ALHAMBRA 23 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1932) *Aug.* 27 *Over the Page* revue (Messrs. George Gee Tilly Melson and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames June and Violet Loraine).

AMBASSADORS West Street Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1932) *Feb.* 16 *So Far and No Father*, by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. W. Graham Browne and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Marie Tempest Yvonne Rorke and Margaret Scudamore). *June* 6 *The Price of Wisdom* by Lionel Brown (Messrs. Harvey Braban, Walter Piers and Whitmore Humphreys and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh and Joan Henley) *Sept.* 26 *The Left Bank* by Elmer Rice (Messrs. Martin Walker, Hugh E. Wright and Vernon Kelso and Mesdames Mary Grew and Sunday Wilshin).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue W. 1.—(1932) *March* 2 *He Man I Killed* by Maurice Rostand English version by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Norman McKinnel and Emlyn Williams and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Odlia Johnson) *April* 26 *Pleasure Cruise*, by Austen Allen (Messrs. Owen Nares and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames Madeleine Carroll and Jean Cadell).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1932) *May* 24. *Casanova*, adapted by Hans Muller English book and lyrics by Harry Graham, music by Johann Strauss (Messrs. Fernando Auton Hugh Wakefield Jack Barty and Robert Cheseman and Mesdames Marie Löhr, Sofi Schonning, Dorothy Dickson and Grete Natzler).

COMEDY, Panton Street Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1931) *Dec.* 23. *The Faithful Heart*, Monckton Hoffe's play revived (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle and Rothbury Evans and Mesdames Grizelda Hervey and Margaret Vines) (1932) *Feb.* 15 *Sentenced*, by Harold Simpson (Messrs. Frank Collier and Ion Swinley and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Sunday Wilshin) *April* 19 *Faces*, by Patrick Ludlow and Walter Sondes (Messrs. Cecil Parker, George Elton and Harold French and Mesdames Jane Baxter, Buena Bent, Mabel Terry-Lewis and Kate Cutler) *Aug.* 24. *Paris in London* by Mary and Donovan Parsons, music by Alfred Reynolds and others (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb and Henry de Bray and Mesdames Betty Huntley Wright and Betty Spell). *Oct.* 25 *Miracle at Verdun*, by Hans Chlumberg, translated by Edward Crankshaw (Messrs. Huntley Wright, Charles Carson, D. A. Clarke-Smith and Philip Desborough and Miss Dorothy Drake).

CRITERION, 218 223 Piccadilly, W 1—(1931) *Nov* 5. *Make up Your Mind* by Leopold Marchand adapted by Xenia Lowinsky (Messrs H R Hignett Hubert Harben Baliol Holloway and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames Mercia Swinburne and Cecile Dixon) *Dec* 1 *That's Let* by Arthur Macrae (Messrs Athole Stewart Frank Allenby and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Ann Todd and Molly Lumley) *April* 1 *Musical Chairs* by Ronald Mackenzie (Messrs Frank Vosper and John Gielgud and Mesdames Carol Goodner and Margaret Webster)

DALY'S 2 6 Cranbourne Street W C 1—(1931) *Nov* 16 *Monsieur Beaucaire* musical comedy revived (Messrs Raymond Newell and Darrell Richards and Miss Barbara Pett Fraser) *Dec* 24 *La Poupée* Audran's comic opera revived (Messrs Robert Layton Mark Lester and Patrick Waddington and Miss Jean Colin) (1932) *Feb* 22 *San Toy* Edward Morton's musical comedy revived (Messrs Donald Mather, Leo Sheffield and Frederic Bentley and Mesdames Jean Colin and Rita Page) *March* 24 *Miss Hook of Holland* musical comedy by Paul Rubens and Austen Hurgon, revived (Mr Mark Lester and Miss Jean Colin) *April* 26 *The Duchess of Dantzig*, revived (Messrs Walter Bird and Franklin Dilton and Miss Dorothy Wood) *Jun* 13 French season opened with *Le Voyageur* by Francis de Croisset (M André Luguet and Mme Madeleine Lely)

DOMINION Tottenham Court Road W 1—(1932) *March* 31 *The Land of Smiles* Franz Lehar's musical play revived (Messrs Richard Tauber and Patrick Waddington and Mesdames Josie Lorton and Hella Kurty)

DRURY LANE Catherine Street W C 2 (1932) *Oct* 31 *Wild Violets* by Bruno Hardt Warden English book by Hassard Short Desmond Carter and Reginald Purdell music by Robert Stolz (Messrs John Garrick Morton Selten and Jerry Verno and Mesdames Charlotte Greenwood Jean Colin and Adele Dixon)

DUCHESS Catherine Street W C 2—(1932) *Nov* 19 *The Master Builder*, Ibsen's play revived by the People's Theatre (Messrs Victor Lewisohn and Eric Portman and Mesdames Agatha Kentish and Mary Merrall) *Dec* 16 *The Merry Wives of Windsor* Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs Baliol Holloway and Rowlass Llewellyn and Miss Miriam Lewes) (1932) *Jan* 12. *Windows* by John Galsworthy revived (Messrs Esme Percy and Charles Hickman and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley and Sydney Fairbrother) *Feb* 10 *The Rose With out a Thorn*, by Clifford Bax (Messrs Frank Vosper, Lawrence Hanray and John Garside and Mesdames Angela Baddeley and Margaret Swallow) *May* 20 *A Cold June* by Sir Arthur Pinero (Messrs Charles Carson, Hugh Wakefield and Robert Horton and Mesdames Betty Stockfield Margaret Scudamore and Grace Lane) *June* 15 *The Secret Woman* by Eden Phillpotts (Messrs Malcolm Keen Robert Newton and Alfred Clark and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft Nancy Price and Elizabeth Maude) *Oct* 7 *Children in Uniform*, by Christa Winsloe adapted by Barbara Burnham (Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt, Jessica Tandy, Joyce Bland and Polly Emery)

DUKE OF YORK'S St Martin's Lane W C 2—(1931) *Dec* 21 *When Knights Were Bold* revived (Messrs Bromley Challenor Bert Peswick and George Mitchell) (1932) *Feb* 1 *Say When* by C Bagot Gray (Messrs Jack Hobbs, Frank Bertram and Sebastian Smith and Mesdames Mercia Swinburne Grace Wilson and Barbara Gott) *Feb* 26 *The Iron Woman* by Frederick Jackson (Messrs Terence de Marney, Alfred Clark and Ronald Ward and Mesdames May Chevalier and Elizabeth Allen) *May* 28 Season of opera in English opened by the Carl Rosa Opera Company with *Tales of Hoffman* (Messrs John Wright and Robert Maudsley and Mesdames Gladys Ancrum Gladys Palmer and Betty Thorpson) *Oct* 5 *Cold Blood* by T Powys Matthews (Messrs Anthony Ireland, Garry Marsh and Francis James and Mesdames Frances Day and Mabel Terry Lewis)

FORTUNE facing Drury Lane Theatre W C 2—(1932) *Feb* 2 *The Dark Saint* by Francois de Curel adapted by Barbara Burn (Mesdames Sybil Thorndike May Agate Catherine Lacey and Miriam Adams) *March* 2 *Tiger* by Benita Fascelles (Messrs Esmé Percy and Francis Sullivan and Mesdames Miriam Adams and Catherine Lacey)

GAIETY Strand W C 2—(1931) *Dec* 23 *Hold My Hand*, musical comedy (Messrs Stanley Lupino Sonnie Hale and Harry Milton and Mesdames Jessie Matthews and Connie Emerald) (1932) *Oct* 21 *After Dinner*, revue devised by Gwen Farrar (Messrs Harry Milton and Vance Lister and Mesdames Gwen Farrar Betty Frankiss and Hermione Baddeley)

GARRICK 2 Charing Cross Road W C 2—(1931) *Dec* 26 *Dick Whittington* pantomime (Messrs Hal Bryan Roy Barbour and Jack Morrison and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson and Jean Adrienne) (1932) *Jan* 28 *The Last Coupon* by Ernest A Bryan (Messrs Jack Morrison and Harry Carr and Mesdames Sal Sturgeon and Rhona Adane) *March* 8 *The Enemy*, by Channing Pollock revived (Messrs Lember Wills and Alexander Sarner and Miss Ruth Landa) *March* 24 *Marriage by Purchase* by Steve Passeur adapted by Jocelyn Clive (Messrs Henry Daniell and A Bromley Davenport and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt) *May* 6 *Man Overboard*, by Sutton Vane (Messrs Emlyn Williams, Leon M Lion and Ernest Jay and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Jane Welsh) *June* 7 *Hocus Pocus* by Austin Page, based on a story by Susan Ertz (Messrs Walter Jansson Frank Cellier and Henry Mollison and Mesdames Adele Dixon and Polly Emery) *July* 19 *Escape*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs Colin Clive Leon M Lion and Paul Gill and Mesdames Betty Hardy, Joan Henley and Phyllis Konstam) *August* 22 *Loyalties*, John Galsworthy's play revived (Messrs Cecil Ramage, Paul Gill Oliver Raphael, Colin Clive and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Maisie Darrell) *Sept* 29 *Justice*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs Cecil Ramage Leon M Lion, Colin Clive and Lawrence Hanray and Miss Margaretta Scott) *Oct* 31 *The Bear Dances*, by F L Lucas (Messrs Abraham Sofaer, Maurice Browne and Henry Hewitt and Mesdames Elena Miramova and Olga Lindo)

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1—(1931) *Nov* 26 *And So to Bed*, by James B Fagan,

vived (Messrs Frank Cellier and Allan Jeayes nd Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Joan Hay) 1932) *Feb* 11 *Punchinello* by John Hastings Turner (Messrs Robert Farquharson George Curzon Allan Jeayes and H O Nicholson and Mesdames Celia Johnson and Laura Cowie) *April* 27 *Wings Over Europe* by Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne (Messrs H R Hignett rancis James, Melville Cooper, W A Clarke mith Felix Aylmer, Henry Wolston and Basil oder) *June* 7 *Men About the House* by obert York (Messrs Ben Webster Ivan arnard and Cecil Parker and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Gertrude Musgrove) *June* 16 *Ourselves Alone* by Noel Scott and Dudley Sturrock (Messrs Frank Harvey Arthur Pusey and Griffith Jones and Mesdames Marjorie Mars and Sara Allgood) *Sept* 20 *Will You Love Me Always?* by Emmerich Hlasz English version by Felix Aylmer (Messrs Austin Trevor David Horne and Maurice Evans and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Mary Glynne)

HAYMARKET Haymarket, S W 1—(1931) *Dec* 15 *Can the Dead Speak?* by Donald Jeans (Messrs Ian Hunter and Kim Peacock and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence Kay Hamma nd and Kathleen Harrison) (1932) *May* 18 *Queer Cattle* by Philip Johnson (Messrs Barry Jones and Ian Hunter and Mesdames Mary Ellis and Ellis Jeffreys) *Aug* 23 *Tomorrow will be Today* by Phillip Lenel (Messrs Ivon Quartermaine Athole Stewart and W Graham Browne and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Celia Johnson) *Oct* 26 *Once A Hussar* by Margot Neville and Brett Hay (Messrs Owen Nares, Cyril Maude and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Fay Compton Jane Baxter and Mabel Hunt)

HIPPODROME Cranbourne Street W C 2—(1932) *Jan* 4 *Bow Bells* revue by Dion Titheradge and Ronald Jeans (Messrs Robert Hale, Nelson Keys Edwin Styles and Andre Randall and Mesdames Binnie Hale and Harriet Hocton) *June* 11 *Out of the Bottle* founded on J Anstey's book by Fred Thompson and Clifford Grey music by Vivian Ellis and Oscar Levant (Messrs Clifford Mollison Arthur Riscoe Sebastian Smith and Cecil Humphreys and Mesdames Frances Day and Polly Walker) *Sept* 29 *The Merry Widow*, Franz Lehar's musical comedy, revived (Messrs George Graves Jay Laurier Carl Brisson and Derek Oldham and Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Lilly Brisson)

HIS MAJESTY'S Haymarket, S W 1—(1932) *Feb* 8 *Julius Cæsar* Shakespeare's tragedy revived (Messrs Lyn Harding Godfrey Tearle Lawrence Anderson Oscar Asche Basil Gill and Baliol Holloway and Mesdames Lily Brayton and Dorothy Green) *April* 14 *The Dubarry* by Paul Knepley and J M Willemnisky English version by Rowland Leigh and Desmond Carter, and music by Carl Millocker (Messrs Heddle Nash Lawrence Anderson and Charles Heslop and Mesdames Anny Ahlers, Clarice Hardwicke, Mimi Crawford and Margaret Yarde)

KINGSWAY, 8 Great Queen Street, Holborn, W C 2—(1931) *Nov* 24 Season of Moscow Arts Theatre opened with *The Government Inspector* by Nikolai Gogol (1932) *May* 5 *She Stoops to Conquer* Goldsmith's comedy, revived (Messrs Fewlass Llewelyn, Thomas Pauncefort and James Dale and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Clare Greet) *May* 25 *The Cheque Mate*, by Lewis Hope (Messrs Gerald Pring and Ronald Ward and Mesdames Ruby Miller and Rosalinde Fuller) *Oct* 19 *Versailles*, by Emil Ludwig translated by Geoffrey Dunlop (Messrs Sam Livesey Frederick Lloyd A Bromley Davenport Basil Loder and Michael Sherbrooke, and Miss Felicia Swinburne)

LITTLE Adelphi Terrace, W C 2—(1931) *Dec* 8 *Clear* by the Earl of Lathom (Messrs Dennis Neilson Terry and Peter Lawrence and Mesdames Mary Glynne and Kate Cutler) (1932) *March* 22 *See Naples and Die* by Elmer Rice (Messrs Ivan Jolles and Ronald Simpson and Mesdames Olive Blakeney and Gabrielle Casaretti) *June* 27 *Intimate Relations*, by Stafford Dickens (Messrs Melville Cooper Evan Thomas and Wilfrid Caithness and Mesdames Rita Page and Sylvia Leslie) *Oct* 11 *Absent's House* by Susan Glaspell (Messrs Louis Goodrich and John Laurie and Mesdames Nancy Price Helena Pickard Iris Baker and Jane Wood)

LYCEUM Strand, W C 2—(1932) *Dec* 26 *Cinderella* pantomime by Walter and Frederick Melville (Messrs George Jackley Charles Naughton and Jimmy Gold and Mesdames Kitty Reilly and Constance Carpenter) (1932) *April* 9 *The Miracle* by Karl Vollmoeller music by Humperdinck and others produced for C B Cochran by Max Reinhardt (Messrs Leonide Massine Glen Byam Shaw Lyn Harding, and Henry Vibart Lady Diana Duff Cooper and Miss Lilly Losch)

LYRIC 29 Shaftesbury Avenue W C 1—(1932) *April* 5 *The Heart Line* by Claude Andre Puget adapted by J E R Ibeu and G C Latta (Messrs Milton Rosmer and Maurice Evans and Mesdames Ann Todd and Jeanne de Casalis) *July* 27 *Dangerous Corner* by J B Priestley (Messrs Richard Bird and William Fox and Frank Allenby and Mesdames Marie Ney Isla Bevan and Flora Robson)

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE Hammersmith W 6—1931) *Dec* 22 *Aladdin* pantomime by V C Linton Baddeley (Messrs Frank Birch and Linton Baddeley and Mesdames Nadine March, Marie Blanche Ivy Fremaud and Muriel George) (1932) *Feb* 24 *Derby Day* by A P Herbert, music by Alfred Reynolds (Messrs Leslie French Scott Russell and Frederic Austin and Mesdames Iesbé Deane, Mabel Sealby and Mabel Constanduros) *June* 18 *Sweet Lavender*, Pinero's comedy revived (Messrs Baliol Holloway, Robert Coote and Ballard Berkeley and Mesdames Vera French Helen Ferrers and Gwynne Whitby)

NEW St Martin's Lane W C 2—(1931) *Nov* 17 *The Red Light* by H F Maltby and John Trevor (Messrs Henry Hewitt, Ian Fleming, Basil Gill and Henry Oscar and Mesdames Ann Codrington and Helen Ferrers) *Dec* 17 *The Crimes of Burke and Hare*, by Gladys Hastings Walton (Messrs Rod Slaughter, J Fisher White, Junr Geoff Carlile Douglas Carlile and George Slater and Miss Kathleen Saintsbury) *Dec* 26 *Treasure Island*, J B Fagan's adaptation, revived (Messrs Rod Slaughter Frederick Peisley and Robert English and Miss Kyrle Bellew). (1932) *Feb* 1 La Compagnie des Quinze opened a season with *Bataille de la Marne* by André Obey *April* 18 *Napoleon, The Hundred Days*, by Benito Mussolini and Giovacchino Forzano,

adapted by John Drinkwater (Messrs Robert Atkins Arthur Wontner, Cecil Ramage and H O Nicholson and Mesdames Haidée Wright and Sunday Wilshin) *May* 24 *Twelfth Night* revived (Messrs Cecil Ramage Norman Forbes Robert Atkins and Arthur Wontner and Mesdames Phyllis Neilson Terry and Jean Forbes Robertson) *Sept* 13 *Jo I ne to le Gord* by Bernard Shaw (Messrs Cedric Hardwicke Ernest Thesiger Ralph Richardson Walter Hudd and Scott Sunderland and Mesdames Ellen Pollock Margaret Halstan and Leonora Corbett) *Oct* 27 *My Hat!* by Mark Swan revised by Leslie Henson (Messrs Hugh Wakefield Lawrence Grossmith Frank Pettingell and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Kay Hammond Diana Beaumont and Joan Swinstead)

PALACE, Cambridge Circus W C 2 —(1932) *March* 4 *The Cat and the Fiddle*, by Jerome Kern (Messrs Francis Lederer Henri Leoni Morton Selten and Martin Walker and Mesdames Peggy Wood and Alice Delysia)

PALLADIUM 8 Argyll Street W 1 —(1931) *Dec* 2 *Peter Pan* Sir James Barrie's phantasy revived (Messrs George Curzon and Cecil Fowler and Mesdames Jean Forbes Robertson Lena Dare and Mary Casson)

PHOENIX Charing Cross Road W C 2 —(1931) *Nov* 18 *Little Catherine* from the French of Alfred Savoir by Virginia and Frank Vernon (Messrs W Graham Browne Harold Huth and Thomas Weguelin and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Madeleine Carroll) (1932) *Feb* 25 *Lovely Lady* by Arthur Wimperis (Messrs Edmund Gwenn Barry Lupino Arthur Margetson and Dudley Rolph and Mesdames Polly Walker and Clarice Hardwicke) *Oct* 28 *Never Come Back* by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs Raymond Massey Brian Gilmour Athole Stewart Evelyn Roberts Frank Allenby and Mesdames Viola Tree Adrianne Allen, Nora Swinburne and Ellis Jeffreys)

PICCADILLY, Denman Street W 1 —(1932) *Oct* 28 *All For Joy*, musical play (Messrs Reginald Palmer and Chick Fair and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother and Constance Carpenter)

PLAYHOUSE Northumberland Avenue W C 2 —(1932) *Feb* 17 *King Queen, Knave*, by H M Harwood and R Gore Browne (Messrs Ian Quartermaine, Frank Cochrane and Kinsey Peile and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Doris Lytton) *March* 30 *Dr Pygmalion* by Harrison Owen (Messrs Ronald Squire, Edmond Breon and James Carew and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Diana Wilson) *Aug* 25 *Firebird*, adapted by Jeffrey Dell from the Hungarian (Messrs Alan Napier Frank Harvey, Leslie Frith and Walter Tobias and Mesdames Gladys Cooper Betty Freeman and Lena Maitland)

PRINCE EDWARD, Old Compton Street, W 1 —(1931) Dec 24 *The Millionaire Kid* revived (Messrs Laddie Cliff, Barry Lupino and Basil Howes and Miss Fay Martin) (1932) *June* 23 *Fanfare*, by Dion Titheradge and music by Henry Sullivan (Messrs Joe Cook and Bernard Clifton and Mesdames Violet Loraine and June).

PRINCE OF WALES Coventry Street W 1 —(1931) *Dec* 29 *She Passed Through Lorraine* by Lionel Hale (Messrs. James Dale and Richard Goolden and Mesdames Thea Holme and Gabrielle Casartelli). (1932) *Feb* 29 *Below the Surface*, by J L F Hunt and H G Stoker (Messrs Ivan Samson Anthony Ireland and H G Stoker and Mesdames Elvira Henderson and Denise Ismay) *March* 23 *I Lived With You* by Ivor Novello (Messrs Ivor Novello and Eliot Makeham and Mesdames Ursula Jeans Thea Holme and Minnie Rayner) *May* 11 *The Jack Pot* revue (Messrs Henry Caine and George Campo and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman and Marion Harris)

PRINCES Shaftesbury Avenue, W C 2 —(1931) *Dec* 26 *Joy o My Heart* by J Hartley Manners revived (Messrs Jevan Brandon Thomas and A S Homewood and Mesdames Moya Mannering and Helen Ferrers)

QUEEN'S Shaftesbury Avenue W 1 —(1932) *Jan* 5 *The Farmer's Wife* by Eden Phillpotts revived (Messrs Cedric Hardwicke and Melville Cooper and Mesdames Evelyn Hope Eileen Beldon and Maud Gill) *Feb* 9 *The Immortal Hour* Rutland Boughton's music drama revived (Mr W Johnstone Douglas and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon Davies) *April* 6 *Caravan*, by Carl Zuckmayer adapted by Cicely Hamilton (Messrs Cedric Hardwicke O B Clarence and Roger Livesey and Mesdames Eileen Beldon and Maisie Gay) *April* 25 *Heartbreak House* Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs Cedric Hardwicke, O B Clarence, Wilfred Lawson and Leon Quartermaine and Mesdames Edith Evans Eileen Beldon and Margaret Chatwin) *June* 30 *Evensong* adapted from Beverley Nichols's novel by Edward Knoblock and Beverley Nichols (Messrs Frederick Leister and Deering Wells and Mesdames Edith Evans, Joan Harben and Violet Vanbrugh)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bow Street W C 2 —(1932) *May* 9 Wagner Festival opened with *Die Meistersinger* (Messrs Fritz Wolff Friedrich Schorr Eduard Habich and Philip Bertram and Mesdames Lottie Lehmann and Gladys Parr)

ROYALTY, 73 Dean Street W 1 —(1931) *Nov* 27 *Champion North* by Theodora Wilson Wilson (Messrs Horace Hodges and Arthur Young and Mesdames Evelyn Hope and Judy Hallatt) *Dec* 26 *Buckie's Bears*, by Erica Fay and Harry Buffkins (1932) *Jan* 19 *While Parents Sleep* by Anthony Kimmins (Messrs Jack Hawkins and Hugh Williams Sir Nigel Playfair and Mesdames Frances Doble and Diana Beaumont)

ST JAMES'S King Street S W 1 —(1932) *April* 4 *Othello* Shakespeare's tragedy revived (Messrs Ernest Milton, Henry Oscar Nicholas Hannen and Frederick Culley and Mesdames Lydia Sherwood and Flora Robson) *April* 28 *The Merchant of Venice* revived (Messrs Ernest Milton Nicholas Hannen and John Wyse and Mesdames Mary Newcomb and Lydia Sherwood) *June* 8 *The Vinegar Lady*, by Paul Osborn (Messrs Henry Daniell, Louis Hayward and W Graham Browne and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Barbara Hoffe) *Aug* 16 *Behold We Live* by John van Druten (Messrs. Ronald Ward and Alexander Archdale, Sir Gerald du Maurier Dame Mary Whitty, and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence and Eileen Peel)

ST MARTIN'S, West Street, W C 2 —(1932) *Nov* 3 *Lady in Waiting*, by Harry Graham and Jacques Natanson, from the original of Attilo Orbok (Messrs J. H Roberts, Cecil Parker, Robert Donat and Spencer Trevor and

Mesdames Leonora Corbett and Dora Gregory) *Nov* 30 *Britannia of Billingsgate*, by Christine Jope Slade and Sewell Stokes (Messrs Robbie Combe, Frederick Piper and Richard Tittle Jnr and Mesdames Mary Jerrold, Eileen Collins James and Gabrielle Casartelli) *Dec* 16 *The Nelson Touch* by Neil Grant (Messrs Malcolm Keen Campbell Gullan O B Clarence and Francis Lister and Mesdames Jane Millican and Leonora Corbett) (1932) *March* 31 *Precious Bane* adapted by Edward Lewis from the novel of Mary Webb (Messrs Robert Donat Malcolm Keen and Sebastian Shaw and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangçon Davies and Joan Harker) *May* 11 *Somebody Knows* by John van Druten (Messrs Frank Lawton Lawrence Hanray and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson and Cathleen Nesbitt) *July* 6 *The Little of the Regiment*, by V C Clinton Baddeley and Sobie Mackenzie, music by Walter Leigh (Messrs. Gavin Gordon Hector Jones and V C Clinton-Baddeley and Mesdames Kathlyn Hilliard and Colleen Clifford) *Sept* 27 *Stray Orchestra*, by Rodney Ackland (Messrs Hall Williams Leslie Bronch Robert Harris and Clifford Bartlett and Mesdames Laura Cowie Jean Forbes Robertson and Nadine March)

SAVILLE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W C 2—(1932) *June* 14 *Tell Her the Truth*, musical version of a play by J P Weston and Bert Lee (Messrs Bobby Howes, Wylie Watson and Alfred Drayton and Mesdames Polly Luce Helen Grey and Henrietta Watson)

SAVOY, Savoy Court, Strand, W C 2—(1931) *Dec* 22 *Toad of Toad Hall* by A A Milne (Messrs Eric Stanley and Frederick Lurtwell) *Dec* 26 *Lords of Misrule* by Will Evans and Valentine revived (Messrs William Blunt Arthur Klein and Jack Hodges and Miss Kathleen Boutall) (1932) *March* 1 *Paulette* by Stanley Brightman and Arthur Illingworth music by Harry S Pepper (Messrs Paul England Peter Haddon and Dick Francis and Mesdames Mireille Perrey Ena Grossmith and Enid Stamp Taylor) *April* 4 *Old Man Murphy* by Patrick Kearney and Harry Wagstaff Gribble (Mr Arthur Sinclair and Miss Maire O'Neill) *June* 6 The Camargo Society opened a season of ballet *July* 7 *Savoy Follies* by Archie de Bear and Reginald Arkell, music by Wolseley Charles (Messrs Gillie Potter and Stanley Holloway and Mesdames Florence Desmond Iris Ashley and Rita Mackay) *Sept* 26 Season of Gilbert and Sullivan Operas opened with *Trial by Jury* (Messrs Sydney Granville and Leslie Rands) and *The Pirates of Penzance* (Messrs Martyn Green Darrell Fancourt and Sydney Granville and Mesdames Muriel Dickson and Dorothy Gill) *Oct.* 3 *The Gondoliers* (Sir Henry Lytton Messrs Sydney Granville, Charles Goldin, and Leslie Rands and Mesdames Rowena Ronald Dorothy Gill and Muriel Dickson) *Oct* 10 *Ruddigore* (Messrs. Darrell Fancourt, Martyn Green and Sydney Granville) *Oct* 17 *Iolanthe* (Sir Henry Lytton and Miss Marjorie Eyre) *Oct* 24 *The Mikado* (Sir Henry Lytton) *Oct* 31 *H.M.S Pinafore* (Sir Henry Lytton).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W 1—(1931) *Dec* 26 *Alf's Button*, revived (Messrs Guy Lane and Jack Morris and Miss Mary Martin Harvey)

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue W 1—(1932) *March* 31 *The Chocolate Soldier* Oscar Strauss's musical comedy, revived (Messrs Horace Percival and Tom Shale and Mesdames Anne Croft and Sara Allgood) *Aug* 9. *Orders are Orders*, by Ian Hay and Anthony Armstrong (Messrs Basil Foster Clive Currie Reginald Bach Reginald Purdell and Ernest Jay and Mesdames Olive Blakeney and Adele Dixon).

STRAND Aldwych W C 2 (1931) *Dec* 22 *It's a Cod* by Austin Melford (Messrs Leslie Henson Sydney Howard and Austin Melford and Mesdames Vesta Sylva and Connie Ediss) (1932) *May* 5 *The Love Pirate*, by Paul Harvey F N (Messrs Henry Edwards and Frederick Lurtwell and Mesdames Jos Collins and Angela Baddeley) *May* 23 *Party* by Ivor Novello (Messrs Sebastian Shaw and Roy Findlay and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite Benita Hume and Margaret Vines) *July* 31 *Night of the Garter* by Avery Hopwood and Wilson Collison revised by Austin Melford (Messrs Sydney Howard Harold French and Austin Melford and Mesdames Angela Baddeley Marjorie Brooks and Jane Welsh)

VALDEVIHL 404 Strand W C 2—(1931) *Dec* 21 *Max and Mr Max* adapted from the Spanish by Cecil Madden (Messrs Nicholas Hannen, D A Clarke Smith and Edmund Gwenn and Miss Kathleen O'Regan) (1932) *Jan* 27 *Whose Baby Are You?* by Louis Falgiare (Messrs Harold French and Robbie Palmer and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Margaret Halstan) *Feb* 29 *Important People* by Wyndham Milloch (Messrs Henry Edwards and George Relph and Mesdames Marie Lohr and Mercia Swinburne) *April* 25 *Idle Bride* by H Dennis Bradley from Evelyn Waugh's book (Messrs Athole Stewart Esmé Percy Aubrey Dexter and Robert Douglas and Mesdames Nadine March and Helen Spencer).

VICTORIA PALACE Victoria Street S W 1—(1931) *Dec* 26 *The Windmill Man*, revived (Messrs Bert Coote and Oswald Waller)

WESTMINSTER Palace Street, Buckingham Gate S W 1—(1931) *Dec* 21 *A Pair of Spectacles* Sydney Grundy's play revived (Messrs Henry Ainley and Aubrey Hall and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Joan Harben) (1932) *Feb* 18. *Six Characters in Search of an Author* from the Italian of Luigi Pirandello English version by H K Ayliff (Messrs Henry Oscar Morland Graham and Philip Thornley and Miss Gillian Scaife) *March* 9 *Job as and the Angel*, by James Bridie (Messrs Henry Ainley Harold Meade Morland Graham and Frederick Piper and Mesdames Selma Vaz Dias and Hermione Baddeley) *June* 1 *The Kingdom of God*, by G Martinez Sierra English version by Helen and Harley Granville Barker (Messrs Eugene Leahy and Harold Young and Mesdames Gillian Scaife and Mary Sheridan) *July* 6 *Love's Labour's Lost* Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs Anthony Quayle Andrew Churchman, Eugene Leahy and Abraham Sofaer and Miss Vera Pohakoff) *Oct* 5 *Dizzy* by Thomas Pellatt (Messrs Ernest Milton Boris Ranevsky and Eugene Leahy and Mesdames Gillian Scaife and Vera Pohakoff)

WHITEHALL Whitehall S W 1—(1931) *Dec* 23. *The Gay Adventure* by Walter Hackett (Messrs Seymour Hicks, Charles Quartermaine, H G. Stoker and Eric Maturin and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Marion Lorne) *Oct* 6 *Road House* by Walter Hackett (Messrs Godfrey

Leslie Gordon Harker Richard Gray and Charles Quartermaine and Mesdames Marion Lorne and Jeanne Stuart)

WINTER GARDEN 166 Drury Lane W C 2—(1931) *Dec* 17 *Walk This Way* revue by Archie Pitt music by Gordon Courtney (Messrs Morris Harvey Douglas Wakefield and Billy Nelson and Miss Gracie Fields) (1932) *Sept* 1 *Rhyme and Rhythm*, compiled by Laddie Cliff music by Jack Clarke (Messrs Laddie Cliff Arthur Rigby and Basil Howes and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman Vera Pryor and Gilly Flower)

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road W C 2—(1932) *Feb* 9 *The Green Pack* by Edgar Wallace (Sir Gerald du Maurier Messrs Franklin Dyall, Alan Napier and J H Roberts and Mesdames Joan Maude and Jessie Winter) *Sept* 6 *The Way to the Stars* by Phillip Leaver (Messrs Leslie Banks Frances Lister and Ronald Simpson and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon Davies Martita Hunt Joyce Kennedy and Ann Casson) *Oct* 12 *Service* by C L Anthony (Messrs Leslie Banks, Tracy Holmes J H Roberts Allan Jeayes and Staff Hilliard and Mesdames Ann Todd and Joyce Kennedy)

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the Duchess on *Nov* 9, 1931 *Blue Is the Quarry* by C K Munro (Messrs Lewis Casson Michael Shepbrooke Robert Donat and Peter Crawthorne and Miss Cherry Cottrell), at the Phœnix on *Dec* 6 *The Children's Tragedy* by Karl Schonherr English version by St Vincent Troubridge (Messrs Leslie French and Hardie Reese and Miss Dorothy Gibson) at the Prince of Wales's on *Feb* 7 1932, *Franz and Maximilian* by Franz Werfel English version by Ruth Langner (Messrs Wilfrid Walter, Rupert Harvey and Roy Graham and Miss Norah Balfour) at the Globe on *May* 22 *Le Coeur Magnifique* by Fernand Crommelynck English version by Ivor Montagu (Messrs George Hayes and W F C Jenkins and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft and Barbara Gott)

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Savoy on *Nov* 8 1931 *A Hunting We Will Go*, by Phyllis Morris (Messrs Reginald Purdell, Alan Napier and Michael Hogan) at the Savoy on *Dec* 6 *The Trial in the Dark* by Charles Thomas (Messrs Alan Napier and Ivan Samson and Mesdames Margaretta Scott and Margaret Webster) at the Phœnix on *Jan* 10, 1932 *Below the Surface* by J L J Hunt and H G Stoker (Messrs Anthony Ireland, Ivan Samson and Jack Hawkins and Mesdames Jessica Tandy and Joan Henley) at the Savoy on *March* 13 *Security* by Esme Wynne Tyson (Mr Charles Carson and Mesdames Martita Hunt and Ann Codrington) at the Savoy on *April* 10 *Red Triangle* by Val Gielgud based upon Mary Hamilton's novel (Messrs Richard Pind and Jack Hawkins and Miss Margaretta Scott), at the Savoy on *May* 8 *Common Folk* by Cecil Duckworth (Messrs Henry Hewitt, Cecil Parker and Deering Wells and Mesdames Renée Gaud and Amy Veness) at the Piccadilly on *June* 12, *Blood Royal* by Eric Forbes Boyd (Messrs Richard Lind and Ernest Jay) at the Phœnix on *Sept* 25, *Eight Bells*, by Percy G Mandley (Messrs Reginald Tate and Edward Chapman and Miss Betty Hardy) at the Shaftesbury on *Oct* 30 *Money for Jam* adapted from the German by Madge and Alwyn Bolton (Messrs George Zucco Edward Chapman and Reginald Gardiner and Miss Renee Gadd)

THE FILMS.

FOLLOWING is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Nov 1 1931 to Oct 31, 1932 —

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street W C 1—(1931) *Nov* 9 *The Italian Straw Hat* (1932 *Jan* 18 *West Front* 1918 *March* 7 *Kameradschaft*, G W Pabst's film on a mine disaster *May* 2 *Madchen in Uniform* directed by Leontine Sagan (Dorothea Wieck) *July* 18 *Mutter Krausen* by Piel Jutzi *Aug* 8 *Danton* (Emil Jannings). *Aug* 15. *Westfront* 1918 G W Pabst's film *Sept* 19 *Diary of a Russian Revolutionist* *Sept* 26 *Madchen in Uniform* *Oct* 24 *Fra Natt* (Swedish)

CAMBRIDGE Cambridge Circus W C 2—(1932) *June* 6 *M* directed by Fritz Lang (Peter Lorre) *July* 4 *The Road to Life* directed by Nicolai Ekk Russian *July* 25 *Der Hauptmann von Kopenick* German (Max Adalbert) *Sept* 5 *The Guardsman* by Ferenc Molnar *Sept* 12 *Jean de la Lune*

CAPITOL Haymarket S W 1 (1931) *Nov* 9 *The Spider* (Edmund Lowe) *Nov* 16 *Riders of the Purple Sage* *Nov* 23 *Waterloo Bridge* (Mae Clarke) *Dec* 7 *Sunshine Susie*, British (Jack Hulbert, Owen Nares and Renate Muller) (1932) *Feb* 8 *Over the Hill* (James Dunn and Sally Eilers) *Feb* 15 *Condemned to Death* (Arthur Wontner, Gordon Harker and Gillian Lind) *Feb* 22 *Madame at Covent Garden* (Dennis Neilson Terry) *Feb* 29 *Stepping Sisters* *March* 7 *Charlie Chan's Chance* (Warner Oland) *March* 14 *I Hope Decided* (Walter Huston) *March* 21 *The Lost Lady* (Dorothy Mackaill) *March* 28 *God's Gift to Women* (Jack Buchanan) *May* 16 *The Frightened Lady* by Edgar Wallace, British (Emlyn Williams Gordon Harker and Cathleen Nesbitt) *May* 30 *Murders in the Rue Morgue* *June* 6 *Business and Pleasure* (Will Rogers) *June* 13 *Vanity Fair* (Conway Tearle) *June* 20 *Cohens and Kellys in Hollywood* *June* 27 *The Mayor's Nest* (Sydney Howard) *July* 11 *Panama Flo* (Helen Twelvetrees) *July* 18 *Hell's House* (Pat O Brien). *July* 25 *Behind the Mask* (Jack Holt) *Aug* 1. *White Face* (Norman McKinnel) *Aug* 15 *The Love Contract* (Owen Nares and Winifred Shotter) *Aug* 29 *Wayward Passage* (Ann Harding and Lawrence Olivier) *Sept* 5 *Love on Wheels*, British (Jack Hulbert, Gordon Harker and Leonora Corbett) *Oct* 3 *Looking on the Bright Side* (Gracie Fields) *Oct* 10 *The Lodger* (Ivor Novello A W Baskcomb and Elizabeth Allan) *Oct* 17 *Down to Earth* (Will Rogers). *Oct* 24 *The Old Dark House* (Melvyn Douglas, Gordon Harker and Ernest Thesiger)

CARLTON Haymarket S W 1—(1931) *Nov* 15. *The Hours Between* (Clive Brook) *Nov* 30 *Man of Mayfair* (Jack Buchanan and Joan Barry)

Dec 14 *Her Majesty Love* (Marilyn Miller) *Dec* 26 *Five Star Final* (Edward G Robinson) (1932) *Jan* 18 *The Cheat* (Tallulah Bankhead) *Feb* 11 *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (Frederic March) *March* 17 *Shanghai Express* (Marlene Dietrich, Clive Brook and Anna May Wong) *June* 9 *The Man I Killed* (Lionel Barrymore and Nancy Carroll) *June* 28 *One Hour with You* (Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald) *Aug* 29 *Devil and the Deep* (Charles Laughton Gary Cooper and Tallulah Bankhead) *Oct* 7 *Movie Crazy* (Harold Lloyd and Constance Cummings)

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W 1 — (1931) *Dec* 26 *Palmy Days* (Eddie Cantor) (1932) *Feb* 29 *The Age for Love* (Billie Dove) *June* 20 *Self Made Lady* (Heather Angel) *June* 27 *Tonight or Never* (Gloria Swanson) *Aug* 1 *Sky Devils* (Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak) *Sept* 12 *Divine Love* *Sept* 26 *By Whose Hand* (Ben Lyon and Barbara Weeks *Oct* 3 *Hollywood Speaks* (Pat O'Brien and Genevieve Tobin) *Oct* 10 *Attorney for the Defence* (Edmund Lowe and Evelyn Brent) *Oct* 24 *Men of Steel* (John Stuart and Benita Hume)

EMPIRE Leicester Square W C 2 —(1931) *Nov* 2 *The Great Lover* (Adolphe Menjou) *Nov* 9 *Guilty Hands* (Lionel Barrymore) *Nov* 13 *The Guardsman* (Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne) *Nov* 23 *Sporting Blood* (Clark Gable) *Nov* 30 *Sidewalks of New York* (Buster Keaton) *Dec* 7 *Lullaby* (Helen Hayes) *Dec* 14 *Get Rich Quick Wallingford* (William Haines) *Dec* 21 *Beau Chumps* (Laurel and Hardy) *Dec* 26 *The Champ* (Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper) (1932) *Jan* 11. *The Cuban Love Song* (Lawrence Tibbett and Lupe Velez) *Jan* 18 *The Ass of Helga* (Greta Garbo and Clark Gable) *Feb* 1 *Happy Landing* (Bert Toh and Charlotte Greenwood) *Feb* 8 *Private Lives* film version of Noel Coward's play (Robert Montgomery and Norma Shearer) *Feb* 22 *Panna* (Marie Dressler) *March* 7 *Adrienne Lupin* (John and Lionel Barrymore) *March* 14 *Two White Arms* (Adolphe Menjou) *March* 21 *Hell Divers* (Wallace Beery and Clark Gable) *April* 11 *Lovers Courageous*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Robert Montgomery) *April* 18 *The Passionate Plumber* (Buster Keaton, 'Schnozzle' Durante, and Polly Moran) *April* 25 *Mata Hari* (Greta Garbo and Ramon Navarro) *May* 9 *The Beast of the City* (Walter Huston and Jean Harlow) *May* 16 *Tarzan the Ape Man* (Johnny Weismuller) *May* 30 *Polly of the Circus* (Marion Davies and Clark Gable) *June* 6 *Letty Lynton* (Robert Montgomery and Joan Crawford) *June* 20 *When a Fellow Needs a Friend* (Jackie Cooper and Chic Sale) *June* 27 *Scarface* (Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak) *July* 11 *But the Flesh is Weak*, by Ivor Novello (Robert Montgomery and Heather Thatcher) *July* 18 *New Morals for Old* (Robert Young and Marian Perry) *July* 25 *The Wet Parade* (Walter Huston and Dorothy Jordan) *Aug* 1 *The Doomed Battalion* *Aug* 8 *Two Seconds* (Edward G Robinson) *Aug* 15 *Justice for Sale* (Walter Huston) *Aug* 22 *The Impossible Lover* (Ramon Novarro) *Aug* 29 *Diamond Cut Diamond* (Adolphe Menjou and Benita Hume) *Sept.* 5 *As You Desire Me* (Greta Garbo and Erich von Stroheim) *Sept* 19 *Igloo*, an impression of Eskimo life *Sept* 26 *Speak Easily* (Buster Keaton and Schnozzle Durante). *Oct* 3 *Mad Masquerade* (Lionel Barrymore) *Oct* 10 *Skyscraper Souls* (Warren Williams and Maureen O'Sullivan) *Oct* 17 *Pack Up Your Troubles* (Laurel and Hardy) *Oct* 24 *Blonde of the Follies* (Robert Montgomery and Marion Davies)

LONDON PAVILION Piccadilly Circus W 1 (1931) *Nov* 2 *Gipsy Blood* British *Nov* 16 *The Perfect Lady* British *Nov* 23 *Men Like These* British *Dec* 7 *Many Waters* (Lilian Hall Davis and Arthur Margetson) (1932) *Jan* 4 *Daughters the Night*, British (Leslie Fuller) *Jan* 11 *Out of the Blue* (Jessie Matthews) *Feb* 8 *Tawney Lane* (James Carney) *Feb* 15 *Suicide Flat* (Jill Boyd Robert Armstrong and James Gleason) *Feb* 29 *High Pressure* (William Powell) *March* 7 *Woman from Monte Carlo* (Lil Dagover and Walter Huston) *March* 14 *Dance Team* (James Dunn and Sally Eilers) *March* 21 *The Miss my Lambrandt* (Arthur Wontner) *March* 28 *Monte Carlo Madness* (Sari Maritza) *April* 4 *Innocents of Chicago* (Henry Kendall and Leonard Nedell) *April* 11 *Marriage Bond* (Guy Newall and Mary Newcomb) *April* 18 *The Silent Voice* (George Arliss and Betty Davis)

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION Marble Arch W 1 (1932) *Jan* 4 *The Old Man* British (Maisie Gay) *March* 16 *Ware Hell* *May* 9 *A Woman Commands* (Pola Negri) *May* 16 *Jungle Hell*, Mr and Mrs Martin Johnson's travel film *July* 1 *With Cobham to Kivu* actual discovery film *July* 15 *Congorilla* African jungle picture by Mr and Mrs Martin Johnson *Oct* 24 *Tempest* (Emil Jannings and Anna Sten)

NEW GALLERY 123 Regent Street, W 1 — (1931) *Nov* 2 *Alexander Hamilton* (George Arliss) *Nov* 9 *Michael and Mary*, British (Herbert Marshall and Edna Best) *Nov* 30 *Devotion* (Ann Harding) *Dec* 7 *Sob Sister* (James Dunn) *Dec* 14 *A Gentleman of Paris* (Arthur Wontner and Phyllis Konstam) *Dec* 21 *Mischief* (Ralph Lynn and Winifred Shotter). (1932) *Jan* 18 *Around the World in 80 Minutes* (Douglas Fairbanks) *Feb* 8 *The Guilty Generation* (Leo Carrillo and Constance Cummings) *Feb* 22 *Consan* (Chester Morris and Alison Loyd) *Feb* 29 *Forbidden* (Adolphe Menjou) *March* 21 *A Night Like This*, British (Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls Robertson Hare Claude Hulbert Winifred Shotter and Mary Brough). *April* 18 *The Silent Witness* (Lionel Atwill). *April* 25 *Hotel Continental* *May* 2 *The Faithful Heart* British (Edna Best and Herbert Marshall) *May* 23 *The Devils Lottery* (Elissa Landi and Victor McLaglen) *June* 13 *The Lights Always With Us* (Ruth Chatterton) *July* 11 *She Wanted a Millionaire* (Joan Bennett) *July* 18 *Prestige* Adolphe Menjou and Ann Harding) *July* 25 *Disorderly Conduct* (Spencer Tracy and Sally Eilers) *Aug* 1 *Plunk*, British (Tom Walls, Ralph Lynn and Mary Brough) *Sept* 12 *What Price Hollywood* (Lowell Sherman and Constance Bennett) *Oct* 3. *Wedding Rehearsal*, British (Roland Young, George Grossmith and Lady Lee) *Oct* 17 *Leap Year* (Tom Walls and Anne Grey) *Oct* 31 *There Goes the Bride*, British (Owen Nares and Jessie Matthews)

NEW VICTORIA Vauxhall Bridge Road S W 1 —(1931) *Nov* 9 *Splinters in the Navy* (Sydney Howard) (1932) *Jan* 4 *The Beloved Bachelor* (Paul Lukas) *June* 13. *The Silent Witness* (Lionel Atwill)

OLYMPIC Leicester Square W C 2 —(1932) *Jan* 18 *That Woman* British (Mary Newcomb Owen Nares and Edmund Gwenn) *Feb* 1 *Teach 'em Love* (Wheeler and Woolsey) *Feb* 8 *The Doctor* (Dolores del Rio) *Feb* 15 *Men of Chance* (Ricardo Cortez and Mary Astor) *Feb* 22 *Men of Her Life* (Charles Bickford and Lois Moran) *Feb* 29 *Ladies of the Jury* (Edna May Oliver) *April* 4 *The Bargain* (Ben Lyon and Constance Cummings) *April* 11 *The Clones Puzzle* British (Leon M Lion) *April* 18 *The Rise of Helga* (Greta Garbo and Clark Gable) *April* 25 *The Last of Mrs Cheyney* (Norma Shearer) *May* 9 *Private Lives* (Norma Shearer)

PALACE, Cambridge Circus W C 2 —(1932) *Sept* 21 *Grand Hotel* (John Barrymore Lionel Barrymore Wallace Beery, Greta Garbo and Joan Crawford)

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W 1 —(1931) *Nov* 9 *Secrets of a Secretary* (Herbert Marshall) *Nov* 23 *Women of the Family* (Bebe Daniels) *Nov* 23 *Ladies Man* (William Powell) *Dec* 7 *The Beloved Bachelor* (Paul Lukas) *Dec* 14 *Rich Man's Folly* (George Bancroft) *Dec* 21 *Huckleberry Finn* (Jackie Coogan) (1932) *Jan* 4 *Once a Lady* (Ruth Chatterton and Ivor Novello) *Jan* 11 *His Woman* (Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert) *Jan* 18 *Service for Ladies* (Leslie Howard and George Grossmith) *Feb* 1 *Ladies of the Big House* (Sylvia Stanley) *Feb* 15 *Husbands Holiday* (Clive Brook and Juliette Compton) *Feb* 22 *Lord Babs* British (Bobby Howes and Jean Colin) *Feb* 29 *No One Man* (Paul Lukas) *March* 7 *Murder on the Second Floor* British (John Longden) *March* 14 *Women Who Play* from Lonsdale's *Spring Cleaning* (Pauline Frederick) *March* 21 *Aren't We All*, British (Gertrude Lawrence and Owen Nares) *April* 4 *Tomorrow and Tomorrow* (Ruth Chatterton and Paul Lukas) *April* 11 *Starlight* in Lot (Frederick March) *April* 18 *The Wiser Sex* (Claudette Colbert) *April* 25 *Honourable Mr Wong* (Edward G Robinson) *May* 2 *Lily Christine*, founded on Michael Arlen's novel (Corinne Griffith) *May* 9 *Northern Lights* film record of the Watkins Arctic expedition *May* 16 *This is the Night* (Roland Young) *May* 23 *The Strange Case of Clara Deane* (Wynne Gibson) *May* 30 *The Lure of Fire*, British (Henry Ainley Dorothy Dix and Joan Barry) *June* 6 *Sky Bride* (Richard Arlen) *June* 13 *Down Our Street* British (Nancy Price Elizabeth Allen and Sydney Fairbrother) *June* 20 *The Greeks Had a Word for Them* (Ina Claire and Joan Blondell) *Jun* 27 *Sky Devils* (Spencer Tracy) *July* 11 *The World and the Flesh* (George Bancroft and Miriam Hopkins). *July* 18 *Thunder Below* (Charles Bickford and Tallulah Bankhead) *Aug* 1 *Merely We Go to ——* (Adrienne Allen) *Aug* 8 *Million Dollar Legs* *Aug* 15 *The Man from Yesterday* (Clive Brook and Claudette Colbert) *Aug* 22 *Make Me a Star* (Stuart Erwin and Joan Blondell) *Aug* 29 *Sinners in The Sun* (Chester Morris and Carole Lombard) *Sept* 5 *Lady and Gent* (George Bancroft) *Sept* 12 *Guilty as Charged* (Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe) *Sept* 19 *Horse Feathers* (The Marx Brothers) *Oct* 3 *Men of Tomorrow* British *Oct* 10 *Crooner* (David Manners and Ann Dvorak) *Oct* 17 *The Night of June* 13 (Clive Brook and Lila Lee) *Oct* 31 *Blonde Venus* (Herbert Marshall and Marlene Dietrich)

POLYTECHNIC, Regent Street, W 1 —(1932) *April* 25 *Kruss* played by natives in Dutch East Indies *Aug* 1 *Kamet Conquered*, a film of the Himalaya, by E S Smythe leader of the British Expedition *Sept* 12 *Thro China and Japan*

REGAL Marble Arch W 1 —(1931) *Nov* 2 *The Road to Singapore* (William Powell) *Nov* 9. *Man Like Mine* *Nov* 16 *The Star Witness* (Walter Huston) *Dec* 14 *Rich and Strange* British (Joan Barry) *Dec* 28 *The Love Race* (Stanley Lupino) (1932) *Jan* 11 *Street Scene* from Elmer Rice's play (Lambert Rogers and Estelle Taylor) *Jan* 1 *Strictly Dishonourable* (Paul Lukas and Sidney Fox) *Mar* 8 *Reputation* (Constance Bennett) and *Nine Till Six*, British (Louis Hampton and Jean de Casalis) *May* 23 *The Crowd Roars* (James Cagney) *June* 6 *Beauty and the Boss* (Marian Marsh) *June* 20 *Enemies of the Public* (James Cagney) *June* 27 *Amateur Daddy* (Warner Baxter) *July* 4 *Mr Bill the Conqueror* (Henry Kendall and Heather Angel) *July* 11 *The Trial of Vivienne Ware* (Joan Bennett) *July* 18 *So Big* (Barbara Stanwyck) *July* 25 *After Office Hours* British version of John van Druten's play *London Wall* (Frank Lawton Gary Marsh and Heather Angel) *Aug* 1 *Lucky Girl* (Gene Gerrard and Molly Lamont) *Aug* 8 *The Love Affair* (Dorothy Mackaill) *Aug* 22 *He Mouthpiece* (Warren William) *Aug* 29 *Insurrection of Fire* (Lester Matthews) *Sept* 5 *Dangers of the Arctic* travel film *Sept* 12 *Winner Take All* (James Cagney) *Sept* 26 *Arms and the Man* *Oct* 10 *A Successful Calamity* (George Arliss) *Oct* 31 *Two Against the World* (Constance Bennett)

RIALTO 3 4 Coventry Street W 1.—(1932) *Feb* 15 *A Nous la Liberté* by Rene Clair *May* 9 *Il Est Charmant* (Henry Garat and Meg Lemonnier) *June* 13 *Bonny* (Kathe von Nagy) *Oct* 10 *Luck of Nature* *Oct* 31 *The Blue Light* (Leni Riefenstahl)

IVOR, Strand, W C 2 —(1931) *Nov* 2. *Carnival* British (Matheson Lang, Dorothy Boucher and Joseph Schildkraut) *Nov* 30 *The Congress Dances* (Conrad Veidt, Henry Garat and Lilian Harvey) (1932) *Jan* 11 *Blue Danube* (Dorothy Boucher Joseph Schildkraut and Brigitte Helm) *Feb* 1 *Frankenstein* (Colin Clive Boris Karloff and Mae Clarke) *Feb* 22 *Tonight or Never* (Gloria Swanson) *March* 7 *Delicious* (Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell) *March* 28 *Brewsmith* (Ronald Colman) *May* 16 *The Lost Squadron* (Dick Grace, Eric von Stroheim and Mary Astor) *June* 6 *Melody of Life* (Ricardo Cortez and Irene Dunne) *June* 27. *Jack's the Boy* British (Jack Hulbert, Cicely Courtneidge and Winifred Shotter) *Sept* 5 *Bring 'Em Back Alive* animal picture by Frank Buck *Sept* 26 *The First Year* (Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor) *Oct* 17 *The Flag Lieutenant* (Henry Edwards and Anna Neagle) *Oct.* 31. *Tell Me Tonight* (Jan Kiepura and Sonnie Hale)

THE events of another year in the history of British broadcasting show that the period of progress and expansion is not yet ended. Important developments of 1932 include the transfer of broadcasting headquarters from Savoy Hill to Broadcasting House, the opening of the new Scottish transmitter at Westerglen, the building of a new short wave station for Empire broadcasts, the establishment of an Empire news service, and the introduction of short television programmes as a regular feature of broadcasting. The developments in the ordinary programmes are less striking, but there has been a welcome increase in the number of relays from foreign stations, which is quite in keeping with the B.B.C.'s motto 'Nation shall speak peace unto nation'.

These changes and innovations have been accompanied by a further increase in the number of listeners. The final figures for 1931 showed the enormous increase of 918,825, bringing the total number of licences issued to 4,330,735. The greatest increase previously recorded in a single year was 455,174, less than half the 1931 figure. By August 31, 1932, the number of licences issued had risen to 4,821,436, which made it reasonably certain that the five million mark would be reached before the end of the year.

BROADCASTING HOUSE

The new B.B.C. building in Portland Place had become one of London's architectural points of interest long before the first programme was sent out from it. The transfer from the old premises in Savoy Hill began in the autumn of 1931, but it was not until the early months of 1932 that the main body of the staff moved to the new headquarters. From March onwards both Broadcasting House and Savoy Hill were used for the transmission of programmes, and on the evening of May 14 Savoy Hill was closed down, leaving Broadcasting House as the sole headquarters of British broadcasting. Two months later, on July 7, Their Majesties the King and Queen paid a visit to Broadcasting House and made a tour of the building.

With its large entrance hall, its twenty-two studios, including a large concert hall and a group of ten for dramatic productions, its comprehensive ventilation system, and its magnificent technical equipment, Broadcasting House is undoubtedly a worthy home for British broadcasting, but the guiding principle of the building, by which the studios are encased in a central tower and thereby separated from the surrounding offices, has taken away much of the informality which was a pleasant feature of Savoy Hill. Mr. James Agate has charmingly expressed the difference between the two buildings by putting himself in the position of 'an old time sailor who, having learned his job on a four-master, is now confronted with the marvel of funnels and asked where his heart lies. If he is an honest mariner he will speak the truth.'

NEW STATIONS

The rapid expansion of British broadcasting is also shown by the two new stations which were completed in 1932—the Scottish Regional station at Westerglen, near Falkirk, and the Empire Station at Daventry.

The opening of the Scottish Regional station, which began its full service in September, marks a further stage in the B.B.C.'s plan to provide alternative programmes for as many listeners as possible. Like the corresponding station at Brookmans Park and Slaithwaite, which enable London and Northern listeners to receive alternative programmes, the new station at Westerglen has two transmitters working on different wavelengths. One transmitter, with a wave length of 376.4 metres, sends out the Scottish Regional programme, which contains a considerable number of items originating in Scotland, while the other, working on 288.5 metres, transmits the National programme. The two transmitters are similar in design and power, and Scottish listeners are thus provided with a full alternative programme service. Progress has also been made with the building of a similar station near Minehead, in Somersetshire, which will transmit alternative programmes for a considerable part of Wales and the West of England.

The other station which was completed during the year was the Empire short-wave station at Daventry. Since 1927 the B.B.C. has transmitted part of its programmes from the experimental short wave station at Chelmsford, and these transmissions have been enthusiastically received in various parts of the Empire. This service, however, was definitely experimental, and at the end of 1931 the B.B.C. decided to proceed with a comprehensive Empire broadcasting scheme, which will enable every part of the British Commonwealth of Nations to receive a short wave programme transmitted from England. The scheme involves the use of a number of different wave lengths, and the old transmitter at Chelmsford was quite inadequate to the purpose. A new station equipped with two transmitters has been built at Daventry, and preliminary transmission tests were begun at the end of 1932. These tests are to be continued until it is possible to determine which are the best wave lengths for serving the different parts of the Empire, and it is expected that the full Empire service will be inaugurated during 1933.

In anticipation of the opening of the new station the B.B.C. made an important addition to its short wave transmissions during 1932. A service of Empire news bulletins was established on January 4, and the bulletins which were broadcast each weekday at 12.30 p.m., 6.15 p.m. and midnight sent the latest news from home and abroad to short-wave listeners overseas.

TELEVISION

Although the day of complete television has not yet arrived, and the majority of broadcasters can still enjoy the privilege of being heard but not seen, each year sees the passing of a further milestone in television's relentless advance. In 1931 transmissions by the Baird process were made from a B.B.C. studio for the first time in the history of broadcasting, and in 1932 television programmes from Broadcasting House became a regular feature of the B.B.C.'s work. These programmes, which are given for half an hour on four evenings a week, began on Monday, August 22, and the "televised" performers have included singers, musicians, and vaudeville artists, as well as exponents of Yo Yo and Jiu Jitsu. The latest television receivers, which were to be seen at the Radio Exhibition at Olympia, mark a considerable advance on the old ones, as the image is now shown in black and white, and can be watched by several people

at a distance Only broad effects of colour and movement can at present be televised satisfactorily, and there is still a long way to travel before the invention will be capable of universal application

OUTSTANDING BROADCASTS

Of all the material which was broadcast in 1932 there was no item which aroused so much interest and excitement as the verbatim reading of Mr Neville Chamberlain's War Loan Conversion speech on the evening of June 30 This was an important occasion, for it revealed the value of broadcasting as a means of conveying important announcements to the general public with the least possible delay Until the moment when he rose in the House of Commons on June 30 the secret of Mr Chamberlain's announcement had been closely guarded but special arrangements had been made for its immediate communication to the public A few minutes after he had finished his speech the complete text was broadcast and to mark the significance of the occasion it was read by Vice Admiral Sir Charles Carpendale the Controller of the B B C , who had recently received his knighthood in the Birthday Honours In the following month speeches in support and explanation of the scheme were broadcast by Mr Ramsay MacDonald Mr Stanley Baldwin, Lord Hailsham and Mr George Lansbury

The Prince of Wales who is one of the most popular of all broadcasters was heard in several outstanding items of the year On January 27 his striking ... to youth at a meeting organised by the National Council for Social Service was relayed from the Albert Hall London on April 23 listeners heard his speech on the spirit of Shakespeare and England at the opening of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford on Avon and on August 1 the broadcast of the unveiling ceremony of the Somme Memorial at Thiepval included speeches by the Prince of Wales and M Lebrun, the President of the French Republic

The chief religious events of the year also figured in the broadcasting programmes An address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in connection with the National Day of Prayer was relayed from Canterbury Cathedral on January 3 the Eucharistic Congress at Dublin in June was marked by broadcasts of Cardinal Lauri's opening address and the Pontifical High Mass in Phœnix Park the speeches by the Duke of York and Dr J Scott Lidgett were relayed from the Uniting Conference at the Albert Hall on September 20, when Dr Scott Lidgett read the Declaration of Union of the Methodist Churches and the Archbishop of Canterbury was again heard at the Church of Ireland National Commemoration Service, which was held at St Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh on June 9.

One of the great benefits of broadcasting is that events which occur overseas can now be brought nearer to the British public than was possible before Thousands of listeners were able to be present in spirit at the unveiling of the Somme Memorial, and thousands were able to hear the inauguration of two conferences which, though held overseas, vitally concerned the interests of Great Britain When the World Disarmament Conference opened on February 2, the inaugural speech of Mr Arthur Henderson, the President of the Conference, was relayed from Geneva and later in the year the speeches of Mr Stanley Baldwin, Mr R E Pennett and others were relayed from Ottawa at the opening of the Imperial Economic Conference The Atlantic was no barrier to the clear reception of the speeches, and part of the ceremony, which had been recorded by the Blattnerphone, was broadcast again for the benefit of those who had not heard the original relay British listeners were also enabled to sympathise with the French nation in the loss of two distinguished statesmen, for the funeral orations on M Briand the great Foreign Minister and M Doumer, the murdered President, were broadcast by the B B C Both the orations were given by M Jardien

In connexion with the transfer of broadcasting headquarters from Savoy Hill to Broadcasting House two items deserve special mention—the first transmission from Broadcasting House and the last from Savoy Hill The first broadcast from the new headquarters took place on March 15 when Mr Henry Hall, who had recently succeeded Mr Jack Payne introduced the new B B C dance orchestra to the listening public The last from Savoy Hill was the retrospective programme on May 14, entitled 'The End of Savoy Hill The greater part of the programme which was devised by Mr Lance Sieveking and lasted for more than two and a half hours was given from Broadcasting House, but the later stages were transmitted from Savoy Hill, where each studio was used for the last time and the microphones were then cut off Although the retrospect of the early history of broadcasting was excellently done the programme encountered a good deal of adverse criticism on the grounds that it was too long, and that after a good beginning it dwindled away into insignificance

Among other notable broadcasts of the year were Miss Amelia Earhart's account of her flight across the Atlantic Mr Neville Chamberlain's speech on his Budget the appreciations of M Briand by Lord Cecil of Chelwood and of M Doumer by Sir John Simon Mr Stanley Baldwin's talk on the Ottawa agreements, Sir Samuel Hoare's account of "India since the Round Table Conference and Mr Ramsay MacDonald's Empire Day broadcast Important speeches and addresses which were relayed by the B B C included those by Mr De Valera at the opening of the League of Nations Assembly, by the Duke of York and Mr Walter Runciman at the British Industries Fair banquet at the Mansion House, by Prince George Mr Winston Churchill and others at the Royal Academy banquet by Mr Lloyd George at the National Eisteddfod of the Welsh League of Youth and at the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales and by the Archbishop of York at the service held at St Peter's, Geneva in connexion with the opening of the Disarmament Conference In lighter vein, though many listeners will remember it for a long time, was the short message broadcast by the American film comedians Laurel and Hardy, during their visit to Great Britain

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The advance in broadcasting is being accompanied by a marked increase in the number of programmes which are originated in one country and relayed to others, and this increase was reflected in the B B C programmes for 1932 In the early part of the year two concerts were relayed to British listeners from the New York

studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and although the first of these concerts was more notable for the excellence of the transmission than for the quality of the items the experience was an undoubted success It led to the further experiment of a series of programme exchanges, in which the items broadcast could be heard simultaneously in Great Britain and the United States The British contribution included talks, a production of Milton's Comus' and one of Mr John Watt's Songs from the Shows programmes and similar talks, an adaption of 'Miles Standish' and a selection of songs and tunes from Broadway successes, were transmitted to British listeners from New York

Contact with the United States is easy to establish, on account of the great resemblance between the English and American languages but most of the Continental relays are still confined to the international language of music The Salzburg Festival was again heard in the British programmes in 1932, when a concert of contemporary French music and the second act of Weber's "Oberon" were relayed and the Munich Festival contributed an excerpt from Mozart's Don Giovanni which was being performed at the Residenz Theatre Another relay from Munich was a studio version of Mozart's Cosi Fan Tutte which was conducted by Dr Richard Strauss and was specially performed for British listeners and other operas were relayed from the Berlin State Opera House and the Berlin broadcasting studios The Continental relays of the year also included a performance of M Gustave Charpentier's La Vie du Poète, from the Theatre des Champs Elysées Paris, a concert from the Ostend Kursaal, and a concert of folk music from Prague

Foreign countries returned the compliment by taking several relays from Great Britain during the Covent Garden opera season and the Symphony concert of works by British composers which was conducted by Dr Adrian Boult and broadcast on February 21 was relayed by Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Hungary, Norway, Poland Sweden and Switzerland

MUSIC

The musical relays from abroad were only a tiny fragment of the musical output of the B B C during the year, and the principal honours for providing Great Britain with music must go to the B B C Symphony Orchestra and Dr Adrian Boult the Director of Music The symphony concerts, the Promenade concerts and the studio performances have covered a wide field of musical works, and the orchestra has maintained its high place among the orchestras of the world

The second half of the 1931 1932 symphony concert season was notable for the first performances of Arnold Bax's 'Winter Legends and the revised version of Arthur Bliss's A Colour Symphony' In addition to Dr Boult and Sir Henry Wood, the conductors included Dr Felix Weingartner, Herr Bruno Walter and M Nikolai Malko, who conducted a concert of Russian music, and among the soloists were Stravinsky, who played the solo pianoforte part in his own 'Capriccio for Pianoforte and Orchestra,' Suggia, Cortot and Huberman The foreign conductors who came to London for these concerts were also invited to conduct the B B C orchestra in a Sunday concert in the studio, and the Sunday performances were as attractive and interesting as the full symphony concerts in the Queen's Hall The series of concerts devoted to contemporary music was continued and in the early part of the year two were devoted to the works of Russian composers and of Bela Bartok the Hungarian

The summer season of Promenade concerts provided further proof of the untiring energy and talent of Sir Henry Wood who again performed the task of rehearsing and conducting the forty nine concerts but the season was criticised by many listeners on the ground that it lacked novelty One item which received its first English performance during the season was Ravel's Concerto for the Left Hand which was given in the concert broadcast on August 16 The piece was written by Ravel for Herr Paul Wittgenstein a distinguished pianist who lost his right arm in the trenches and it was played at the Promenade concert by Herr Wittgenstein himself

While the B B C Symphony Orchestra provided the greater part of the broadcast orchestral music concerts were also broadcast by most of the leading orchestras throughout the country, including the Hallé Liverpool Philharmonic, Leeds Symphony and City of Birmingham orchestras Among important studio performances were a programme of Mr Rutland Boughton's works conducted by the composer a performance of Delius's A Village Romeo and Juliet conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, and vocal or instrumental recitals by Elena Gerhardt Irene Scharrer Rudolph Dolmetsch, Albert Sammons John Coates Peter Dawson Irene Chemet and many others The policy of providing opera for the masses was continued, and there were many operatic relays from Covent Garden and provincial theatres

As regards the supply of lighter music the principal change of the year was the departure of Mr Jack Payne who had won a great reputation as a purveyor of dance music His successor Mr Henry Hall brought with him a new dance orchestra which adequately filled the vacant place

TALKS AND EDUCATION

The spoken word has always taken an important part in the broadcast programme, and the many series of talks in 1932 provided their usual quota of education and entertainment, with here and there an occasional thrill The more serious talks were contained in the scheme entitled 'The Changing World A Broadcast Symposium which was brought to an end in March An effort was made in these talks to provide a comprehensive survey of the present state of the world, and among the speakers were Sir Oliver Lodge Professor J B S Haldane, Mr Bertrand Russell and Mr Hilaire Belloc, who gave their views on science and civilisation, Mrs Sidney Webb Professor W G S Adams and Sir Arthur Salter who dealt with various problems of society and government Professor John Macmurray and Mr T S Eliot, who spoke on "The Modern Dilemma" and Dr C. Delisle Burns, who considered the place of leisure in modern life Contributions were also made by Professor Henry Clay, Professor Arnold Plant Mr D H Robertson, Sir Barry Jackson, Mr Kingsley Martin and Mr J E Barton, and

the series on "Changes in Family Life," which was given by Sir William Beveridge and others caused a good deal of comment on account of the questionnaire which was issued in connexion with the talks. The questionnaire, which was designed to elicit useful information about modern family life, was described by indignant critics as an inquisition, but the B.B.C. was able to retort that the whole affair was quite voluntary, and that no one would receive a questionnaire unless he or she asked for it.

Although the main talks in the "Changing World" symposium were brought to an end in March a number of supplementary series were arranged for the closing months of the year. The subjects included 'The Law of the Land,' 'Our Neighbours To-day and Yesterday' and 'Our Debt to the Past.' Among other series which dealt with contemporary conditions and developments were those by Mr J. L. Hammond and Professor Arnold J. Toynbee on Britain and the Modern World Order and by Sir John Russell and others on 'Must Britain Starve?' a survey of modern agricultural problems. The tenth and eleventh National Lectures were broadcast in January and March, Sir Frederick Hopkins discussing 'Vitamins as Necessities for Life' and Professor George Gordon dealing with 'The Art and Ethics of Modern Biography.'

The talks of general interest included the entertaining 'Rungs of the Ladder,' in which such diverse personalities as Mr J. H. Thomas, Mr W. H. Davies, Mr Bernard Shaw and Mr C. B. Cochran explained or were supposed to explain, how they had climbed to success. Mr Shaw, as might have been expected, talked about something entirely different. Mr Stanley Casson had a series of duologues with distinguished artists whom he questioned about their method of work, and many speakers took part in the conversations on varied topics which were supposed to occur in a tram and were given under the general title 'On the 9.20.' Mr S. P. B. Mais discussed the beauty of England in talks on 'The Unknown Island,' and first hand accounts of thrilling adventures by land, sea and air were given in the 'Hazard' series. Two talks by Miss Stella Benson showed that she is as witty at the microphone as she is in her novels.

In the closing months of the year Mr Vernon Bartlett temporarily abandoned his weekly survey of foreign affairs in order to tour Europe and to broadcast at fortnightly intervals from foreign capitals. At the same time Mr G. K. Chesterton and Mr E. M. Forster came to the microphone as critics of new books in the place of Mr Desmond MacCarthy and Miss V. Sackville West. Other autumn innovations were the institution of a daily eye-witness account or topical talk to supplement the second general news bulletin, the provision of a short daily epilogue in prose or verse, the opening of a series of unfinished debates, and the presentation of a number of knotty problems under the title 'Consider your Verdict.'

The usual programme of broadcasting for schools was carried out, and during the year the Central Council for School Broadcasting was reconstituted under the chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. One of the new developments was a series of discussions on subjects of topical interest, in order to encourage school children to read the newspapers. The discussions were conducted by Mr Hugh Ross Williamson the editor of the *Bookman* and Mr. Godfrey Lias.

There was no change in the religious policy of the B.B.C., and the Thursday evening services from St Michael's, Chester Square, which were initiated during the period of national emergency in 1931, were continued throughout the year as a regular feature of the programme.

DRAMA

A survey of the year's dramatic broadcasts reveals that Shakespeare and Mr L. Du Garde Peach are the two dramatists whose plays are most frequently broadcast. The Shakespearean productions included 'Othello' (with Henry Ainley, John Gielgud and Peggy Ashcroft), "As You Like It" (with Gwen Ffrangcon Davies), 'Hamlet' (with John Gielgud, Martita Hunt and Margaretta Scott), and 'Henry V,' and they showed that the B.B.C. producers have considerably improved their methods of bringing Shakespeare to the microphone. Mr Du Garde Peach is by no means a Shakespeare, but he is a clever writer who has devoted much time and thought to the technique of radio drama. His new plays 'Bread' and "Love One Another," together with the revivals of 'The Path of Glory' and "The Man of Oakesle," bore witness to his skill in holding the listener's interest and constructing suitable dialogue for broadcasting.

Marlowe's 'Doctor Faustus' and Mr John Drinkwater's 'Midsummer Eve,' which was written for broadcasting, were other notable productions of the year and there were welcome signs that the B.B.C. slave of the macabre is at last decreasing. Such plays as 'Catastrophe' and 'Rope' still supplied the listener with occasional horrors, but less sensational fare was provided by Mr Denis Goodrich's "Ann and Harold," Mr Philip Wade's 'Oranges and Lemons' and a delightful production of Harold Brighouse's 'Hobson's Choice.' Other interesting plays were the German 'Flags on the Matterhorn' dealing with Whymper's historic ascent, Vernon Robinson's 'The Round Table,' Oscar Wilde's 'An Ideal Husband,' Stephen King-Hall's 'B.J. One' and Edward Lewis's 'The Triumph of Youth' adapted from Jacob Wassermann's novel. In general the B.B.C. kept a fair balance between radio drama and adaptations of plays originally written for the stage.

The Midland Regional programmes included a number of dramatic broadcasts from the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, which is now equipped with a broadcasting studio, and the eighteenth century 'Tom Thumb the Great' was relayed from Malvern during Sir Barry Jackson's festival season. Many performances by the Abbey Players were broadcast from Belfast, and the West Regional programmes contained some ingenious programmes called "Facets," which illustrated the way in which different dramatists had approached similar subjects. The 'Miscellany' programmes by C. Denis Freeman and M. H. Allen provided an attractive blend of plays, poetry and music.

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.

The field of light entertainment included comic opera, musical comedy, revue and vaudeville. Four outstanding productions were 'Good Night, Vienna,' with book and lyrics by Holt Marvell and music by George Posford, which was subsequently made into a talking

film, an adaptation of Johann Strauss's 'The Gipsy Baron,' for which the orchestra was conducted by Dr Adrian Boult. 'His Majesty Proclaims," a romantic operetta with a cast which included Violet Loraine, Lady Tree Nancie Lovat and Claude Hulbert and the burlesque Victorian melodrama, "The Pride of the Regiment," which was later produced at a West End theatre. An adaptation of Leyniel's Hahn's "Beau Brummel" was not so successful.

Mr Gordon McConnel maintained his high reputation as a producer of broadcast revues and his collaboration with Mr Christopher Stone produced the delightful series of 'New Songs for Old.' Mr John Watt was responsible for a number of excellent productions including his charming series of 'Songs from the Shows.' "Love in Greenwich Village" and 'Postman's Knock' which he wrote in collaboration with Paul England and Claude Hulbert. Among other successful productions were Mr Ashley Sterne's "Grand Slam" and the three programmes of Mr Harry Pepper's concert party "The White Coons" which enabled Stanley Holloway to recount the sad history of Albert who was eaten by a lion at a Blackpool Zoo.

The vaudeville programmes continued their usual course though they were enlivened by a number of special performances called "Music Hall," in which an attempt was made to capture the real spirit of a music hall. All the vaudeville favourites were heard at one time or another during 1932 and John Tilley, George Gee and Florence Desmond were perhaps the most notable of those who came to the microphone for the first time.

SPORT

The principal sporting events of the year were the subject of running commentaries or eye witness accounts and Mr R. C. Lyle (racing) Mr Howard Marshall (cricket) Mr Bernard Darwin (golf) Mr George Allison (Association football) Captain H. L. V. Wakelam (Rugby football and lawn tennis) and Mr. Lionel Secombe (boxing) were prominent members of the B.B.C.'s team of sporting critics. Mr Allison's activities were still restricted owing to the general ban on broadcasting by the Association football authorities but he was able to give an excellent commentary on the Cup Final. Mr John Snagge dealt with the Boat Race very effectively and ice hockey, Rugby League football and speedway racing were also the subject of one or more running commentaries.

No review of the year's broadcasting would be complete without a reference to the gramophone recitals of Mr Christopher Stone and the story telling of Mr A. J. Alan. Mr Stone's programmes were as popular as ever and Mr A. J. Alan's 'An Adventure at Christhurst' was told with his customary charm and ingenuity.

GLIDING PROGRESS IN 1932

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in motorless flight both as a sport and as a development of aeronautical science in the past year. It was obvious to everyone seriously interested in aviation that there was bound to be a certain degree of evanescence about the sudden popular "boom" which gliding enjoyed two or three years ago, when one or two German experts came over to England and created a good deal of astonishment amongst laymen by the feats they were able to perform when piloting motorless aircraft. At that time a good deal of nonsense was written concerning the immediate possibilities of gliding, and the imaginations of many people were inclined to run riot when they envisaged a few years further progress making it possible for everyone to glide over the country side at little effort and no expense. These optimistic prophecies were given additional encouragement by the ease with which young gliding pupils overcame the initial difficulties of keeping an "A" type glider in the air for a few seconds. It was undoubtedly the sporting side of gliding which made the greatest appeal at that time. It was hailed enthusiastically as "the sport with a thrill in it,' and the gliding clubs formed all over the country to cater for the new demand found in many cases that they had queues of members anxiously waiting to taste the first joys of taking a glider into the air. In some instances the large numbers of young men who were attracted by the formation of these clubs were inclined to become something of an embarrassment, for it was seldom that a club could start with more than one Primary type glider which had to be hauled back to a suitable starting point after every launching, and which was often out of commission for a day or two owing to minor damage caused by awkward handling and imitation crash landings. Luckily a Primary type glider lands slowly and comparatively lightly for it has no engine aboard, and its construction is such that the pilot is given considerable protection if he strikes trouble. It is a tribute to the relative safety of gliding as compared with the element of risk in powered aircraft that few serious accidents occurred then or have happened since. During the past twelve months two glider pilots have unfortunately been killed—one British and the other German—but in the former case at least, an experimental flight under unknown conditions was being carried out. In England very few gliding clubs have had their activities interrupted by anything but minor mishaps, despite the fact that during the past two years much more advanced work has been undertaken by the majority of clubs. It is a matter for congratulation, indeed that the British clubs realised so quickly that the gliding movement in this country would not progress very rapidly if they contented themselves with putting as many pupils as possible through the elementary stages. Fortunately, a number of responsible enthusiasts in this country carried out a good deal of useful propaganda work by emphasising the importance of Britain creating as soon as possible a nucleus of skilled pilots able to soar on the

advanced types of sail planes with which the German experts were setting up so many records It is in soaring, or sail planing, that the most important developments in gliding will come about If gliding achieves any importance in the future in a commercial relationship it will be as a result of research on these lines So far it must be admitted that while skilled soaring pilots have covered some remarkable distances without the aid of an engine they have only been able to do so because of their great skill in the control of a sail plane their advanced meteorological knowledge and the use they have been able to make of it because of a highly developed air sense It is a plain fact that while the average beginner in ordinary flying can quickly learn the essentials of controlling an aeroplane a comparatively lengthy training and special temperamental qualifications are necessary to make a skilled sail plane pilot At the same time it must be realised that the difficulties in regard to this special kind of training have been greatly simplified by the research work initiated by the Germans and since carried on successfully by many gliding clubs in England, America and some other countries The most important research and training work is still being carried out by the German gliding schools which are very capably organised and which are accomplishing work of high scientific value in this new sphere of aviation It is probable that the German Government realises that Germany has gained a good deal of international prestige from the successful way in which research in motorless flight has been resuscitated in that country At all events, the Government now grants a useful subsidy every year to the movement In 1930 it amounted to £16 000 This financial assistance from official quarters enables the German gliding schools and clubs to make a very good show They certainly use the money to the best advantage and provide facilities whereby pupils can become skilled sail plane pilots at small expense It is estimated that during the past two years well over six thousand pupils have been trained in the German schools In addition to the schools where specialised training is carried out during the greater part of the year, Germany has over four hundred ordinary gliding clubs During the past year there has been a further expansion of the international interest in motorless flight There has been a noteworthy gliding boom in France, where the Government has voted 5 000,000 frs to develop the national movement A number of clubs have also been formed in Italy, which has already a number of enthusiastic pilots who are doing much to foster a gliding interest in that country Both in America and Australia a good deal of progress has already been made In the former continent nearly two thousand gliders are in use Pilots from countries all over the world have been trained in the German schools and are now engaged in teaching club pupils the latest sail planing technique The British Gliding Association of which the Chairman is Mr E C Gordon England, continues to do useful work in controlling the movement in Great Britain It has now nearly 80 clubs under its supervision and for the most part they are composed of enthusiasts who are keen to advance the research side of gliding while still enjoying its fascinations as a sport It is being increasingly recognised that gliding and sail planing are of great value in relation to civil aviation inasmuch as they offer an attractive incentive to young people to become 'air minded' Gliding is undoubtedly a valuable means of training young pilots who are afterwards able to master very quickly the control of an aeroplane In this way the British Gliding clubs, if properly supported by the Government should be able to do much to build up a reserve of young pilots who could rapidly qualify as ordinary aeroplane pilots if their services were required Although a few have taken the advanced certificates women so far have not taken a very active interest in the gliding movement Further progress was made during 1932 in towed flight by which a sail plane is towed in the air by an aeroplane or by a motor car from the ground Further experiments in power launching by motor car have also been carried out by various clubs The element of risk is obviously greater than in ordinary manual launching and power launching is now covered by strict official regulations Good propaganda work was done during the summer by Mr Lowe Wilde, who gave demonstrations of towed flight all over the country in connexion with Sir Alan Cobham's National Aviation Day scheme Many hundreds of passengers were successfully initiated into the mysteries of gliding by this means and the movement generally was thus given valuable publicity For these demonstrations of course, a two seater glider of the latest design was used It has been interesting to note how quickly a literature of gliding has been built up during the past two years Since Messrs L Howard-Flanders (a member of the Council of the British Gliding Association, and the first Secretary of that body) and C F Carr brought out the first British book on the subject Gliding and Motorless Flight,' two years ago, about ten notable technical works have been published in this country Herr Robert Kronfeld, the famous German pilot is the author of one of the latest No sensational departures in glider construction has recently been made but steady progress is always going on The latest sail planes are of great beauty, and in the hands of expert pilots give remarkable performances in long distance and course flying and in cloud and storm soaring The International Commission on Motorless Flight continues its valuable work in controlling the international aspects of gliding and in carrying on constant research work of the highest technical merit It was announced towards the end of 1932 that Herr Kronfeld would probably go to India to carry out extensive gliding experiments in relation to thermal currents in that country, where the possibilities of commercial gliding are considered to be more promising than in other parts of the world As far as the movement in Great Britain is concerned, it can be said that, despite many handicaps, it is steadily progressing on sound lines Suitable sites for soaring and for general experimental work are being carefully catalogued, and it is probable that within a few years training schools on German lines will have been established Centralisation of gliding club activities around areas of outstanding suitability seems to be indicated, and there is little doubt that British gliding and sail planing pilots will continue to take a prominent and successful part in the international competitions which the International Commission is fostering

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10 1896 leaving a fortune of about £1,750 000 *The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death*, Dec 10, 1901 The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics (*b*) Chemistry, the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors Particulars concerning conditions &c can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse Sturegatan 14 Stockholm Sweden

COMPLETE LIST OF AWARDS (Value 1931 *Award* 173 206)

Year	(*a*) Physics	(*b*) Chemistry	(*c*) Medicine or Physiology	(*d*) Literature	(*e*) Peace
1902	H A Lorentz P Zeeman	E Fischer	Sir R Ross K C B	T Mommsen	E Ducommun A Gobat
1903	H A Becquerel M & Mme Curie	S A Arrhenius	N R Finsen	B Bjornson	Sir W R Cremer
1904	Lord Rayleigh	Sir W Ramsay	V Pavlov	F Mistral J Echegaray	Inst of Int Law
1905	P Lenard	A von Baeyer	R Koch	H Sienkiewicz	Bss von Suttner
1906	Prof J J Thomson	H Moissan	C V Golgi E Ritter Golgi	G Carducci	Theodore Roosevelt
1907	Prof A A Michelson	E Buchner	A Laveran	K Kjellnz	L L Moneta L Renault
1908	G Lippmann	E Rutherford	P Ehrlich I Metchnikoff	K Lueben	K P Arnoldson F Bajer
1909	Signor Marconi F Braun	W Ostwald	T Kocher	S Lagerlof	Fr de Constant M Beernaert
1910	J D van der Waals	O Wallach	A Kossel	P Heyse	Berne Intl Peace Bureau
1911	W Wien	Mme Curie	A Gullstrand	M Maeterlinck	T M C Asser A H Fried
1912	G Dalen	V Grignard P Sabatier	A Carrel	G Hauptmann	Elihu Root
1913	H Kamerlingh Onnes	A Werner	C Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H La Fontaine
1914	M von Laue	Th W Richards	R Barany	*Award*	*Award*
1915	W H Bragg W L Bragg	R Willstätter	*Award*	Romain Rolland	*Award*
1916	*Award*	*Award*	*No award*	V von Heidenstam	*No award*
1917	Ch G Barkla	*Award*	*No award*	K Gjellerup H Pontoppidan	Comite International de la Croix Rouge
1918	M Planck	F Haber	*Award*	*Award*	*No award*
1919	J Stark	*Award*	J Bordet	C Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson
1920	Ch E Guillaume	W Nernst	A Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois
1921	Albert Einstein	F Soddy	*No award*	Anatole France	K H Branting Chr L Lange
1922	Niels Bohr	F W Aston	A V Hill O Meyerhof	J Benavente	F Nansen
1923	R A Millikan	F Pregl	F G Banting J J R Macleod	W B Yeats	*No award*
1924	K M G Siegbahn	*No award*	W Einthoven	W Reymont	*No award*
1925	J Franck G Hertz	R Zsigmondy	*No award*	G B Shaw	A Chamberlain. C G Dawes
1926	Jean Perrin	The Svedbergs	J Fibiger	Grazia Deledda	A Briand G Stresemann
1927	A H Compton C T R Wilson	H Wieland	T Wagner Jauregg	Henri Bergson	Ferdinand Buisson Ludwig Quidde.
1928	O W Richardson	A Windaus	C J H Nicolle	Sigrid Undset	*No award*
1929	Duc de Broglie	A Harden Prof von Euler	Sir F G Hopkins D Eijkman	Thomas Mann	F B Kellogg
1930	Sir C V Raman	Prof H Fischer	Dr Karl Landsteiner	Sinclair Lewis	Archbishop N Soderblom.
1931	*No award*	Prof Bosch Prof Bergius	Prof Otto Warburg	Eric Axel Karlfeldt	Jane Addams N M Butler
1932	Deferred	Irving Langmuir	Sir Charles Sherrington Prof E D Adrian	J. Galsworthy	*Not yet awarded.*

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Elcho Challenge Shield was instituted in 1862. It is open to one team of 8 from England, Scotland and Ireland respectively. 15 shots each at 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards. Highest possible score 1,800.

WINNERS SINCE 1862

Year	Country	Mks.	Year	Country	Mks.	Year	Country	Mks.
1862	England	800	1885	England	1,574	1908	Match declared v	
1863		1,082	1886	Ireland	1,471	1909	England	
1864	Scotland	967	1887	England	1,570	1910	,,	
1865	Ireland	1,053	1888	Ireland	1,652	1911		644
1866	Scotland	1,170	1889		1,689	1912		687
1867	England	1,097	890		1,646	1913	Scotland	732
1868		1,666	1891	England	1,670	1914		912
1869	Scotland	1,149	1892	Scotland	1,696	1915 1918	No Match	—
1870	England	1,166	1893	England	1,688	1919	England	664
1871		1,204	1894	Scotland	1,627	1920	Scotland	582
1872		1,183	1895	England	1,503	1921		625
1873	Ireland	1,195	1896		1,659	1922	England	632
1874	Scotland	1,437	1897	,,	1,603	1923		620
1875	Ireland	1,506	1898	,,	1,595	1924	Scotland	607
1876	England	1,463	1899		1,577	1925	England	706
1877	Ireland	1,568	1900	Ireland	1,537	1926		684
1878		1,610	1901	England	1,609	1927	Scotland	696
1879	Scotland	1,505	1902		1,587	1928		662
1880	Ireland	1,638	1903	Ireland	1,553	1929	England	709
1881	England	1,642	1904	England	1,570	1930	Scotland	699
1882		1,536	1905	Scotland	1,607	1931	Scotland	669
1883	Ireland	1,600	1906	England	1,658	1932	Scotland	717
1884	Ireland	1,582	1907	Ireland	1,624			

THE ASHBURTON SHIELD, BISLEY.

The Ashburton Challenge Shield Competition was instituted in 1861 for teams of 8 from the Public Schools (teams of 11 from 1861 1876, teams of 8 since 1877). In 1861 and 1862 the Hay M.L. rifle was used; in 1863 the long Enfield M.L., 1864 to the Navy 5 groove M.L., 1871 1884 Snider, 1885 1896 Martini Henry, since 1897 the 303 Magazine. The present regulations are 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards, one team of 8 pupils from each of such schools as have a contingent of the Junior Division of the Officers Training Corps. The Highest Possible score is 560.

WINNERS SINCE 1861

	School	Mks.		School	Mks.		School	Mks.
1861	Rugby	91*	1884	Clifton	364	1907	Rugby	497
1862	Harrow	234†	1885		430	1908	Harrow	498
1863	Eton	246	1886	Dulwich	383	1909	Rugby	512
1864	Harrow	226	1887	Eton	430	1910	Bradfield	524
1865	,,	216	1888	Clifton	433	1911	Edinburgh Acad	495
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L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting *l'Institut de France* (*Secretary of the Institute*, M. Robert Regnier) The Academy was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 and reorganized in 1816 The special object of the Academy is the composition of a Historical Dictionary of the French Language, and its members, "The Forty Immortals," are as follows —

Elected	Name	Born
1894	Paul Bourget	1852
1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	1853
1898	Henri Emile Lavedan	1859
1907	Maurice Donnay	1859
1909	Raymond Poincaré	1860
1909	Eugène Brieux	1858
1909	René Doumic	1860
1909	Marcel Prévost	1862
1911	Henri de Regnier	1864
1912	Marechal Lyautey	1854
1914	Pierre de la Gorce	1846
1914	Henri Bergson	1859
1918	Louis Barthou	1862
1918	Alfred Baudrillart	1859
1918	Jules Cambon	1845
1919	Henri Bordeaux	1870
1920	Joseph Bédier	1864
1920	Louis Chevrillon	1864
1922	Pierre de Nolhac	1859
1922	Georges Goyau	1869
1923	Henri Bremond	1865
1923	Edouard Estaunié	1862
1923	Henri Robert	1863
1924	Camille Jullian	1869
1924	Georges Lecomte	1857
1924	Emile Picard	1856
1924	Albert Besnard	1849
1925	A. de Caumont (Duc de la Force)	1878
1925	Louis Bertrand	1866
1925	Paul Valery	1871
1927	Abel Hermant	1862
1927	Emile Male	1862
1927	Louis Madelin	1871
1928	Maurice Paléologue	1859
1929	Maréchal Pétain	1856
1930	André Chaumeix	1874
1931	Pierre Benoit	1886
1931	Général Weygand	1867
1932	Abel Bonnard	1883

The four other Academies are —

ACADEMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES founded 1663 40 members

ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES founded 1666 divided into 11 sections, each of which comprises 6 members

ACADEMIE DES BEAUX ARTS 5 sections comprising 40 members, as follows painting 14 members, sculpture 8 architecture 8 engraving, 4, musical composition 6

ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES (for the study of questions of social and political economy), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections

All the Academies with the exception of the Académie Française elect a certain number of honorary members and of national foreign correspondents

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

THE Order was founded in Jerusalem in 1099 by the Blessed Gerard as an Order of Hospitallers under the Augustinian rule His successor inspired by the example of the Templars, converted it into a Military Order On the loss of Jerusalem it migrated to Acre and from thence to Rhodes and Malta, where it formed one of the most important bulwarks against the naval power of the Moslems in the Mediterranean Since the loss of Malta in 1798 the Order, which is International, has devoted itself to works of charity and humanity The objects and purposes of the Order are, amongst othe things, the maintenance of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem, and the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade at Home and Overseas and the London Light and Electrical Clinic for poor people The Order is conferred for services in the cause of humanity throughout the Empire and is open to both men and women There are 5 classes Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace, Commanders of both sexes, Officers of both sexes Serving Brothers and Sisters These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette* but do not confer any rank or title The ribbon of the decorations of the Order is black (watered) *Headquarters* St John's Gate Clerkenwell E C 1

Sovereign Head — HIS MAJESTY THE KING
Grand Prior — H R H The Duke of Connaught K G
Sub-Prior — Maj Gen The Earl of Scarbrough K C B C B E K C V O
Chancellor — The Archbishop of Canterbury
Bailiff of Eagle — Sir John Hewett G C S I, K B E, C I E

THE CHIEF OFFICERS

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Registrar—Col J P Woolrych Perowne, V D T D
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Chief Commissioner St John Ambulance Brigade at Home, Maj Gen Sir John Duncan, K C B, C M G, D S O
Do, Overseas Col James L Sleeman, C M G, C B E, M V O

CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME

In each case the dates are inclusive —

Black Game—Dec 11 to Aug 19 (Aug 31 in Somerset, Devon and New Forest)

Grouse— Dec 11 (Dec 10 Scotland) to Aug 11

**Partridge*— Feb 2 to Aug 31

**Pheasant*— Feb 2 to Sept 30

**Ptarmigan* (Scotland only) Dec 11 to Aug 11

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales* by statute) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day

In *England and Wales* hares rabbits woodcock, snipe quail landrail and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan wild duck teal and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws though no close time is fixed for them by those laws In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares to the first four birds and to wild duck The close time for all these birds is under the Wild Birds Protection Acts 1880 to 1908 from March 2 to July 31 both inclusive Otherwise this close time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME

There is no statutory close time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting nor for deer or hares but by an Act passed in 1892 the *sale* of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the *fox hunting* season which continues till the following April *Otter hunting* lasts from mid April to mid September The period for *deer hunting* or *stalking* varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags and from November 10 to the end of March for hinds

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are in season and out of season

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained but are not at their best the letter – signifies that it is close time as fixed by statute

Name of Fish	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Barbel	*p*											
Bass	–											
Bream	*p*									*p*	*p*	
(sea)	*x*	*x*	*x*							*p*	*p*	
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*							*p*	*p*	
Carp	*p*	*p*	*p*							*p*	*p*	
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*				*p*	*x*	*x*			
Char		*x*	*x*				*p*	*p*	*p*			
Chub	*x*							*p*	*p*			
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*									
Cockle	*x*	*x*										
Cod	*p*	*p*										
Conger	*x*											
Crab	*x*											
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*										
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*						
Dace	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*						
Dory	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*						
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*						
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*								
Grayling	*x*			*x*	*x*	*x*						*p*
Gudgeon	*x*			*x*	*x*	*x*						*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*							*p*
(grey)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*		*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*		
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*			*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*		*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*		*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*p*	*p*	*x*				–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–				
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*			
Lobster			*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Mackerel			*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*			
Mullet (red)			*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
(grey)			*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Mussel			*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*			
Oyster (*b*)			*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Perch	*p*	*p*			*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*			
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*			
Pilchard						–	*p*	*p*	*p*			
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*
Shad				*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–			
Shrimp (*c*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–		*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*		–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Thornback	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Trout	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–			
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish) River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh water crayfish from March to June

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage

(*c*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from the Netherlands, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to Dec.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from the Netherlands, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual are largely sold

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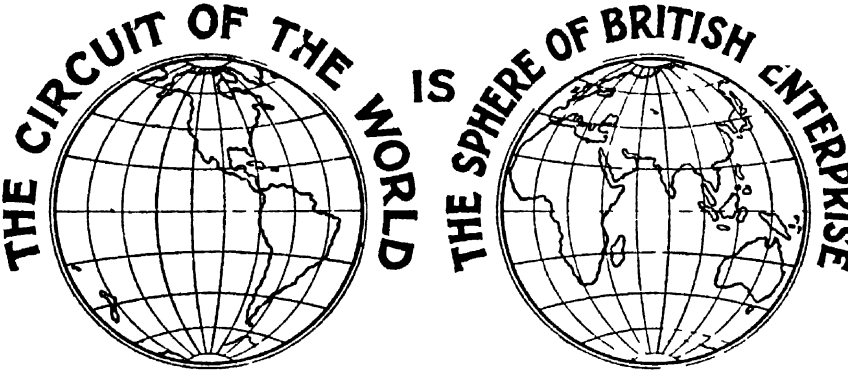

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'TISEMENTS

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL.

Four Entrance Exhibitions giving exemption from Tuition Fees (£20 for Boys outside Bedfordshire) are awarded by Examinaton in June. Ages: under 13 and under 15 on June 1st. The Boarding Fee of the School is £70. Apply to the Headmaster's Secretary.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD COLLEGE, HERTS.

An Examination will be held on June 6th and 7th, 1933, for Open Scholarships varying from £50 to £30 per annum. Candidates must be under 14 on August 1st. Allowance is made for age. Apply to THE HEAD MASTER, THE COLLEGE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS.

DEAN CLOSE SCHOOL, CHELTENHAM.

An Examination will be held on 8th and 9th June, 1933, for about six Scholarships varying from £80 to £25 per annum. Exhibitions of £30 per annum are available each term for sons of clergy. Fees £126 per annum inclusive. Applications to HEAD MASTER (P. BOLTON, M.A.).

RYDAL SCHOOL, COLWYN BAY.

An Examination will be held in June, when Scholarships and Exhibitions varying in value from £100 to £20 will be offered. Candidates must be under 14½ years on June 1st. There are valuable Leaving Exhibitions. Large Engineering Workshops and Biological Laboratories. Boys may take their 1st M.B. from School. Particulars and Prospectus from the HEAD MASTER, Rydal School, Colwyn Bay.

EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.

The Entrance Scholarship Examination will be held in July. Four Scholarships (£40 to £10) may be offered. One Exhibition for sons of clergy, and another for sons of officers who have fallen in the War, are offered for competition as vacancies occur. University Endowment, £600 a year. Apply to JOHN L. ANDREWS, HEAD MASTER, EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.

An Examination is held in June. Candidates for Senior Scholarships must be under 16, and for Junior Scholarships under 14, on May 1st. The value of the Scholarships depends upon the Standard attained, but never exceeds the amount of Tuition Fees (£39 per annum). See "Public Schools' Year Book."

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The Grammar School

Ashburton, South Devon

Close to Dartmoor

Founded 1314.

Head Master—

R. A. EVANS-PROSSER, M.A.

Accommodation for 35 Boarders

Premises—300 feet above sea-level. Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Workshops, Domestic Science Room, Gymnasium. Possesses the oldest Schoolroom in England. Senior and Junior Boarding Houses. 8 acres of Playing Fields. Large New House opened by Rt Hon. Lord E. Percy in May, 1928.

Preparation for various professions and occupations, Civil Service and Universities, Scholarships and Exhibitions. Organised games.

Inclusive Fees—Approx. £20 per term.

West Buckland School

Barnstaple, N. Devon

Head Master—

Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL AND MIDDLE-CLASS PEOPLE.

Aim To prepare Boys for Universities, Services, Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance.

Situation—Entirely rural, elevation 650 feet. Most healthy.

Building—Suitably adapted for 150 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge taken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

Fees—£66 per annum.

Dumpton House

Broadstairs, Kent

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE (Boarders only).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(*Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*),

and

R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (*Honours*)

(*Clare College, Cambridge*).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

Rickerby House

Carlisle, Cumberland

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Head Master—

R. A. SHEPHEARD-WALWYN, M.B.E., M.A.

(Late House Master of the "Probationers" House at Glenalmond)

Rickerby House is a solidly built family mansion in some ten acres of its own grounds on the north side of the River Eden, just outside the city boundary.

The district possesses what is probably the most equable climate in the kingdom. The house has electric light and central heating throughout. The rooms are all high and light, and the majority face west. The drainage system is modern, and has been approved by the Rural District Sanitary Inspector.

The usual subjects are taught, and the methods employed aim at making it possible for each boy to progress at his own best speed, neither "cramming" the intelligent boy nor neglecting the slow one.

The use of out of school hours is as varied as possible, the usual games being played and creative hobbies being encouraged. The aim is to make games and athletics a real recreation and not a business. Riding lessons are available for boys whose parents wish it.

The domestic arrangements are under the care of Miss E. H. FUTTARD, an experienced School Matron and a Trained Hospital Nurse and Housekeeper.

Entire charge of pupils if desired.

Prospectus and Fees on application to the Head Master.

Chichester School

Chichester, Sussex

Head Master—

A. N. COOMBE, M.A.
Trinity College, Cambridge.

Chaplain—

Rev. R. S. T. HASLEHURST, B.D.
Trinity College, Cambridge.

BOYS ARE PREPARED FOR THE UNIVERSITIES, SERVICES, ETC.

Ages 12–19.

School Buildings recently erected. Newly equipped Science Laboratory. Rugby Football, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Shooting, Gymnastics, Physical Training, Library.

The School is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Holland House

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Clacton-on-Sea, Essex

PREPARING BOYS FOR ENTRANCE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

W. SAUNDERSON, B.Sc.
A. D. TURNBULL

Near the Sea. Well-equipped classrooms.

Education for physical, intellectual, and character development. Individual attention. Initiative encouraged.

Entire charge of Boys when Parents are abroad.

Clacton's south-east aspect and sunshine record make its climate specially suitable for growing boys.

Good Playing Fields.

Resident Staff

Inclusive Fees—25–30 guineas per term.

Thurlestone College

Dartmouth, South Devon

Principal—

T. E. C. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.R.H.S.
(late Pay Lt. C. R.N.V.R.)

Assisted by an adequate and well-qualified Staff

The School is delightfully situated in a high and healthy position overlooking the River Dart and the Channel, and adjoining the Royal Naval College. Extensive Grounds and Playing Fields.

The aim of the School is to prepare boys for the Royal Naval College and the Public Schools.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—20 to 25 guineas per term.

For Prospectus, etc., apply Principal.

Lexden House

Eastbourne, Sussex

Established at Seaford 1901.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal

F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

(Jesus College, Cambridge)

Premises Stand in own grounds, facing Royal Eastbourne Golf Links. Replete with every requirement necessary for modern Preparatory School.

Aim Sound and comprehensive grounding in all usual school subjects. Work arranged hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Several scholarship successes. Games thoroughly coached.

Fees—45 guineas per term.

St. Bedes

Eastbourne, Sussex

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Head Master—

G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

V.D., T.D., Capt. (Lieut.) 5th Bn. Manchester Regt.

New buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yards on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 to 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

Ellesmere College

Ellesmere, Shropshire

Head Master—

A. V. BILLEN, D.D. (Oxon.).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Excellent situation on the edge of the Shropshire Hills.

Accommodation for 180 boys in the College, 40 boys in the Junior School.

Fees—£105 a year.

In addition to the Scholarships awarded annually, there are reductions for the sons of clergy.

Inglemere

Uplands Park, Enfield, Middx.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Head Master—

J. WALLACE-CAINE, M.A.

(Cantab.)

Premises Detached in own grounds of 3½ acres. Playing Field.

Curriculum Arranged to meet requirement for Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations. Many successes.

Small Classes. Individual Attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

For Prospectus, apply Principal.

Elizabeth College

Guernsey

Founded 1563.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Head Master—

F. HARDY, M A , LL D.

Unsurpassed climate particularly suitable for Boys from India and Tropical Countries

O T C Laboratories, Workshops Playing Fields

Preparation for Army Universities Profession etc

Many Scholarships Boys admitted at age of 7

Inclusive Fees from £85 per annum

Complete charge taken

Herne Bay College

Herne Bay, Kent

Head Master Senior School (13 19 years)

E W. TURNER, M.A.

Head Master Junior School (7 14 years)

H F WHITFIELD, M A.

An old established School numbering 170 boys in three separate houses according to age

Recognised by the Board of Education War Office and Air Ministry Regular School Certificate and Matriculation Classes All arrangements undertaken for placing boys at Oxford or Cambridge Preparation for Woolwich Sandhurst or Cranwell

Very fine Engineering Shop with full preparation for any higher Engineering Course

Officers Training Corps Rugby Football Cricket Hockey Tennis Sea Bathing

Entire large staff of Resident Masters Lecturers Officers and Servants until Exit

Tenterden Hall

Hendon, Middlesex

Principal

A. J. M. Bacon, B A.

(Classical Hons., Selwyn Coll., Camb.)

Assisted by a competent Staff

Boys between the ages of 7 and 15 received and prepared for the Public Schools and Royal Navy

The School which has been established for over 50 years stands in its own grounds of 9 acres The rooms are lofty and well lighted being admirably adapted for their purposes

Every encouragement is given to all branches of athletics Gymnastics and physical drill are carried out under qualified instructors Lessons in carpentry and boxing

The domestic arrangements are under the immediate control of Mrs Bacon, assisted by a Lady Matron Young and delicate boys receive the greatest care and attention, and a most liberal table is kept

Telephone **1207** Hendon

The Glebe House

Hunstanton, Norfolk

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Head Master—

H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.

(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.*)

The School buildings stand in their own grounds of **12** acres, **100** feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully-qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to **50**; ages, **7** to **14**. No Day Boys are received.

Illustrated Prospectus, etc., on application.

Lydgate House

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Hunstanton

Head Master—

R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7–14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

Lancaster Royal Grammar School

Lancaster

Founded 1471.

This ancient school offers the advantages of a Public School education at the modest fee of **20** guineas per term.

War Memorial Library, three Chemistryand two Physics Laboratories, Workshop, Gymnasium, Tiled Swimming Bath, Fives Court, Rifle Range, O.T.C., and Playing Fields of **11** acres.

Pupils prepared for Professional and Business Careers, Universities, Army, Engineering, etc.

£500 per annum available for leaving Exhibitions to the Universities.

Head Master—

Rev.

J. H. SHACKLETON BAILEY, D.D.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

HUYTON HILL

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

NEAR LIVERPOOL

(BUT IN BEAUTIFUL OPEN SITUATION)

VISITOR—

The Rt. Hon.

THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.

THE SCHOOL HAS ITS OWN PRIVATE AERODROME, AND CAN BE REACHED IN TWO HOURS FROM ANYWHERE IN THE BRITISH ISLES AND THE IRISH FREE STATE.

GROUNDS EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE ACRES. PRIVATE SWIMMING BATH. RIDING TAUGHT IN THE GROUNDS. REALLY GOOD FOOD. FRESH FRUIT DAILY. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Prospectus from Head Master—

HUBERT D. BUTLER, B.A. (Hons. Oxford).

Tannachie Court School

Malvern Wells, Worcestershire.

MR. KEITH BREBNER BULLEN, M.A. (Hons.),
Caius College, Cambridge,

Assisted by a qualified Staff, prepares boys, aged 7 to 14 years, for Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

Tannachie Court School, with 16 acres of Playing Fields and Gardens, is situated on a slope sheltered by the Malvern Hills and enjoys a bracing and sunny climate.

The aim of the School is to develop each boy according to his individual ability, and by method and enthusiasm to ensure a sound preparation for later work.

Classes are small, and the backward boy is given extra help and encouragement.

The domestic arrangements are under the direct supervision of Mrs Bullen, who is assisted by a trained nurse as Matron. Entire charge can be taken of children whose parents are abroad.

All the vegetables are grown in the gardens, and fruit is abundant. The School has its own little farmyard, with poultry and pigs; a model dairy is to be installed later. Healthy appetites are encouraged, the food being varied and attractively served. Special attention is paid to young and delicate children.

Prospectus on application.

The School

Malvern Link

H. PAULLEY, M.A.
(Natural Science Exhibitioner, St.John's College, Cambridge)

A. B. KINGSFORD, M.A.
(Late Classical Scholar, Queens' College, Cambridge)

BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

House faces south, with large Play ground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Special features of the building are large handsome dining hall, bright lofty bedrooms, and large classrooms.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Entire charge taken of Children whose Parents are abroad.

Mistley Place

Mistley, Essex

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master—
E. M. JACKSON, M.A.
(Cantab. Classical Tripos).

Premises—Stand in park-like grounds of about 30 acres. Gravel soil. Gymnasium.

Curriculum—Arranged to meet the requirements of Common Entrance Examination, Preparation for Scholarships, and entrance to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Numerous successes.

Miniature Rifle Range, Boxing, Swimming, Salt Water Bathing, Swedish Drill.

***Fees*—£105 to £120 per annum.**

Newton College

Newton Abbot, South Devon

Head Master—
H. PALLOT, B.Sc. (Lond.)

Public School preparing for Navy, Army, Universities and Professional and Business Careers. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Swimming Bath, Fives and Racquets Courts.

Both Day Boys and Boarders are admitted to the Preparatory School attached to the College. The College has also an efficient O.T.C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn and Hockey in the Spring Term.

Oswestry School

Oswestry, Salop.

Founded 1407.

Head Master—
R. WILLIAMSON, M.A. (Cantab.)

Premises—Healthily situated 500 feet above sea level. 9 acres of beautifully-wooded grounds, with Playing Fields of 16 acres. School Chapel. Science block, including Laboratory, Lecture Theatre, etc.

Aim—To give sound education. Preparation for Universities and various professions. Several Scholarships and House Exhibitions. Open-air Swimming Bath. Games carefully supervised.

Separate Preparatory Department for Boys up to age 10.

Inclusive Fees—From £67 to £91 per annum.

Reduced Fees for Sons of Clergy.

Entire charge taken where Parents abroad.

Churcher's College

Petersfield, Hants

Founded 1722.

Head Master—
GRAHAM HOGGARTH, M.A. (Oxon.)

A Public School education, for boys aged 10 to 18 at very moderate cost. Fees from £72 a year. Entire charge taken. Boys prepared for Cambridge School and Higher Certificates, London Matriculation, Inter B.A. and Inter B.Sc., University Scholarships, Sandhurst, Woolwich, Cranwell, Civil Service Examinations, Commerce and the Professions.

Ideal situation. Beautiful and healthy surroundings. Spacious buildings recently enlarged. Rugby Football, Cricket, Tennis, Fives, Boxing, Swimming (new Bath), P.T. and Gymnastics, Miniature Range, Carpentry, Gardening, and other hobbies. Officers Training Corps.

House Scholarships and Leaving Exhibitions.

Preparatory School for boys aged 6 to 10.

Prospectuses on application.

Dudley House School

Grange Road, West Cliff, Ramsgate, Kent.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal—
J. E. RIORDAN, L.C.P., M.R.S.T.

Premises—Situated 100 feet above sea-level, with fine sea views.

Curriculum—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Shorthand and Book-keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Oxford Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees—18 guineas per term inclusive.

Reading School
Reading, Berks.

Head Master—
G. H. KEETON, Esq., M.A.
Member of the Headmasters Conference

Staff of 34 fully qualified masters.
School stands in its own grounds. Buildings include Gymnasium, Laboratories, Workshops, Swimming Baths, etc.
A separate Preparatory School for boys between the ages of 8 and 11 also stands in the School grounds. Excellent Cricket and Football grounds.
Scholarships and Leaving Exhibition to all Universities.
Boys are regularly prepared for Entrance Scholarships at the Universities, for Civil Service and Professional Examinations.
The Vth Forms are regularly entered for the School Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board.
Inclusive fees, £86 per annum. Music £2 10s. a term extra.
Full details from The Bursar, Reading School.

King's School
Rochester, Kent

(Founded in the 7th century, reconstituted 1542)

Head Master—
Rev. W. PARKER, B.D., M.A.
(late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin)

Assisted by Large Staff of Masters.

Senior School an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst and Civil Service Examinations and for Commerce.

Junior School prepares for Dartmouth and for Scholarships in King's School.

Separate Houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers Training Corps.

Fees—£83 to £103 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book"

Kingsland Grange
Shrewsbury, Salop.

Head Master—
The Rev. P. C. WEST, M.A.
Marlborough and Oriel (Oxon.)

Receives 70 boys (7–14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil. 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Recently inspected by H.M.I. and placed on list of Efficient Schools.

Nine Distinctions won at Public Schools this year.

Fees—Boarders, 37 guineas per term.
Day Boys 11 ,,

University School
Southport, Lancs.

WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT
RECOGNISED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Boys received from 6 years.

Strong Staff giving First Class Results.
Individual Care with Character Building.
Games and Discipline a Specialty.
Excellent Premises and Classrooms.

IDEAL MODERN LIFE.

ENTIRE CHARGE.

Special care given to Boys whose Parents are abroad.

References given to many parents whose boys are now in "Entire Charge."

Prospectus from Principal.

Telephone, 3333.

Homefield School
Sutton, Surrey

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal—
Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, **200** feet above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum—Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and Dancing.

Gymnasium—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

Taunton School
Taunton, Somerset

Head Master—
H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.)
(1st Class Honours, Modern Languages Tripos.)
Staff of over **40** masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over **52** acres. Buildings include Laboratories, Music School, Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Tennis Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, etc.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

All details on application to the Head Master.

Rose Hill School
Tunbridge Wells

Principal—
Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.
Assisted by an experienced and efficient Resident and Visiting Staff.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

The School, which has been established more than 100 years, is healthily situated on the Common, 400 feet above sea-level.

t-class health and national records All es and Gymnasium.

Scholarships, 1930, 1931, 1932.

Small, separate classes.

Entire charge.

Overseas references.

Fees Moderate and practically inclusive.
A Prospectus will be sent on application to Principal
Telephone, Tunbridge Wells 591.

St. Decuman's School

(Preparatory)

Watchet, Somerset

On the borders of the Quantocks

Principal—

C. A. V. HOUSE, M.A., Oxon.

ASSISTED BY A FULLY QUALIFIED STAFF

The School is a large handsome building standing in three and a half acres of grounds with large playing fields adjoining It possesses its own home farm where meat fowls, eggs milk, butter, and fruit are had for the pupils The diet is of the very best Special and individual care is taken in connection with the health of delicate and backward boys Mrs House is in charge of the domestic side of the School

Individual tuition is always given Boys are prepared for entrance to the Public Schools and to the Royal Navy

There is sea bathing in the summer, and healthy breezes from the sea and from the Quantock Hills throughout the year

Fees—25 to 30 guineas per term

Illustrated Prospectus on application to the Principal

Shirley House School

Watford, Herts.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL CADETSHIPS

Principal—

R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.)

Boys received from 7 to 14

Main Subjects Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods)

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres) Specially designed Classrooms Gymnasium Sanitation perfect. Drill Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath Rifle Range, Squash Racquets Court, Carpenter's Shop

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education

Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.

Tel phone, 3439 Watford

Victoria College

Westbury, Wilts.

Founded 1844.

Recognised by the Board of Education

INDEPENDENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS ON PUBLIC SCHOOL LINES

Georgian mansion, with separate buildings for Classrooms and Laboratories Speech Hall to hold 300 The School is set in 56 acres of grounds 5 acre Cricket Ground 7 Tennis Courts Squash Racquets Court. Kitchen Gardens to feed the School

Recent successes include London, Bristol and Durham Matriculations, Oxford and Cambridge School Leaving Certificates, Bristol First School Certificate, Army Entrance Sandhurst, the Royal Air Force, the Professions.

There is a separate Junior School where boys are prepared for the Senior School Entry to the Senior School is by examination.

Applications for entry should be made to the Head Master.

Brean House School

Weston-super-Mare, Somerset

WELL KNOWN UP TO DATE PREPARATORY

Founded 1860.

The Rev. EDWARD BARTON, B.A., F.R.G.S.

Assisted by skilled Staff of Graduates in Honours from Oxford etc

Resident masters of gentlemen to prepare for all Public Schools and Professional Career Unique Hospital Record Headmaster's wife King Colleges Hospital trained Sister Healthiest [illegible] Atlantic Coast Excellent and liberal diet Formation of sterling character care of health sufficient sleep happy school life and the attainment of a gentlemanly bearing are the first considerations Religious teaching is true to the whole Word of God and Reformation Principles

Building Examination Record maintained for the last 28 years Common Entrance to Public Schools, College of Preceptors, School Certificate 100 passed. 84 successes since 1928 Thorough grounding Modern methods Languages and Mathematics strong features Resident and Visiting Staff of 16 Fortnightly reports Individual tuition Exhibitions of £100 each available for famous Public Schools

Old boys now representing England, Yorkshire, Somerset etc., in Sport Playing Field of 5 acres.

Boys received 5½ 14 Entire charge

Fees moderate

Illustrated Prospectus and extracts from Parents' grateful letters on application (Tel 509)

Windermere Grammar School

Windermere

Founded 1613

Head Master—
BERNARD ABRAHAM, M.A.
(Oxon.)

A sound education for boys aged 8 to 18 years provided on modern lines under University Graduates.

Individual attention. The Boarding Department is under the personal supervision of the Head Master.

The School is exceptionally well equipped, and stands on high ground overlooking the lake and the hills.

The health record is excellent.

Examination results highly satisfactory.

Inclusive fees: under 12 £78, over 12 £83 per annum.

Prospectus on application to the Head Master.

Sebright School

Wolverley

(near Kidderminster)

Head Master—
R. C. LUCAS, B.A., B.Sc.

Owing to a large endowment, the Governors can offer a first-rate education for £70 per annum.

New buildings costing £45,000 opened in 1931.

Exhibitions of £100 per annum to the Universities.

The School is situated in beautiful country in its own grounds of 50 acres.

Cleeve House

An up-to-date Preparatory School aiming to equip boys (6–14) with a thoroughly sound foundation—physical and mental—together with the common-sense, foresight and ideals which enable a boy to make the best of his opportunities.

Fees Moderate and Inclusive.

Prospectus and full particulars from the Head Master—
R. J. HALCOMB, M.A., M.R.S.T., LOWER WICK, Nr. WORCESTER.
Telephone, Powick 6.

Tredennyke School
Barbourne, Worcester

Head Master—
B. J. ELLIS, M.A.
(Christ's College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law)

This School for young boys founded in 1890 prepares them for the Public Schools and Royal Navy It stands in grounds of about 5 acres which include Cricket Ground, Football Field, open air Swimming Bath, Gymnasium, Workshop, Play Rooms and Garden Plots, Rifle Range

The classes are kept small and individual attention is ensured Many Public School Scholarships have been gained recently Every boy receives the personal care and attention of the Head Master's wife

Entire charge can be taken Excellent health record

Prospectus and full particulars from the Head Master or Mrs Ellis

Telephone, Worcester 104.

Sompting Abbots
Worthing, Sussex
(2 miles from Worthing)

Principal—
A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.)

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises stand in own grounds and parklands of 24 acres on the south slope of the Downs well protected from north winds

Central heating Electric light

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools

Individual attention Physical Drill

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

FREE INFORMATION
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS IN WANT OF A SCHOOL

Please state

For Boy or Girl Age

Locality Preferred

Climate Desired

Special Requirements

Range of Fees

For copy of Prospectus of any Schools, and other information, write The Schools Department—

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4

Alexander House School (Boys) "Hilderstone" (Girls & Little Boys).

Broadstairs, Kent

(Within five minutes' walk of each other.)

Good-class Boarding Schools for Boys and Girls, giving a thoroughly sound education on modern lines, combined with "real home life." Special care and attention to delicate, backward, and young children.

Entire charge taken of Children from abroad.

During term time the Schools work as separate establishments, but during the holidays they are combined for "home life."

Terms by arrangement.

Prospectus from Head Master or Head Mistress.

Dollar Academy

(John McNabb's School)

Dollar, Scotland.

Founded 1818.

Head Master—

HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A.

(Late Snell Exhibitioner of Balliol Coll., Oxford).

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS for pupils from 10 to 18.

Beautifully situated in 25 acres of grounds, accessible from Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional and Commercial Careers. Separate Boarding Houses Officers Training Corps.

Entire charge where Parents abroad

Inclusive Boarding and Tuition Fees, 90 to 96 guineas per annum. Reduction in case of brothers.

Postal address: Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

Prospectus on application to School Secretary.

The School has a Preparatory Department, which takes pupils from 5—10 years of age. Junior Boarding Houses are provided for pupils attending the Preparatory Department. This Department is under the control of the same Governing Body as the Academy.

Morrison's Academy

Crieff, Perthshire

SITUATED ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF THE GRAMPIANS

Head Master—

JAMES DONALDSON, M.A.

Junior and Senior Schools for Boys from 8 to 18 years of age. Boys prepared for University Entrance, Civil Service and Army Examinations, and for Professional and Commercial Careers. Officers Training Corps, extensive Playing Fields, large Swimming Bath. Three Boarding Houses. Holiday arrangements made for boys when Parents abroad.

Boarding and School Fees.—£90 per annum.

Prospectus and further information from the Head Master.

UNDER THE SAME GOVERNORS: SEPARATE STAFF, BUILDING AND PLAYING FIELDS

Morrison's Girls' School

Head Mistress—

Miss BEATRICE S. MASON, M.A.

Preparatory, Girls and Boys 5 to 8 years: Upper School, Girls 8 to 18 years. From Kindergarten to University Entrance. Physical Training, Dancing, Swimming, Tennis, Hockey.

Prospectus and particulars of Girls' Boarding House from the Head Mistress.

SCHOOLS—SPECIAL

The Colthurst House Schools

Warford (near Alderley Edge) Cheshire

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SUFFERING FROM EPILEPSY.

Children are given the most careful medical supervision, taught ordinary school subjects by qualified teachers, play all the usual games, and thoroughly enjoy life. They have the best chance that can be given them of developing along normal lines and becoming eventually well-educated healthy men and women.

The High School

Ashburton, South Devon

(On fringe of Dartmoor)

Accommodation for about 60 boarders

Premises—Formerly a Country Gentleman's residence specially adapted for a Girls' Boarding School, with Kindergarten for pupils, including little boys under 10. Lovely grounds and Playing Fields. Use of fine Gymnasium. Buses direct to Plymouth, London, Bournemouth and Birmingham. Electric Light throughout.

Opened in September 1930 with 55 pupils and a highly qualified staff of 6 resident mistresses.

Preparation for the Universities and for professional and business careers. Inspected by Cambridge University Syndicate.

Preparatory School Boys to 13½.

Entire charge taken at very moderate rates of pupils from abroad. The climate is exceptionally mild and healthy.

Fees—Tuition 3 4 guineas. Board 13–16 guineas, according to age.

For Prospectus etc. apply to the Principal

Miss MARGARET J. SHARKIE, M.A.

The Ashford High School for Girls

Ashford, Kent

Principal—

Miss BRAKE.

RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AS AN EFFICIENT SECONDARY SCHOOL

Buildings. Spacious Tudor residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old world garden, lawns and playing fields 20 acres in extent. Gymnasium.

Aim—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships. Drawing Class, Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Music, and Dancing. Preparatory House for little girls under 11.

Fees—28 to 31 guineas per term.

Fairview

Ashford, Kent

Principal—

Miss BAILEY, LL.A.

(Registered)

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High Class Modern Education. Individual care. Home comforts. Every effort made to secure rich, sound mental and physical well being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and Inclusive.

Parsons Mead

Ashtead, Surrey

Principal—

Miss ELLISTON

Head Mistress—

Miss NOLL ROBERTS

Oxford (Hons.)

Parsons Mead is a picturesque and comfortable house standing in beautiful grounds with orchard, Playing Field and Tennis Lawn, including a Hard Court.

The general aim of the School is to train the mind and body of every girl in such a way as to fit her for her position in life, and individual character and abilities are carefully studied.

The School is a centre for the Cambridge Locals and the examinations of the Associated Board, and Pupils are regularly prepared for these examinations.

All the members of the staff are graduates or specialists.

Girls' Modern School
Bedford

Head Mistress—

Miss TONKIN, M.A. (Cantab.)

Curriculum—Includes Mathematics, History, Literature, Geography, Modern Languages, Latin, Science, Drawing, Singing, Needlework, Physical Training, and Domestic Science.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Two Scholarships awarded annually, and Leaving Exhibition of £50, tenable for three years.

Hockey, Netball, Tennis.

Entrance Fee £1. *Tuition Fee*, £3 6*s*. 8*d*
Boarding Fee, £20.

Prospectus may be obtained from Clerk to the Harpur Trust, or the Head Mistress.

Howard College
Bromham Road, Bedford
Established 1862

Principal—

Mrs. ROSA I. MITCHELL, L.R.A.M.

Premises—Specially designed.

Aim—To provide at reasonable cost a thorough sound all-round education combined with free home life. High School methods of teaching adopted. Individual attention. Health first consideration.

Preparation for all local examinations, including the Matriculation.

Music a special feature.

Fees—£21 a term (including Piano, Gymnasium, Laundry and Dancing).

Extras—Painting, Riding, Secretarial Work.

Entire charge when Parents abroad.

Beverley High School for Girls
Beverley, Yorks.

Head Mistress—

Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply thorough liberal education based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached to formation of character. Equipment for home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding house for 15 pupils in own grounds.

Fees—Day Pupils, £4 4*s*., £5 5*s*.
Boarders, £20 extra.

Worthingholm
Hastings Road, Bexhill

Principals { **Miss FISHER.**
Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises. House system.

Aim of School—To provide sound education on modern lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual examinations. Thorough Musical Education.

Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Netball.

Entire charge of Pupils where Parents are abroad.

Oaklea

Buckhurst Hill, Essex

Principal—

Miss BEATRICE GARDNER

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 19. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Individual time-tables for school work. Preparation for higher examinations. Local centre for Oxford examinations. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

St. Helen's

Cockermouth

Principal—

Miss WHEELER, M.R.S.T.

AN IDEAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education. In an unrivalled situation in its own grounds. Graduate Staff. Many examination successes. Excellent health record. Easy of access from all parts of the North. A few miles from Keswick.

Please send for Prospectus.

Fees—Economic and Inclusive.

Telephone, 49

Great Moreton Hall

Nr. Congleton, Cheshire

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. BOARDERS ONLY.

Established 1890.

A fine castellated mansion overlooking its own beautiful and well-wooded park of over 160 acres. Picturesque lake. Noted gardens.

Ideal environment for educational purposes.

Large staff of graduates. Centre for Examinations.

Juniors £25, Seniors £30, per term inclusive.

Prospectus, with views and list of successes, from—

Mrs. LITTLEHALES, *Principal.*

Dr. Williams' Endowed School for Girls

Dolgelley, N. Wales

Head Mistress—

Miss E. C. NIGHTINGALE, M.A.

Beautiful country.

Special attention to health and diet. Grade A.T.T. milk.

Accommodation for 120 boarders.

Preparation for University. Special courses in Music, Art, Domestic Science. Secretarial Work.

Boarding, Tuition, Books—*inclusive fee* 22 guineas per term.

TREMHYFRYD.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—Boys and Girls, from 5 years.

Entire charge if desired.

Mickleham Hall

Dorking, Surrey

Mickleham Hall is very highly recommended as a home school, and entire charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad.

It is situated in one of the beauty spots of Surrey near Box Hill, and only nineteen miles from London. The grounds of 10 acres include tennis and other lawns, large kitchen gardens and orchards. The health record of the School is excellent.

Rippingale

Bolsover Road, Eastbourne

Principals—

Miss ETHEL WORTERS

(Class. Tripos Girton Coll., Camb. Training Coll.)

Miss BURNEY

(Oxford Degree Cert. Hons. Scholar Royal Holloway Coll.).

Premises—Detached, on high ground close to Sea and Downs.

Aim — To give high-class modern education with thorough moral, intellectual and physical training.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special course Domestic Economy and Hygiene.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—38 guineas per term.

Liverpool College for Girls

Huyton (near Liverpool)

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England)

Chairman—

The Rt. Hon.
LORD COZENS-HARDY, D.L.

Visitor—

The
LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL

Head Mistress—

Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A. (Lond.).

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. School Chapel. House system. Large resident Staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Training, Domestic Science, etc. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, etc.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

Queen's College, London, W.1

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Visitor:

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

Principal:

Miss G. E. HOLLOWAY, B.A.

The College provides a GENERAL EDUCATION for Girls of all ages and has courses of lectures for Advanced Students in Literature, History, Modern and Classical Languages, Art, etc. MUSICIANSHIP included in curriculum for Younger Girls.

Special facilities for the teaching of SCIENCE; three fully equipped Laboratories. Students prepared for all examinations up to and including UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP, FIRST M.B., PRE-MEDICAL CONJOINT BOARD. Intermediate B.A. and B.Sc.

Games, Gymnastics, Dancing Music, Painting, Drawing. A one year's training in SECRETARIAL WORK and one in COOKERY and HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT. To all RESIDENT STUDENTS ample opportunity is given for visiting places of interest in and around London.

Full particulars of College, Preparatory School and Residence from the Principal, 43-47, Harley Street, W. 1.

Moorfield

Mannamead, Plymouth

Established 1850.

Recognised by the Board of Education 1932

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS IN THE SERVICES AND PROFESSIONAL MEN

Principals—

Miss BAILEY, B.A. (Hons. London)

Miss POCOCK

(Successors to Miss Dallas)

Assisted by Highly Certificated Trained Mistresses and the Leading Professors.

The School stands high in its own grounds in the healthiest suburb of Plymouth.

A Junior School for pupils under 10 (day boys under 7) has been opened at "Seymour."

A thorough education on modern lines is given.

Careful individual attention.

Entire charge is taken of Children whose Parents are abroad.

Terms and Prospectus on application.

Windsor Terrace Girls' School

Newcastle-on-Tyne

Principal—

Miss J. J. GILLESPIE, M.A.

Staff of Graduates and Experienced Teachers.

Preparation for Examinations—Elocution, Art, Music, Languages, etc.

Gymnastics, Games, Swimming, Dancing, Riding.

Separate House for Boarders. Every care in diet and health.

Full charge of children from abroad.

Wychwood Girls' School

Oxford

Principals—

Miss MARGARET LEE, M.A. (Oxon.)

Miss GERALDINE COSTER, B.Litt. (Oxon.)

Recognised by Board of Education

Eighty girls aged 6 to 18. Development of individual character by training in self-discipline and right use of freedom subject to old fashioned standard of courtesy and consideration for others. Small classes, large resident staff. Sports: Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis (one hard, 4 grass courts), Swimming, Boating, Riding. Bedrooms single or cubicled. Health record exceptional. Elder girls prepared for Universities and professions.

Entire charge taken if desired.

Inclusive boarding fees 150 guineas per annum.

Winchester House School, and The Lodge (Junior House)

St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Founded 1860.

Principals—

Miss L. BEEFORTH, M.A., M.R.S.T.

Miss F. M. MACKRELL, B.A., M.R.S.T.

Comprehensive and practical education. Every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for.

Elevated situation (gravel), sanitation certified. Gymnasium, Science Laboratory, Vita-Glass Sunroom. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES. Sea Bathing, Riding, Gardening. All Games.

Fees—From £120 to £150 a year.

Entrance Scholarships offered annually.

Entire charge taken.

Lowther College

(for Girls)

Near Rhyl, North Wales

Approved by the Board of Education.

Chairman—

The Right Hon. The LORD GISBOROUGH

Principal—

Mrs. LINDLEY

Beautifully situated in a park of 400 acres, overlooking sea and mountains. Pupils prepared for all examinations, including University Entrance. Large Staff. Lecture Hall and Science block containing Laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Electricity. Gymnasium, Art Room, Music Rooms, Swimming Bath. Riding, all Games, Golf Course. Domestic Science, Gardening and Secretarial Departments. Three Open Scholarships. Diet exceptional, including fresh fruits, salad, and nuts daily. Certified milk only.

Upper Chine School for Girls

Shanklin, Isle of Wight

Inspected by the Board of Education and placed on their List of Efficient Approved Schools.

The School stands in its own delightful grounds of 14 acres, with Playing Fields (12 acres) adjoining 9 Tennis Courts (3 hard) Preparations for all Examinations and Careers Fully-qualified Staff Domestic Science and Secretarial Courses for Elder Girls Riding Girl Guides. Handicrafts. Recent additions include Private Chapel, Library, Science Laboratory, Gymnasium, Studio, and additional Boarding House.

Telephone, No. 8. *Illustrated Prospectus on application.* **Principal—MISS DAMON.**

Lansdowne House

Swanage, Dorset

Principals—
Miss KEYS, M.A.
Miss NICHOLSON, L.R.A.M.

The house is large and well built, excellently adapted for school purposes, delightfully situated overlooking the bay.

The aim of the School is to combine with a thoroughly modern education the individual care and training and the comforts and culture characteristic of home life.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations and for the Universities if desired.

Physical training on Swedish system. Games taught by a trained mistress. Sea Bathing, Swimming, Riding

Entire charge is taken of Girls whose Parents are abroad.

Terms and Prospectus on application.

Lauriston Hall

Torquay, South Devon

Principals {**Miss K. VICCARS**
Miss E. VICCARS

Situation—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature and Languages.

Laboratory.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees—30 to 40 guineas per term.

Bronescombe High School

Totnes, South Devon

Established 1884.

Principal—
Miss S. C. PINN
(Camb. Higher Local, M.R.S.T.)

Large staff of trained and qualified teachers. Boarding and Day School, with Kindergarten Department. Very healthy, high situation, good gardens, Hard Tennis Court, Playing Field.

The boarders receive every care, being under the personal supervision of the Principal, assisted by a trained Matron. Tennis, Netball, Hockey, Girl Guide Company. Entire charge taken if desired.

Preparation for Oxford Local Examinations (Junior and School Certificate); Associated Board, Royal Schools of Music; Royal Drawing Society, etc.

Apply to Principal for Prospectus.

Thorneloe

Rodwell, Weymouth

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Large airy Classrooms and Dormitories. Sea views. Playing Field and Tennis Courts.

Pupils received from 5 to 18 years.

Resident Staff are either Graduates or Specialists.

Entire charge if Parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application to the Principal—**Mrs. ANGELL.**

Alexandra College

Westcliff-on-Sea

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Founded 1892.

Recognised by the Board of Education and placed on its List of Efficient Secondary Schools.

Head Mistress—**Miss LE PAGE, M.A.**

Resident Staff of Honours Graduates. Visiting Staff of London Specialists. Resident fully-qualified Drilling and Games Mistress.

The education is sound and upon modern Public School lines. A thorough training is given in Music and Art.

Pupils are prepared for the School Certificate Examination, the London Matriculation, the London Intermediate B.A., the University Entrance Scholarship Examinations, and for all the Examinations of the Associated Board (R.A.M. and R.C.M), and for all grades of the Royal Drawing Society.

The health of the pupils is in the care of experienced Matrons, the diet is nourishing and abundant. Outdoor games are strongly encouraged, and are organised by a fully-qualified Games Mistress, special care being taken to avoid over-exertion. Swimming is taught in the summer. There is a fully-equipped Gymnasium.

Out-of-School activities are fostered: there are numerous School Societies in operation, as well as a School Orchestra and a School Company of Guides, and a Brownie Pack.

Entire charge taken of Children whose Parents are abroad at a Moderate Inclusive Fee.

SCHOOLS—PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES.

The Bedford Physical Training College

Lansdowne Road, Bedford

Principal—

Miss STANSFELD

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing and Swimming.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

Anstey Physical Training College

Erdington (near Birmingham)

Principal—**Miss M. E. SQUIRE**

(Bedford Physical Training College Diploma).

Ling's Swedish System.

Complete training for Teacher's Diploma (open to girls of good education) in Theory and Practice of Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, all branches of Games, Dancing and Swimming.

Students prepared for the Conjoint Examination of the Chartered Society of Medical Gymnastics and Massage.

Three Years Course.

For Prospectus and particulars of Scholarship, apply Secretary.

Southend School

(Established 1904)

Hatherley Brake, Cheltenham

Principal—Miss A. KING-TURNER

Offers Special Facilities for the Training and Education of Backward and Delicate Children and Elder Girls.

Premises situate on outskirts of Cheltenham in 6 acres of beautifully wooded grounds. Expert Health and Educational advantages. Kindergarten and Montessori Methods for Juniors. Housecraft, Music, Needlework, Handicrafts, Remedial Exercises, Poultry-keeping, Gardening and Horticulture. Outdoor Gymnastics and Garden Games.

Telephone, 3539 Cheltenham. *For Terms and Prospectus apply*—The PRINCIPAL.

NAUTICAL TRAINING

Thames Nautical Training College
H.M.S. Worcester

ESTABLISHED 1862. **Off Greenhithe, Kent.** INCORPORATED 1903.

Chairman—Sir WILLIAM C. CURRIE.
Vice Chairman—The Rt. Hon. LORD ESSENDON.
Capt. Supt—Comdr. G. C. STEELE, V.C., R.N.

PRIMARY OBJECT: The training of youths as EXECUTIVE OFFICERS for the MARITIME SERVICES. The College combines special technical and commercial subjects with PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION. The training counts as one year's sea service for certificated cadets.

The Admiralty grant Cadetships to the Royal Navy (under a special scheme of entry) and nominations to the Royal Naval Reserve. Ages of admission 12-16 years (17 in special cases).

For Illustrated Prospectus apply—
THE SECRETARY, THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, INGRESS ABBEY, GREENHITHE, KENT.

Worcester College for the Blind

Worcester

Head Master—G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.)

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first-grade Public School education.

Premises—Modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Swimming Bath on premises. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees—£100 to £120 per annum.

School for Development of Backward, Nervous, and Exceptional Children

WHO CANNOT BE TAUGHT WITH ADVANTAGE IN ORDINARY BOARDING SCHOOLS

Expert health and educational treatment. Department for Girls over School age. Kindergarten for Juniors. Temperamental difficulties studied, remedial exercises, etc. Gardening and outdoor occupations. Entire charge taken when required.

Particulars from—

Miss ALICE MEIKLEJON

St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Telephone, Hastings 560.

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TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1931 to September 1932. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851 1900 is added for comparison

Place	1931 Oct Temp	Oct Sun	Nov Temp	Nov Sun	Dec Temp	Dec Sun	Jan Temp	Jan Sun	Feb Temp	Feb Sun	Mar Temp	Mar Sun
	°F	%	°F	%	°F	%	°F	%	°F	%	°F	%
Aberdeen	47 3	33	46 4	19	41 7	22	46 1	27	42 3	32	41 3	22
Balmoral	43 5	—	40 5	—	38 9	—	42 7	—	39 6	—	36 9	—
Bath	49 7	34	47 2	24	42 9	17	49 8	30	44 1	18	37 7	23
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London (West)	51 2	24	48 5	19	43 3	9	50 9	27	44 5	12	38 8	13
Malvern	49 0	40	46 2	24	42 1	25	48 9	31	43 5	23	37 8	18
Manchester	47 7	24	46 9	15	41 6	5	49 5	20	43 8	14	38 9	13
Margate	52 7	38	48 9	20	43 5	16	50 7	38	44 9	24	38 7	29
Marlborough	47 0	32	44 8	24	40 7	12	47 5	31	42 5	18	36 1	23
Newquay	51 5	42	49 3	32	45 5	18	50 5	33	46 7	17	39 7	38
Norwich	48 7	41	46 6	23	40 6	18	48 9	33	42 5	25	37 9	24
Nottingham	47 9	35	46 2	19	40 7	16	48 5	24	42 9	20	38 7	21
Oxford	48 7	31	46 5	23	41 5	16	49 1	28	43 6	20	36 9	20
Paignton	52 2	36	48 3	29	44 7	20	50 7	33	45 9	22	40 2	21
Penrance	53 9	43	51 2	37	47 5	18	52 3	34	48 9	16	42 3	33
Plymouth	52 1	33	49 9	25	45 5	18	50 7	31	47 3	18	40 5	32
Portsmouth	51 8	38	48 9	27	43 9	17	50 9	34	45 3	22	38 9	28
Ross on Wye	48 4	33	47 5	24	42 3	18	49 0	29	44 3	19	38 0	20
Scarborough	50 1	41	46 8	20	42 5	17	48 7	27	43 0	28	41 8	24
Scilly	53 9	44	51 3	39	47 5	20	51 7	36	48 6	18	42 9	32
Sheffield	48 1	37	45 7	12	42 1	17	48 2	26	43 3	20	39 1	9
Skegness	48 7	46	46 9	25	41 7	20	48 3	35	42 4	25	38 9	29
Southampton	50 1	33	47 7	22	42 9	15	49 8	30	44 6	17	38 3	23
Southend	51 1	37	47 7	23	41 7	15	49 9	34	43 3	21	38 0	27
Southport	48 5	41	46 3	16	42 8	9	48 5	31	43 9	24	38 9	27
Stonyhurst	47 0	39	45 3	15	41 5	11	47 1	28	42 5	20	37 9	24
Torquay	52 3	37	48 7	30	45 0	23	50 6	34	46 5	22	40 5	25
Totland Bay	50 9	39	49 4	28	43 9	17	49 8	35	45 3	20	38 5	30
Tunbridge Wells	48 5	36	45 5	24	40 5	15	48 3	33	42 1	22	36 1	32
Valencia	52 1	31	48 7	19	48 5	6	51 4	28	48 3	11	42 1	28
Ventnor	52 7	38	50 5	27	44 5	17	50 9	37	46 2	22	39 6	28
Weymouth	52 3	42	50 1	30	45 0	17	50 8	35	46 3	22	39 3	30
Woolacombe	52 1	—	49 8	—	46 1	—	50 9	—	46 4	—	40 3	—
Worthing	51 1	38	48 8	27	43 1	21	50 0	36	44 7	24	38 7	36
Yarmouth	50 4	29	48 1	16	41 9	15	49 0	33	43 0	22	39 6	25
York	47 7	41	45 6	14	42 2	19	48 2	30	43 3	19	39 8	23
Nice (1851 1900)	61 0	—	52 7	—	47 3	—	—	—	46 4	—	47 5	—

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1932 to September 1933. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851–1900 is added for comparison

	March		April		May				July		August		Sept	
	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun
	°F	%	°F	%	°F	%	°F		°F		°F		°F	
Aberdeen	40 7		41 5	35	46 9	27	52 5	33	57 8		58 0		52 3	
Balmoral	36 7		37 9	—	44 7	—	52 0		54 9		55 0		49 3	
Bath	41 7		46 5	30	52 3	26	59 1		62 4	26	66 0		57 7	
Birmingham	40 3		43 5	26	50 3	17	57 0	32	60 5		63 2		55 7	
Blackpool	42 1		44 6	38	50 7		57 7		60 6		61 5		55 7	
Bournemouth	41 5		46 1	31	51 7	20	58 5		61 1	29	64 2		57 7	
Bradford	39 9		42 7	28	49 2	19	55 9		60 3	20	60 9		54 2	
Brighton	41 7		46 5	37	51 2	29	58 3		61 0	37	65 3		59 5	
Buxton	37 7		40 3	22	46 9	21	53 5		57 6		59 1		51 8	
Cambridge	40 4	36	45 4		52 1	24	57 5		62 5	25	64 9		57 1	
Cardiff	41 3	41	44 7	32	50 9	23	58 3		60 5	33	64 3		56 3	
Cheltenham	40 8	36	44 3	25	50 9	20	58 3		61 1	25	64 5		55 7	
Clacton on Sea	40 5	41	45 7		52 1	30	57 1		62 5	33	65 7		58 7	
Colwyn Bay	41 9	31	44 8		50 4	31	57 2		61 0	27	61 8		56 5	
Coventry	41 1	30	44 6		51 3	28	58 0		62 3	23	63 9		56 3	
Cromer	40 7	35		34	50 9	24	56 3		62 0	30	63 9		57 9	
Douglas, I. of Man	42 2	29		44		30	57 1		58 3		59 5		54 5	
Dublin	41 1	25	43 6	40		25	56 7		60 1	27	59 7		53 9	
Dundee	41 5	30	42 3	38	48 5	29	53 9		58 9	25	58 8		52 4	
Eastbourne	40 9	47	46 1	39	51 1	32	57 7		61 5	42	64 7		59 1	
Edinburgh	41 1	26	41 9	34	47 9	24	54 3		58 7	20	58 9		53 5	
Falmouth	44 5	41	46 6	41	51 5	34	59 1	55		32	63 7		59 0	
Felixstowe	40 1	39	45 1	32	50 7	27	56 3			31	65 1		58 5	
Greenock	42 3	—	43 3	—	50 4	—	57 5			—	59 0		53 6	
Guernsey	44 6	45	47 5	43	51 9	35	58 0			46	64 3		60 5	28
Harrogate	39 8	22	42 7	33	48 5		55 1	36	59 5	23			54 5	38
Hastings	41 1	47	45 8	34	—		58 0	45	61 3	38	65 1		58 7	29
Hull	41 6	27	44 5	28	50 6		56 9	36			63 5		56 8	40
Leamington Spa	40 8	30		23	50 9		57 7				63 9	34	56 3	30
Littlehampton	40 9	45		36	51 1		58 1	46			64 1		58 7	29
Liverpool (Bidston)	41 5	28		31	50 3		57 3		59 9		61 7		55 6	34
Llandudno	42 5	31	45 3	30	50 9	32	57 9		60 5	28	62 1		56 7	33
London (West'r)	42 1	29	47 0	25	54 1	22	60 3		64 0	28	67 9	43	59 1	24
Malvern	41 3	38	44 7	28	50 9	23	58 3		60 3	30	64 7	41	56 9	33
Manchester	41 2	16	44 9	24	51 1	20	58 4		60 9	18	63 0	20	55 9	27
Margate	41 4	42	46 5	37	52 7		57 6		63 5	37	67 3	58	60 5	35
Marlborough	39 1	37	43 9	32	50 1		55 9		59 9	37	63 3	41	54 6	27
Newquay	43 6	47	46 3	41	51 1		58 3	63	59 8	30	63 7	41	58 2	28
Norwich	40 9	36	45 7	33	53 1		58 3	37	63 2	31	65 9	35	57 6	31
Nottingham	40 8	27	44 3	23	51 1		57 5	30	62 1	18	64 0	29	55 3	31
Oxford	40 9	36	45 6	27	52 0		57 8	40	61 9	25	64 8	40	56 7	27
Paignton	43 3	40	46 7	37	51 9		58 3	52	61 4	28	64 0	40	59 2	29
Penzance	45 8	41	47 7	41	52 3		60 1	54	61 2	34	64 2	34	59 5	27
Plymouth	43 5	43	45 9	37	50 5		58 3	58	60 7	33	63 8	42	58 9	30
Portsmouth	42 5	40	47 2	34	52 0	28	59 9	50	62 7	34	65 7	41	59 8	31
Ross on Wye	41 1	9	44 7	26	51 2	21	57 8	46	61 4		63 9	38	56 5	34
Scarborough	42 5	29		32	50 1	23	55 9	32	61 5		62 5	29	57 1	42
Scilly	45 8	41		47	51 3	42	58 1	62	60 2		63 3	39	58 8	30
Sheffield	40 9	12	43 7	26	49 8	18	56 7	31	61 1	27	63 0	33	55 7	38
Skegness	40 5	36	43 8	29	49 9	24	55 4	38	60 5	28	63 1	32	56 9	37
Southampton	41 3	35	46 0	27	51 7	23	59 5	44	61 5	27	65 3		58 1	26
Southend	40 9	40	46 0	30	52 7	27	58 8	40	64 2	33	67 7		59 5	29
Southport	41 8	31	44 7	35	50 9	27	57 4	48	60 9	29	61 6		55 5	35
Stonyhurst	39 9	25	42 7	31	49 5	22	56 7	46	59 7	23	60 5		53 7	32
Torquay	43 3	43	46 5	36	51 5	26	58 1	52	61 1	31	63 9	43	59 3	31
Tunbridge Wells	41 3	44	45 7	34	50 7	30	58 1	49	60 7	34	63 8		58 8	31
Valencia	39 7	41	44 7	34	51 4	28	57 1	46	61 3	35	65 7		57 5	32
Ventnor	45 2	37	46 4	37	51 7	35	58 1	33	59 3	14	62 0		56 4	30
Weymouth	4 7	43	46 4	34	51 7	32	59 1	47	61 5	36	64 9		59 9	30
Woolacombe	42 9	49	46 7	39	56 5		58 9	50	61 4	30	64 5		59 4	33
Worthing	43 5	—	46 1	—	51 3		59 2	—	60 3	—	63 7		58 7	
Yarmouth	41 5	46	46 3	37	51 1	31	58 1	47	60 0	37	64 7		58 9	31
York	40 9	36	44 6	31	50 8	26	56 0	37	62 1	29	64 3		58 5	29
	41 5	23	44 0	29	50 3	20	56 8	34	62 5	29	62 5		55 6	36
Nice (1851–1900)	50 7	—	55 5	—	62 2	—	69 1	—	73 8		73 2		68 2	—

BATH, SOMERSET Episcopal city Pop 68,801 107 miles from London 11 miles from Bristol **Means of Access** G W Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway and Somerset and Dorset Railway **Elevation**—60 to 750 ft above sea-level. **Neighbourhood**—Woodland, hills and diversified country **Climate**—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. **Water Supply** Constant **Drainage**—Modern **Soil**—Oolitic limestones clays and sands **Baths**—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology **Mineral Waters**—Thermal springs Temp 120° F

Bath, situated in a valley and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills possesses an unrivalled combination of archæological historical social and scenic attractions beside the famous waters to which it owes its origin

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BEDFORD. C B Pop 40 573 50 miles from London I M & S Railway. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade Golf Links (18 holes)

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY W and H PEACOCK, **6, Dame Alice Street** (close to G P O) Bedford (Telephone 2333) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map school fees views and photos of Town and Schools Post free Weekly Sales Auction Rooms Lime Street Auction Mart, Horne Lane

BEXHILL, SUSSEX M B Pop 21 229 Southern Railway 71 miles from London 5 miles from Hastings 12 miles from Eastbourn **Aspect**—South **Climate**—Dry, invigorating **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Sandy A modern select seaside resort with good educational facilities 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12¼ acres **Excursions**—Battle Abbey 8 miles Pevensey Castle 7 miles, Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 miles

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast fogs are practically unknown while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain

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HOUSE AGENT,
ERNEST SHEATHER, F A I.,
14 St Leonards Road
The only local Estate Agent a native of the Town.
Telephone, 351 39 years experience

BOGNOR REGIS, SUSSEX U D C Pop 13 510 Southern Railway 66 miles from London **Aspect** South **Climate**—Mild dry equable, freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town

ROCK GARDENS HOTEL First class Unrivalled position on Esplanade with Private Lawns. Close West End Landstand Dining Smoking Rooms and Lounge all face sea 40 Bedrooms. Appointed A A Garage Phone Bognor Regis 500 (2 lines) Telegrams Gardens, Bognor J PUTTEN Resident Proprietor

CANTERBURY, KENT Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop 24 450 Southern Railway 55 miles from London **Aspect** S W **Climate**—Mild and dry. **Water Supply**—Constant and pure **Soil**—Clay with gravel Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world wide interest

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL—A A The Oldest First class Family Hotel in the City Close to Cathedral and both Stations. Central Heating 12 Lock up Garages Table d Hote Luncheons and Dinners daily. Running Water in bedrooms Telephone, 285
R C LARGE Proprietor.

CLEVEDON, SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 7,033. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. Elevation—To 300 feet. Aspect—S. & W. Climate—Mild and bracing according to situation. Soil—Light and porous. Pier—840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering-place. Golf links (18 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE. Charming situation, standing high, in own grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Electric Light. Gas Fires in some Bedrooms. Special arrangements Winter Months. 'Phone, 4 Telegrams: "Stancliff, Clevedon." The MISSES M. G. and D. C. COTTLE.

DROITWICH, WORCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 4,553. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 126 miles from London. 19 miles from Birmingham. Climate—Mild. Neighbourhood—Undulating woodland. A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine-laden springs.

AYRSHIRE HOUSE. Superior Boarding Establishment. Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue. About 300 yards from St. Andrew's Baths. Corridors heated during winter. Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water, and Gas or Electric Fires in Bedrooms.
Nat. Tel., 37 Conducted by Miss REILLY, Proprietress.

EXETER, DEVON. Pop. 66,039. Southern Railway and G.W. Railway. 171 miles from London. Location—On east bank of the Exe. Elevation—From 26 to 435 feet above sea-level. Soil—Red sandstone. This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. Golf links (18 holes).

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams, "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 3457. Established 1843.

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS, SUSSEX. C.B. Pop. 65,199. Means of Access—Southern Railway. Elevation—20 to 600 feet. Aspect—South Climate—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild, hillsides and cliff tops more bracing; valleys running inland sheltered and warm.

St. Leonards, the modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. Two golf links (18 holes).

HOUSE AGENT. F. TANTON, F.A.I. Probate, Land Valuer, and Auctioneer, 38, Norman Road. Sale Rooms. Telephone, 709.

LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK. Pop. 41,768. Open sand dunes and broads. Climate—Bracing; absence of fog and mist. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Gravel and sand. Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broads. Excellent fishing, boating. New 18-hole golf links laid out by Braid.

ESPLANADE HOTEL. High-class Family Hotel (unlicensed), centre of Sea Front. Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade. Recreation Room. Open all the year. Ten minutes from new 18-hole Golf Links. 40 Bedrooms. Electric Passenger Lift. Telephone, 298. MR. and MRS. JENNER, Resident Proprietors.

HARROGATE
THE BRITISH SPA

One of the most apt descriptions ever applied to Harrogate is the Mecca of the Ailing and the Playground of the Robust. Its Bathing Establishment (the Royal Baths) is most elaborately and completely equipped. There are upwards of two hundred medically trained and certificated male and female nurses. There are within a radius of fifty miles of Harrogate no less than sixty stately homes of England. Harrogate is a gem in a perfect setting and no visitor will fail to appreciate its intimate charm and delightful associations.

FERNBANK 5, ST. MARY'S AVENUE.

Comfortable Apartments, with or without Board.
2 minutes Baths and Pump Room, Valley Gardens.

Telephone 2960. *Proprietress*, Mrs E. WADDINGTON

Parents and Guardians in search of a School should write first, for free information, to The Schools Department, : : Whitaker's Almanack, : : 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE U D C 119 miles from London. Pop 25 632 Means of Access—G W Railway and L M & S Railway Location On the slopes of the Malvern Hills, 8 miles from Worcester Elevation—300 to 900 feet above sea level Climate—Dry and bracing. Water Supply—Pure, constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Gravel Season—Summer and winter Annual Fixtures—Shakespeare Week in May, Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June Malvern is an inland watering place important educational centre, and a pretty residential town consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon 1 400 feet high from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester Evesham Cheltenham Gloucester and the Bristol Channel

The Malvern Hills being a single chain, there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological entomological and ornithological specimens Assembly rooms (high class bands and theatrical companies) public library three clubs tennis bowls croquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes) ladies course (9 holes)—hunting hunting fishing Places of Interest—Rivers Severn (4 m) Teme (6 m) Avon (12 m) boating fishing river scenery Deerhurst (17 m)—Saxon church Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m) Pershore Abbey (16 m) Bosbury (8 m)—Edna Lyall's tomb Valley of the Wye—by rail to Ross and boat down river to Chepstow

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS—Particulars of Residences and Building Land to be Let or Sold in this delightful District may be had on application to—

MESSRS LEAR & SON F A I,
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NEWQUAY,

CORNWALL Pop 5 958 G W Railway On coast between St Ives and Padstow 32 miles N E of Penzance A rising modern health resort Extensive view of the rugged coast line of North Cornwall Neighbourhood Cliff scenery Water Supply Constant Drainage—Modern Beach Sands Climate Bracing Places of Interest Perth Watergate Bay Towan Cove Mawgan Porth Good excursion centre Golf (18 holes)

TOLCARNE HOTEL.

SEA FRONT First class Accommodation for 150 Guests. Hot and Cold Running Water in Bedrooms Resident London Dance Orchestra Adjoining Bathing, Tennis Golf Own Motor Boat Adjoining Garage (Lock ups)
GRAHAM FARMER Proprietor Phone, 176

RAMSGATE,

KENT Pop 33,597 Southern Railway 79 miles from London On south shore of Isle of Thanet between Deal and Broadstairs A lively seaport yachting station and watering place popular both in winter and summer

HOUSE AGENTS SCARLETT & GOLDSACK Auctioneers Estate Agents Surveyors, Accountants, Valuers, Hotel Brokers 36, High Street Ramsgate, 5, Cecil Square, Margate, 161, Northdown Road, Cliftonville and at 27 Watling Street, Canterbury Registers containing all the best properties in the district, free Telephone 19 Telegrams "Scarlett, Ramsgate"

RHYL,

FLINTSHIRE Pop 13 489 L M & S Rly and G W Rly 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations Sheltered from the east by the mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and Elwy Climate—Mild Soil—Sandy Golf links (18 holes)

PLASTERION PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade Facing Sea and near Golf Links Open-Air Baths and Pier Dining, Drawing, Smoke Rooms, Lounge Electric Light Home Comforts. Liberal Table Gas or Electric Fires in all Bedrooms
Telephone, 170 Mrs W MITCHELL.

RIPON, YORKSHIRE. L. & N. E. Railway. 11 miles from Harrogate, 30 miles from Leeds Soil—Gravel and red sand. **Mineral Waters**—Sulphur. The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. Golf, boating, fishing, hunting. Pop. 8,576.

UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.—The Principal Family and Motorists' Hotel. Under Royal Patronage. A.A. R.A.C. (Car and Motor-Cycle sections) Fully-equipped Garage for 40 cars. Electric Light.
Proprietor, GEO. SMITH. Telephone, 4 Telegrams, "Unicorn, Ripon."

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT. M.B. Pop. 10,519. The largest and most lively watering-place in the Isle of Wight; second in yachting importance only to Cowes. **Climate**—Equable, invigorating.

ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL. First Class Family Hotel, opposite Pier. Running Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Gas or Coal Fires Fully Licensed
Telegrams, "Band, Ryde." Telephone, 293

SEVENOAKS, KENT. Pop. 10,482 Southern Railway 22½ miles from London. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, etc., in its vicinity.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, LTD., Complete House Furnishers Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors. London Road and 110, High Street. Telephone, 50. Telegrams: 'Stanfords, Sevenoaks'

SHERBORNE, DORSETSHIRE Southern Railway 118 miles from London. 5½ miles east of Yeovil. The fine building of the Abbey, the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School founded A.D. 705, interest visitors Cricket, tennis, fishing, golf Pop 6,542

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. CARTER & CO., the Modern Storekeepers, Tea Blenders, Coffee Roasters, Wine and Spirit Merchants The public say we are noted for goods of high quality at moderate prices One address only. 'Phone No: Sherborne 54

SIDMOUTH. The Medical Officer of Health writes,—"Sidmouth, a marine health resort facing south Hills protect it from north, east and west Open to the sea breezes from the south Large proportion of winter sunshine. Climate mild but bracing Medical baths" Pop 6,126

ST. HELENS HOTEL (Private) 5 minutes from 18 hole Golf, Tennis, Croquet and Sea. South Aspect, in own Grounds Best Food Central Heating Electric Light. Garages. Winter from 3½ Gns, Summer 4 to 5 Gns Write for leaflet Hot and Cold Water.

SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE Pop. 176,025 The leading passenger port Popular holiday and tourist centre Golf links (18 holes) Parks and pleasure grounds. Equable climate. New Forest and Isle of Wight within a few miles.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I., 17, Above Bar. The leading House and Estate Agents for Southampton, New Forest, and Southern Districts Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS Extensive Registers of Town and Country Properties, also of Business and Commercial Premises Residential Handbook on application.

SWANAGE, DORSETSHIRE. Pop 6,276. Climate—Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. **Drainage**—Modern. **Pier**—600 feet. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet family watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay. Golf (18 holes).

HOUSE AGENTS.

PLUMMERS, 41 Station Road, Swanage, Dorset.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. Property for Sale.
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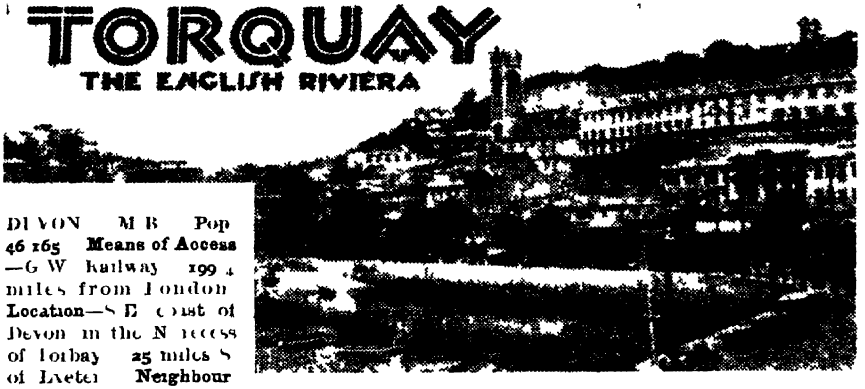
TORQUAY
THE ENGLISH RIVIERA



DEVON M B Pop 46 165 **Means of Access**—G W Railway 199 4 miles from London **Location**—S E coast of Devon in the N recess of Torbay 25 miles S of Exeter **Neighbourhood** Cliffs and hills **Climate**—Mild, soft equable luxuriant vegetation **Water Supply**—From Dartmoor, constant soft **Drainage**—Modern **Soil**—Limestone **Front**—Ornamental promenades and marine drive **Pier**—1,500 feet pavilion skating rink **Beach** Sand and shingle **Baths**—Corporation (fresh and salt water) Nauheim and Vapour Baths Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments All Electric Baths Plombiere Intestinal Douche Torquay Seaweed Baths Aix and Vichy Douche Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths **Excursions**—Rail and river coaching and marine

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Telegrams, Reliable Torquay
Telephone No 3208

G. R. SMITH & SON, F.A.I.

(J W Rintoul Member of Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute)

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Insurances Effected Latest Lists of Desirable Properties for Sale or to Let in Torquay Devon and Cornwall Property Specialists Valuations for Probate

Write —**9, STRAND, TORQUAY.**

Phone 4458 Established 1867

BEACON HOUSE
PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

Faces due South Sheltered from North and East Winds Central for everything. Excellent Cuisine Inclusive Tariff Personal Supervision
Opposite and on the level with Medical Baths

Telephone, 3731. Proprietress, MRS COOMBES CROSSLEY.

TEIGNMOUTH,

DEVONSHIRE U D C. Pop. 10,019 G.W. Railway. 189 miles from London At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay Aspect—South. Climate—Mild. Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Red sandstone Pier—600 feet, pavilion Beach—Sand and shingle Golf, 18 holes A summer holiday resort, winter residence, and seaport, sheltered by surrounding hills from E and N

Sailing and swimming matches, water polo boating on river and sea fishing, shooting, good anchorage for yachts in harbour Teignmouth has a fine promenade

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL—Finest Position Sea Front, S W aspect Uninterrupted Sea Views Hot and Cold Water in most Bedrooms Ideal Autumn and Winter Home. Easily accessible for Dartmoor excursions 500 acres Free Shooting (Pheasant Partridge, Woodcock) Appointed A A Billiards (full size) Free Golf (18 holes) Illustrated Tariff

Telephone, 55.

ERNEST W PARSONS, Proprietor

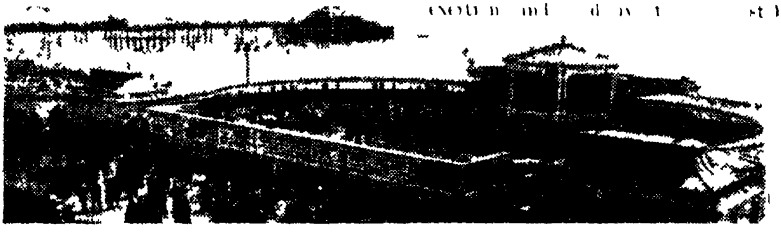
EAST CLIFF PRIVATE HOTE In best position facing Sea Open all the year round Excellent Cuisine Separate Tables South aspect Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms Free Golf (18 holes)

Telephone 183

J MORRISH, Proprietor

THING

is noted for the equability of its climate which is largely due to its geographical situation The proximity of the sea and the shelter afforded by the South Downs combine to modify the climate and avoid extremes The absence of hills enables ocean breezes to reach Worthing without exception and [illegible] to the benefit



from the high percentage of ozone in the air and the large amount of sunshine A palatial Pavilion at the Pier entrance and a commodious Landstand on the shore on the Parade have been added to the town's many attractions An all the year round repertory plays in the Pavilion There are facilities for sports of all kinds

83 minutes from London by the luxurious corridor trains of the Southern Electric Railway. Trains every half hour.

The Ideal Residential Town 'twixt Sea and Downs.
Unsurpassed for Sunshine and Equability of Climate.

A copy of the latest OFFICIAL GUIDE AND REGISTER OF HOTELS etc will be forwarded on application to the TOWN CLERK, No 16 MUNICIPAL OFFICES, WORTHING SUSSEX

PATCHING & CO.

AUCTION, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES,

Chapel Road (opposite Town Hall) **and Railway Approach** (opposite Worthing Station)

List of Properties to be Sold, Furnished Houses, etc, free on application.

Telephone No. 122. Telegrams, "Agency, Worthing."

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE

Incorporated with Limited Liability in Australia.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Paid-up Capital	£1,250,000
Reserve Fund	1,000,000
	2,250,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	... 1,250,000
	£3,500,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Melbourne Office—267, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.
Sydney Office—279, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Perth Office (W. A.)—ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
Brisbane Office—305, QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.
Fremantle Office—78/80, HIGH STREET.

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected.
Drafts and **Letters of Credit** issued, **Remittances** cabled, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. **Accounts** opened in **Australia** for **Overseas Banks.**

ENQUIRIES REGARDING AUSTRALIAN TRADE INVITED.

A. BUTTERWORTH, *Manager.*

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.
West End Branch: 17, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	£2,475,000
Currency Reserve	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,500,000
	£13,475,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT HON. LORD ALDENHAM.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, ESQ.
JOHN F. G. GILLIAT, ESQ.
KENNETH GOSCHEN, ESQ.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, ESQ.
T. R. JOHNSON, ESQ.
F. V. C. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, ESQ., D.S.O.
RT. HON. THE EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ.
JOHN SANDERSON, ESQ.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, ESQ.

MANAGER: EDMUND GODWARD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office. [214

Estd. 1862. 6, 7 & 8, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.2 MANCHESTER: 36, Charlotte St. BRADFORD: 33, Hustlergate.
Also at NEW YORK & PARIS.

BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED at the most important commercial centres in South America and Portugal, the Bank of London & South America Ltd. is particularly well equipped to carry out modern banking business of every description.

ARGENTINA BRAZIL
COLOMBIA · CHILE
PARAGUAY · URUGUAY
PORTUGAL

Affiliated to Lloyds Bank Limited.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA
KENYA-TANGANYIKA UGANDA-NYASALAND
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - SOUTH WEST AFRICA
BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH WEST INDIES-BRITISH GUIANA
MAURITIUS - EGYPT - SUDAN - PALESTINE - MALTA - GIBRALTAR
LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER - HAMBURG - NEW YORK (Agency)

Head Office :
54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

**BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA),
MONTREAL & TORONTO**

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.

(Affiliated with Midland Bank Limited.)

Established 1827. Incorporated 1865 Limited 1883.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	**£2,500,000**
Paid-up Capital	**800,000**
Reserve Fund	**700,000**
Undivided Profits	**43,355**
Total Assets (31st December, 1931)	**17,400,860**

Head Office: WARING STREET, BELFAST.

AFFILIATIONS:

Midland Bank Limited. Established 1836.

The Clydesdale Bank Limited. Established 1838.

North of Scotland Bank Limited. Established 1836.

Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited. Established 1909.

The affiliated Banks have 2,570 Branches in Great Britain & Northern Ireland

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1746

Capital and Reserve Funds £3,600,000

Head Office: 38, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

REES GRIFFITH THOMAS *General Manager* R. W. STEVENSON *Secretary*

Foreign Department: 110, QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW,
for all classes of OVERSEAS business.

OVER 200 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

London Office: 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2

where accounts may be opened on usual London terms.

Manager - JAMES FORREST *Deputy Manager* - W. F. BLACK

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee.

AFFILIATED TO BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,

LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT,
LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers:
123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Commercial Credits and Consignments.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable Transfers. Foreign Collections. Travelling Credits.
Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.
Deposit and Current Accounts Opened.
Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

Correspondents in the United States:

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA. — NEW YORK. — BOSTON.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,
BALTIMORE.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

320 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855

President W. G. GOODERHAM
First Vice President & General Manager GEORGE H. SMITH
Second Vice President Colonel A. E. GOODERHAM, D.S.O.
Secretary WALTER E. WATKINS

Paid-Up Capital - -	**- $7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 4d.**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**- $8,000,000**	**£1,643,835 12s. 4d.**
Investments - - -	**- $73,260,893.49**	**£15,053,608 5s. 2d.**

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly. Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for more than half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain* -36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street, Messrs BELL COWAN & CO., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

E C J IDDIF (e no *H T ARMITAGE Deputy Gover or*

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA

BILLS negotiated and collected CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Branches in the Chief Centres and Agencies at Post Offices throughout Australasia

As at 30th JUNE, 1932

General Bank Balances	£67 320 999
Savings Bank Balances	116 300 001
Note Issue Department	51 346 911
Rural Credits Department	2 155 050
Other Items	11 272 374
	£248 395 335

LONDON OFFICE. 8, OLD JEWRY, E.C 2.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE STRAND W C

J S SCOTT *Manager.*

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

417 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia

Subscribed Capital	**£5,000,000**	**0**	**0**
Paid-up Capital	**£3,000,000**	**0**	**0**
Further Liability of Proprietors	**£2,000,000**	**0**	**0**
Reserve Fund	**£1,605,000**	**0**	**0**
Special Currency Reserve	**£1,585,000**	**0**	**0**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ANDREW WILLIAMSON Esq., *Chairman* JOHN PATERSON, Esq *Deputy Chairman*
C L BARJEAU Esq C M G | The Hon WALTER D GIBBS
The Rt Hon Lord INVERFORTH of Lepe, P C G C M G | SIDNEY MARR WARD Esq
Sir FREDERICK W YOUNG

Chief Office in Australia COLLINS STREET MELBOURNE

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief Provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom
Remittances made by **Telegraphic Transfer**
Bills Negotiated or forwarded for **Collection.**
Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia

E M JANION, *Manager*

(*Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House*)

THE NATIONAL BANK
LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Offices: **13-17 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.**

Subscribed Capital -	£7,500,000
Paid-up Capital -	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund -	£1,030,000
Deposits, etc (30/6/1932)	£38,322,793

JAMES STACKHOUSE MARTIN, Esq., C.I. Chairman

SIR THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart. Chairman of Irish Board and Deputy Chairman of the Bank

ENGLAND	IRELAND
HEAD OFFICE 13 Old Broad Street London E.C. 2 and 27 Metropolitan and Provincial Branches and Sub Offices	CHIEF OFFICE 34, College Green Dublin and 46 Branches and Sub Offices throughout the Country

Every description of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Income Tax and Executor and Trustee Business transacted

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(*Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1866*)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - **£4,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - **£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - - **£2,000,000**
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - **£2,200,000**

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, Bart. *Chairman* R. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.I.I. J. A. SWAN, Esq.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE W. SHAKESPEAR, Esq. CHARLES NICOLL, Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGONG	MADRAS	LUANDA				
ALEN STEAMER POINT	COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	MANDALAY	LUMBO	Kenya Colony			
AMRITSAR	COLOMBO	NUWARA ELIYA	MOMBASA		DAR ES SALAAM	Tanganyika Territory	
BOMBAY	DELHI	RANGOON	NAIROBI		TANGA		
CALCUTTA	KANDY	TUTICORIN	NAKURU				
CAWNPORE	KARACHI	ZANZIBAR	NAIROBI				
	LAHORE		JINJA	Uganda			
			KAMPALA				

The Bank purchases grants advances against or collects Bills payable in India Burma Ceylon, Aden Zanzibar Kenya Uganda etc. on current terms.

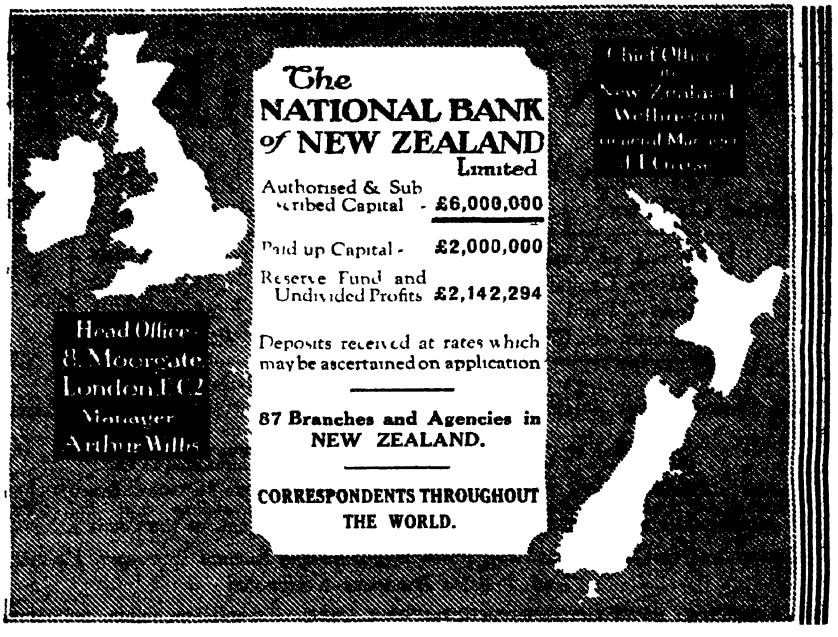
The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma Africa and elsewhere and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches at the exchange of the day.

The Bank on behalf of its Constituents undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices the Custody of Government and other Securities and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.



THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863" Estd 1872 **LIMITED.**

Head Office BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: L. W. MORTIMER.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. **Subscribed Capital, £1,750,000.**
Paid-up Capital, £1,750,000. **Reserve Fund, £860,000.**

3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers —THE BANK OF ENGLAND, LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Clayton Towers	Gladstone	Kandanga	Mungon	Tambo
Atamac | Ayr	Childers	Goombungee	Killarney	Mutiaburra	Tamborine North
Babinda	Clifton	Goomeri	Kingaroy	Nobby	Tannymoral
Barcaldine	Clonculry	Goondiwindi	Laidley	Numiah | Oakey	Thursday Island
Bundaberg	Cooktown	Greenmount	Longreach	Pittsworth	Tingoora
Bell | Biggenden	Crows Nest	Gympie | Heden	Mackay	Ravenshoe	Toogoolawah
Biloela	Cunnamulla	Halifax	Malanda	Redcliffe	Toowoomba
Blackall	Dalby	Herberton	Marburg	Richmond	Townsville
Boonah	Esk	Hughenden	Mareeba	Rockhampton	Warwick
Bundaberg	Forest Hill	Ingham	Maryborough	Roma | Rosewood	Winton | Wondai
Burketown	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Millmerran	Sandgate | Sarina	Woolloongabba
Cairns	Gatton	Ipswich	Mitchell | Monto	South Brisbane	Woorooilin
Capella	George St (Brisbane)	Jandowae	Mossman	Southbrook	Yangan
Charleville		Julia Creek	Mundubbera	St George	

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY, CASINO, KYOGLE, LISMORE, URBENVILLE, WARDELL.
VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE **FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.**—CANBERRA.

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Deposits for 3 and up to 36 months at rates which can be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly or quarterly as desired.

THE

STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED-	£10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - -	£2,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - -	£2,500,000
RESERVE FOR EXCHANGE CONTINGENCIES	£664,170
CAPITAL UNCALLED - - - - -	£7,500,000
	£13,164,170

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,

and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON WALL Branch 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST END Branch 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

NEW YORK Agency 67, Wall Street.

HAMBURG Agency- Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 49-53, Schauenburger Strasse.

OVER 370 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN SOUTH, EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

COMMERCIAL SERVICE

The Bank has over 370 Branches in Africa and Agents and Correspondents throughout the World. The closest touch with Trade and Industrial conditions is maintained, with special attention to Commercial and Credit Intelligence. This service is available to Exporters, Importers and others wishing to develop trade with South, East and Central Africa.

The Standard Bank Monthly Review is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South, East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, *London Manager.*

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Capital (fully-paid) - - -	£3,780,192
Reserve Fund (Oct. 1931) - -	£3,780,926
Deposits (Oct. 1931) - - -	£49,416,137

HEAD OFFICE - - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

General Manager,
SIR ALEXANDER KEMP WRIGHT, K.B.E., D.L., LL.D.

LONDON (CITY) OFFICE - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

LONDON (West End Offices) Drummonds Branch - 49, Charing Cross, S.W.1
Western Branch, 1, Burlington Gardens, W.1, and 64, New Bond Street, W.1
(formerly Branch of Bank of England.)

244 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

OVER 200 YEARS OF COMMERCIAL BANKING

A complete British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Service.

The Bank is prepared, in approved cases, to act as Trustee and Executor and also as Trustee for Debenture or other Issues, etc.

ASSOCIATED BANK—Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House).

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED			£12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£4,000,000	together	£7,350,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,350,000		
CURRENCY RESERVE			£1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS			£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER, *Chairman.*
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
Sir MALCOLM HOGG.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
Brigadier-General Sir ARTHUR MAXWELL K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
ALFRED W. TURNBULL, Esq.

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, Co.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—W. A. LAING.
Secretary—F. H. McINTYRE
Assistant Manager—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has 210 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.

(Established 1889.)

Subscribed Capital - - - £50,000
Paid-up Capital - - - - £45,390
Reserve Fund - - - - - £76,760

LONDON AGENTS

Midland Bank, Ltd. 122 Old Broad Street, E C.2.
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), 29 Gracechurch Street, E.C 4.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD., HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 20 Pall Mall S W 1)

Established 1836 *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament* 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap* 130, *and* 13 *and* 14 *Geo V cap* 1

ASSETS - - - - £1,000,000

DIRECTORS

FRANCIS J T SMITH Esq (*Chairman*)
RIGHT HON SIR EVELYN CECIL G C I E (*Deputy Chairman*)

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BLOODBANK
SIR GORDON CAMPBELL K B E
HUGH D FLOWER Esq
WILLIAM L GLAY Esq
SIR PERCIVAL HOLTON SMITH HALLEY, C V O M D
MAJOR GUY M KINDERSLEY O B E
SIR WALTER R LAWRENCE, Bart G C I E., G C V O C B
RIGHT HON THE EARL OF LICHFIELD
SIR JOHN BUCK LLOYD

Solicitors
Messrs PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W C 1

General Manager
ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT F I A

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS PURCHASES or LOANS

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime **TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED**

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

E. J. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE 0273 HOLBORN [253

Mutual Loan Fund Association.

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850)

Directors C. A. WRIGHT, E. L. HALL, and J. C. SUMMERFIELD.

Secretary. A. P. MITCHELL.

8-10, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

Telephone Temple Bar 2360

31, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (Telephone: City 9875); 38, Ship Street, Brighton; 199, Queen's Road, Hastings (Telephone: Hastings 1919); and 100, Above Bar, Southampton (Telephone: Southampton 3790).

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

The Paget Guarantee Corporation Ltd.

SPECIALISTS in INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

18, Savile Row, Regent Street, London, W.1

Large Funds available for Flotation of Private or Public Companies, Conversion, Reconstruction, and Amalgamation of sound Commercial Undertakings.
Proposals entertained for financing Governments, Municipalities, and Established Industrial Companies
Overseas Shipments financed
Advances negotiated on Approved Securities, or against Shipment of marketable produce and merchandise
Approved Mercantile Bills negotiated.
Loans negotiated against Negotiable Securities
Finance negotiated on Debentures and 1st and 2nd Mortgages
Large funds available for all those entitled under Wills and Marriage Settlements.
Equities purchased
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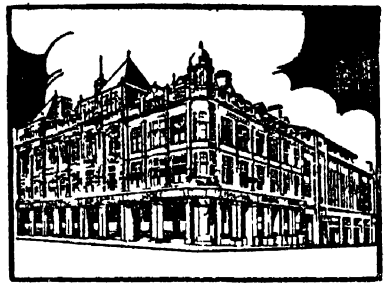

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30	15 16 8	50	32 13 4
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40	21 17 6	60	52 19 2

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CAPITAL PAID-UP	**£1,024,578**
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TOTAL ASSETS	**£13,158,000**

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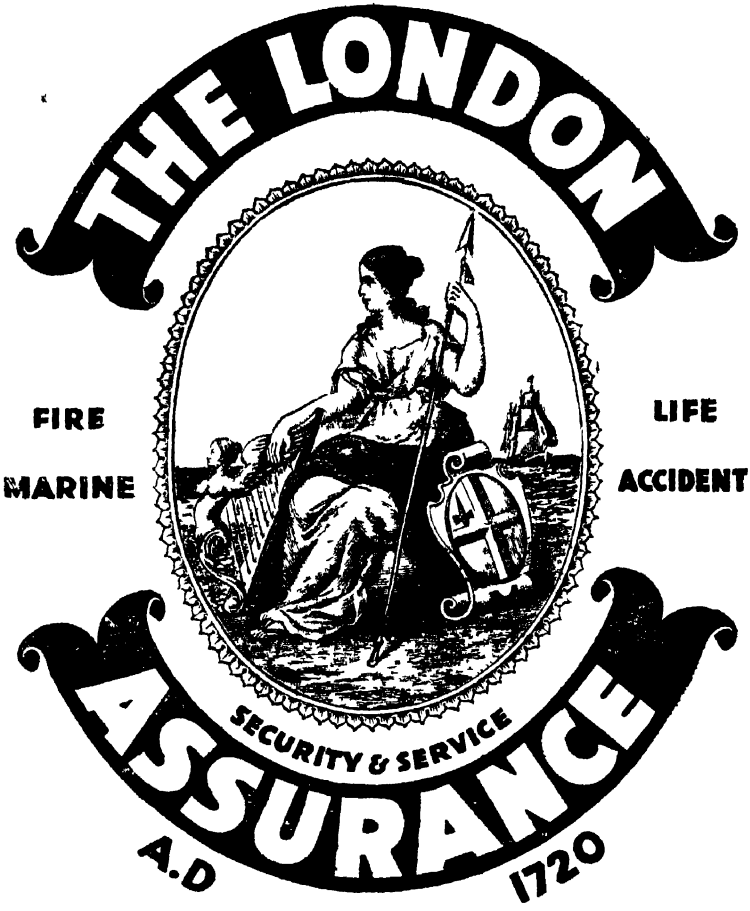

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40	21 : 0 : 0	31 : 0 : 0
50	31 : 10 : 0	58 : 0 : 0

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(Incorporated in Canada 1865 as a
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With application to
Family Protection

Occupation

Amount I can deposit Annually £. .....

Whitaker's Almanack, 1933.

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Founded 1826

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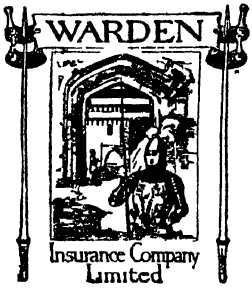

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The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has evolved a Plan which more than makes good the loss of income, makes the income absolutely secure for life, and also solves the problem of dependents. The Plan provides for a

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Insurance Co., Ltd.

Established **1824.** Assets Exceed **£12,900,000**

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Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is in a considerable proportion of the cases approximate owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate or consisting, wholly or in part, of business interests, or of blocks of shares &c. for which a definite value cannot be given.

Reversionary bequests, *where these are absolute* (usually on the cesser of life interests or of a period of years) are included, but contingent reversions (dependent upon failure of issue, the failure of prior trusts, or the failure to observe certain conditions, &c.) *are not so included*, unless it is known that the reversion, though nominally contingent, is, in the events which have happened, absolute.

The amounts of residuary bequests are subject to variation on the final winding up of the estate, owing possibly to variations in the amount of duty payable (as the final figures may place an estate for duty purposes in a different category either higher or lower as compared with the original value submitted on obtaining the grant of probate) or to variation in the values between the date of death and the final realization of the assets.

The list records the principal bequests published during the year, not necessarily those becoming payable during the year.

The heavy fall in values during the last year and the persistently high level of taxation upon the more well to do of the community has had its effect upon the amount available for charitable purposes, but despite these adverse conditions, which affect the very large estates more particularly, the appeal of charities has not been affected so severely as might have been expected.

The increase in the proportion of bequests for educational trusts and for hospitals and for "social purposes" and the relative decline in those for purely religious or church purposes which has been noted during the last few years still continues.

	Gross Value of Estate	Approx. Amount	
	£	£	
Lipton, Sir Thomas, of South Gate	566,068	350,000	Bequests include £100,000 (less sums given in lifetime) for benefit of poor mothers of working classes in Glasgow, residence (and £20,000) as a hostel for nurses and other bequests include £3,000 Lipton Memorial Nurses Home, Cumbuslang, and residue for endowment of infirmaries and (certain) hospitals for relief of sick and poor within the City of Glasgow and (2) Cumbuslang.
Schiff, Mortimer Leo, of New York (estate in England)	2,500	240,625	Bequests to many charitable institutions in New York including 500,000 dollars to Federation for support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, New York, and 100,000 dollars to the Boy Scouts Association of America and 50,000 dollars to New York Zoological Society.
Van Heussen, John Manning, of New York (English estate)	4,409	240,625	About 1,000,000 dollars subject to life interests) to religious and charitable societies in New York and district.
Warren, Henry Boniface Cordon, of Liverpool	421,789		Residue in equal shares to such charitable purposes as Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd. may appoint, it is stipulated however that it may be used for scientific and industrial research and in the endowment of such work.
Ogden, Henry J., of Bournemouth	209,147	150,000	Residue for division into 100 parts, which are left specifically to Manchester Royal Infirmary, Salford Royal Hospital, Ancoats Hospital, Manchester Children's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Manchester, Lord Mayor of Manchester for the poor, Manchester and Salford Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Institute, Henshaws Institute for Blind, Old Trafford, Manchester and Salford Children's Mission, Manchester and Salford Boys and Girls Refuges, London Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Battersea General Hospital, Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples Hospital, Mayor of Hampstead for poor, Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, Furnishing Trades Benevolent Fund, National Education Society, London, Cobden Club, London, Manchester Liberal Federation, National Liberal Federation, London Liberal Federation, Lancashire, Cheshire and North West Liberal Federation, and Mr. Herbert Samuel for distribution among political federations or bodies in the United Kingdom (other than those mentioned).

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

		Approx Amount	Objects
		£	
Dobbing Mrs Catherine of Chislehurst	153 711	130,000	£5 000 to Central Fund of Welsh Church, and, subject to life interests residue for such charitable purposes in England and Wales as survivor may direct
Halford, Lt Col Ernest of Cliges Street, W	530 317		£1 000 to Lodge of Fidelity, £500 to Burlington Lodge, and one half of residue for such charitable institutions, including great Masonic charities, as the executors may select
Hollingsworth, Frederick Joseph, of Carshalton	149 566		Bequests include £10 000 for the poor boxes of the Petty Sessional Courts at Croydon and Sutton and the Metropolitan Police Courts, £1 000 Carshalton War Memorial Hospital £1 000 Keepers Benefit Society and, on death of son residuary estate as to three ninths to Agricultural Benevolent Institution, and two ninths each to St Dunstans Hostel, Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital
Butterfield Thomas of Lindon, Yorks	165 832		Bequests include £3 000 to the Township of Wilsden and £8 000 to Township of Colnley and £8 000 to Parish of Kildwick for Almshouses for poor and infirm, £10 000 to National Children's Home and Orphanage and residue specifically to Bradford Royal Infirmary Bradford Royal Eye and Ear Hospital Sir Titus Salts Hospital, Saltaire the poor of Baildon Wesleyan Methodist Worn Out Ministers and Ministers Widows Auxiliary Fund Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association Royal National Hitch a Institution and Bradford Children's Hospital Manningham
James Thomas John, Enfield, N	112 383	75 000	Bequests include £250 to Home for Crippled Invalids Aubert Park, N and residue for charities as trustees may determine
Inwcett, Mrs Emily Ermihope, Yorks	117 740	75 000	Bequests include £20 000 to University of Leeds to endow a chair in Theology there £10 000 to the National Children's Home and Orphanage and the residue of the property for such charitable object or objects as the executors determine
Moullin, Thomas Walter of Gerrards Cross	214 687	70 000	Residue of estate Middlesex Hospital London Hospital Kings College Hospital Royal Hospital for Incurable Putney Brompton Hospital for Consumption Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital King Edward Memorial Hospital Sunshine Home for Blind Babies National Children's Home and Orphanage Shaftesbury Society British and Foreign Bible Society London Mission Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society Wesleyan Worn Out Ministers and Ministers Widows Fund and Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association
Bolitho, Richard Foster, of Culval, Cornwall	624 912	60 000	Bequests include £10 000 each to West Cornwall Hospital and Infirmary South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, and Royal Cornwall Infirmary Truro £5 000 each to five other charitable institutions in Cornwall, and £1 000 for poor men of Culval
Wood, George Henry, of Stockport	110,936	60 000	Subject to life interests residue as to two fifths to Manchester Royal Infirmary, two fifths to Ancoats Hospital, and one fifth to Stockport Infirmary
Walton, Barclay Harper, of Regents Park, N.W	93,306	60,000	Bequests include £9,000 South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, £2,000 Seamens Bethel, Plymouth £100 Cawsand Club, and residue to Cancer Hospital and Middlesex Hospital

	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Ashton, Mrs Jessie, of Pickering, Yorks	£137,028	£55 000	Bequests include £5 000 for playing fields for children in York and its neighbourhood, £1,000 Blind School, York, £1,000 Dr Barnardo's Homes £1 000 National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and one half of residue to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London
Livesey, Sir Fernando Harry Whitehead, of South Place, E C	£11 333	£50 000	£50,000 for any poor relations and poor gentlefolk to be selected by the trustees as may be in needy circumstances
Knapping, Miss Edith Mary, of Chelsea, S W	£58,749	£50 000	Subject to life interest, residue to Community or Society known as All Saints Sisters of the Poor, All Saints Convent, Chapel Choy, near St Albans
Holden, Richard of Blackburn, Lancs	£70,993	£50 000	Numerous charitable bequests to institutions in Manchester and Blackburn and other parts of Lancashire and for Roman Catholic purposes, and residue one half to Roman Catholic Church of St Francis Gorton one fourth to Stonyhurst College and one fourth to Bishop of Salford for charitable purposes
Kellett, Mrs Lucy Grundy of Burwash	£95,442	£48 000	32 roothis of property to Friends of the Poor (Incorporated), Ebury Street London S W
Andrews, Miss Frances Margaret, of Dublin (personal estate)	£50 836	£45 000	About £45,000 principally for Church (Roman Catholic) and charitable purposes in Dublin and district
Jones, Walter John, of Tulham, S W	£38 043	£42,000	On death of wife £1 000 Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases and residue for such charitable institutions in Great Britain for care and benefit of disabled soldiers sailors and women and the Fund of St Serf's Episcopal Church of Scotland Clergy Sustentation Fund Episcopal Church of Scotland as exec utors may determine, each institution not to receive more than £10,000
Walton, George, of Peterborough	£55 053	£40 000	Bequests include £1 000 to Dr Barnardo's Homes, and £1 000 St Dunstan's Hostel, and residue of estate to Dr Barnardo's Homes, Ireland's Homes for Cripples St Dunstan's Hostel and Earl Haig's British Legion Fund
Lennard Dame Mary Barrett, of Norfolk	£51 203	£40 000	On death of brother residue to Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Church Army Royal Benefit Society and St Dunstan's Institute for Blind
Hooker Miss Marion of Plymouth	£50 940	£40 000	Residue as to two fifths to London Missionary College and one fifth each Western College, Bristol and Society for Propagation of Gospel Among Jews and one fifth to London School of Medicine for Women and R S P C A (Plymouth)
Roberts Ellis Owen, of Liverpool	£44 061	£38 000	About £38 000 in varying amounts for Church and charitable purposes principally in Liverpool and district and including the Salvation Army and the National Lifeboat Institution.
Thompson Capt Harold, of Pall Mall, S W	£67,650	£38 000	Residue of property to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for benefit of College
Crane, Miss Eliza Emily, of Upper Norwood, S E	£46,721	£35 000	Residue to Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a Vicarage of Church of St John, Norwood, and residue to Society for Propagation of the Gospel, West London Church Fund, Convent of Holy Cross, Haywards Heath and Fund of Diocese of St John, Kaffraria
Cooke, Thomas, of Much Wenlock, Salop	£66,996	£32,000	Bequests include £200 to Dr Barnardo's Home to provide treats for the children of the Home at Much Wenlock, and other bequests include £1,000 to Grocers Federation Benevolent Fund, £500 to Salop Infirmary, and residue to National Lifeboat Institution Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind

	Gross value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Fullarton, Miss Elizabeth, of Isle of Arran (personal)	33,058	30 000	Residue to Royal, Western Victoria and Eye Infirmaries Glasgow and Ophthalmic Institute, Glasgow
Robertson Horace George of Llanishen, Cardiff	78 204	30,000	Bequests include £1 050 each to Cardiff Royal Infirmary, Wells St (London) Sailors Homes, Cardiff Deaf and Dumb Institute and Cardiff Institute for Blind and residue as to one half British Legion and one half Cardiff and District Branch of Queen's Institute of District Nursing
Boor William, of Wisbech Cambs	40 870	30 000	Bequests include £1 000 each to Wisbech and North Cambridgeshire Hospital and Wisbech Nursing Association and residue to Dr Barnardo's Homes Pearson's Hospital for the Blind and National Telebrit Institution
Pollard Hilton of Bournemouth	60 015	30 000	Subject to life interest £10 000 University College Hospital £5 000 Epsom College, and residue two thirds University College Hospital and one third Epsom College
Lancaster Mrs Helen Fanny of Oxford	65 760	30 000	Legacies include £5 000 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel £1 000 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £500 for restoration of Dorchester Abbey and residue to Society of St John the Evangelist Oxford
Wilson Barkworth Mr Lindley of Kirk Lilly Yorks	51 550	30 000	£1 000 to Hull Royal Infirmary, £1,000 to Mission to Jews and residue as to one half to College of St Mary Winchester and one half Jesus College, Cambridge for assistance of clergymen
Williamson, Robert Wood of Brook, Surrey	60 868	30 000	On death of wife residue to Gentlewomen's Employment Association and Ladies Work Society and Princess Christian College (two Manchester Institutions) in such shares as trustees determine
Wills Graham Hamilton of Bath	73 266	30 000	£10 000 in 60 parts specifically to Western College, Bristol Dr Barnardo's Homes, London Missionary Society Bristol City Mission Bristol Royal Infirmary Bristol General Hospital Insurance Clerks Orphanage British and Foreign Bible Society, Colonial Missionary Society Winford Orthopædic Hospital, Royal Mineral Water Hospital Bath Guild of Handicapped, Bristol Salvation Army Slum Rescue Work and Congregational Union of England and Wales and £10 000 to daughters for life and then for said charity
Holt Percy Ivor of Hunter Square W	32 406	30 000	About £30 000 to Westminster Hospital
Piper Henry Drew, of Swindon	54 976	30 000	£1 000 to Missions to Seamen, £1 000 Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Benevolent Society and residue of estate to British and Foreign Sailors Society and Seamen's Hospital Society Greenwich and Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage
Gunn, William of Harrogate	61 153	30 000	£1 000 to St Margaret's Church, Liverpool, for church purposes, and residue to Vicar and Churchwardens of St Wilfrid's Church, Harrogate Vicar and Churchwardens of St Andrew's Church, Starbeck Harrogate Infirmary, and Home for Incurables, Harrogate
Scarborough Lucy Cecilia (Countess of) of Park Lane, W	38,973	30 000	Subject to life interests, residue to Rotherham and Doncaster Hospitals, and Durham County Hospital
Vidal, Miss Anne Selina, of Hove	31,279	27,000	Residue to British and Foreign Bible Society, Brighton and Hove Town Mission, Christian Colportage Association, Christian Alliance of Women and Girls, Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, and Barbican Mission to Jews

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Greatorex, Mrs Kate, of Shrewsbury	38,552	27,000	Bequests include £8,000 Victoria University (Manchester) for Scholarships, £2 000 National Lifeboat Institution, £1,000 Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, £100 to Church of England Temperance Society, £3 000 to six other church and charitable institutions and residue to Victoria University (Manchester) for engineering scholarships.
Pell Richard Barwick, of Highbury N	30,012	26 000	On death of wife residue specifically to British and Foreign Bible Society Religious Tract Society Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, National Benevolent Institution, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Provident Clerks Benevolent Fund, Universal Beneficent Society Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society
Hughes, Richard Thomas, of Kirkdale, Lancs	26,778	26 000	Subject to life interest residue of estate to St Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers
Haworth, George Chester of Bowdon	380 071	25 500	£7 000 as a fund for the benefit of old employees of his firm, £4 000 Salford Royal Hospital, and £250 to Pioneer Club, Manchester and numerous other legacies for hospitals and Wesleyan Methodist Church and charitable institutions
Fawsitt Thomas of Oldham	149,238	25 000	Bequests include £ 0 000 Oldham Royal Infirmary and other bequests include £500 to Epsom College and £500 British Medical Fund (Benevolent)
Aron Mrs Annie of Bayswater	59 994	25 000	Three fourths of residue for benefit of Jewish women who have become impoverished and in straitened circumstances and for encouraging talent in poor young Jewish girls
Templeton, Miss Agnes of Dunblane (personal estate)	40 714	25 000	About £25 000 specifically to charities and Glasgow and district
Bradburn Ebenezer, of Southport	59 663	25 000	Subject to life interests five sixths of residue to Ancoats Hospital Boys and Girls Refuges, Manchester Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester and Salford St Children's Mission, Royal Schools for Deaf and Dumb, Old Trafford, Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases Manchester and Children's Sanatorium, Manchester and Southport
Richardson, Miss Janet Mitchell of Sandown	60,478	25 000	Residue to Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, Reedham Orphanage Purley, British Home for Incurables Home for Working Girls Victoria St, S W, and Queen Victoria Clergy Fund
Price Miss Naomi, of Bournemouth	54,693	24 000	Bequests include £2,500 each to Dr Barnardo's Homes and Mr Agnes Weston's Sailors' Rests and residue to Dr Barnardo's Homes, Miss Agnes Weston's Sailors' Rests, National Lifeboat Institution Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen and Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripple Hospital
Mackenzie, Mrs Agnes Mary, of Reigate	72,816	23,000	On death of husband residue to Walthamstow Hall School for Girls, Sevenoaks Women's Missionary Association of Presbyterian Church of England British Sailors' Society, Presbyterian Housing Company of Presbyterian Church of England, and London City Mission
Corballis, Richard John, of Dublin (personal estate)	500,711	22,500	£20,000 for classical and scientific education in the county of Dublin, £1,000 Presentation Convent, Mountmellick, £500 each to St. Vincent's Hospital Stephens Green, Dublin, Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, and Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin.
Thorpe, Frank, of Oldham	36,122	20,000	Residue of property to Oldham Blueoat School.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Webb Miss Florence Grafton of Upper Hamilton Terrace, N W	49,205	20,000	Subject to life interests bequests include £1,000 St. George's Hospital £500 Church Missionary Society, £200 Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association £100 Widows Friend Society, £100 Lord's Day Observance Society and residue specifically to Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, Royal Hospital for Incurables British Home and Hospital for Incurables and by codicil stated It shall be obligatory on institutions to satisfy executors that such institutions do not receive or will no longer receive any income or contributions from any Sunday entertainments in cinemas or theatres or in other places of entertainment
Longwill Alderman John, of Pickwell Leics	50,346	20 000	Bequests include £1 000 Stock to County of Leicester for scholarships tenable at Agricultural College Sutton Donnington Leicester, and residue of property subject to life interests for the benefit of agriculture in Leicester and district
Tazenby, John Webb, of Rushall Staffs	52 703	20 000	Bequests include £5 000 for holidays at the seaside for poor children £1 000 Walsall Victoria Nursing Association and residue to Walsall and Wednesbury Blind Institute, Walsall General Hospital
Tea Thomas of Boscombe	37,290	20 000	Residue as to 20 per cent for charitable purposes in Manchester 60 per cent for such purposes in Chile and 20 per cent for charities as executors determine
Hill, Alderman Walter Secker, of Cookham Redcar	26,532	20 000	Subject to life interests £2 250 to Cleveland Technical Institute for Scholarships and residue as to one half North Ormesby Hospital and one half Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses and other Ladies in reduced circumstances
Riversdale Miss Esther, of Southsea	78,039	20,000	Bequests include £5 000 Victoria Hospital for Women and Children Cork £1 000 each North and South Infirmaries Cork and residue Guys Hospital Dr Barnardos Homes Royal Hospital Richmond London Hospital St Bartholomews Hospital St Georges Hospital St Marys Hospital Paddington and Hospital for Women Soho
Porter William, of Richmond Surrey	24,753	20 000	Residue of estate to Royal Hospital Richmond St Dunstans Hostel Y M C A Salvation Army Dr Barnardos Homes King Edwards Hospital Fund St Bartholomews Hospital, and West London Hospital Hammersmith
Dicks Edward, of Sutton, Surrey	27 247	20 000	Residue of estate to Royal Hospital Richmond, and Cottage Hospital North Wimbledon
Williams, Mrs Esther, of Camborne, Cornwall	31,832	20,000	Residue to Lord Mayor Treloars Cripplegate, N S P C C Ex Service Welfare Society Royal Cornwall Homes for Destitute Little Girls, Falmouth National Institution for the Blind, and Royal Cornwall Infirmary Truro
Hanckhausen Albert, of Earls Court, S W	38,278	20 000	Residue on death of annuitants or 21 years, whichever is shorter period as to one half for any society or institution in Germany for relief of the condition of impoverished persons of the middle class in that country, and one half to 29 hospitals and charitable institutions in London, including Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain the Imperial Cancer Research Fund London Police Court Mission, and N S P C C
Pirie William Hamilton, of Aberdeen (personal)	24,031	19,500	Specific bequests to charitable institutions in Aberdeen and district, and residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Caulfeild, Mrs Jane, of Petersfield	546,597	18,500	Many bequests to hospitals and institutions for the benefit of poor gentlefolk and church institutions including £2 500 for providing a nurse for Froxfield Hants and £2 000 to the Guild for the Aid of Gentlepeople
Oldham, Mrs Florence Adelaide, of Birchington, Kent	26,452	18,000	On death of husband, bequests include £1,000 each to Lifeboat Institution, Cancer Hospital, and Royal Hospital for Incurables, and residue to St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Hospital Consumption Hospital Victoria Park and Metropolitan Hospital
Deighton, Joseph Charles of Dublin (personal estate)	31,074	18,000	Subject to life interest bequests include £2,000 to Charity Commissioners for Ireland for charitable purposes at Carlow, £1 000 each to five hospitals in Dublin other church and charitable purposes in Ireland and six ninths of residue to Carlow Protestant Orphan Society Clermont Institution, Glasnevin, Molyneux Asylum for the Blind Richmond National Institution for the Blind, Dublin, National Schools Carlow and National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children
Jobson Robert, of Stockton on Tees	23 241	18,000	Bequests include £4 000 to Stockton and Thornab Hospital and residue to National Lifeboat Institution Dr Barnardo's Homes and Mayor of Stockton's Employment Relief Fund, and Thornaby on Tees Mayor's Boot Fund
Lindley James, of Wilmslow, Cheshire	28 860	18,000	£3 000 to Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association and on death of son, house property specifically to various charitable institutions in Manchester and Cheshire, and residue for such charities as trustees determine
Tufnell, Mrs Emily, of Bath	28 787	18,000	Residue of estate to National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Church Army, and London Association for the Blind.
Turner, Robert, of Rochdale, Lancs	662,778	17,500	£12 500 to United Methodist Body for a Robert Turner Bequest for various purposes connected with United Methodist Church and other bequests include £1,000 to National Children's Home and Orphanage
Moorsom Roberts, Oscar Wilson, of Crowthorne	38 821	17,000	Eight tenths of residue to Caledonian Society, Bushey Royal School Union Y M C A, Boy Scouts Association Poor Ons Fresh Air Fund, Royal Normal College for Blind, Upper Norwood
Reid, Dr Irvine Kempt, of Orchard Street, W (personal)	28 702	17,000	Residue of estate to Earl Haig's Fund and Salvation Army
Lee, William Alexander, of Hampstead, N W	28,102	17,000	On death of wife among other bequests £1,500 St Marylebone Health Society, £2,000 to St Mary the Virgin Church, Primrose Hill, and residue to Society for Propagation of Gospel, and Waifs and Strays Society
Hunt, Charles Brook, M A, of Kensington, W	32,378	16,000	Residue of estate to London Homœopathic Hospital, Church Army, St Dunstan's Hostel, National Benevolent Society, Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, Curates Augmentation Society, Strangers Friend Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Shipwrecked Mariners' Society
Prideaux, Arthur Robert, of Paddington, W	61,236	16,000	On death of wife, bequests include £1,000 Queen Anne's Bounty, £2,000 United Services League, £3,000 St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and one third of residue to said Hospital for an endowment fund
Matthew, William, of Palmers Green, N	28,969	16,000	Residue of estate, subject to life-interests, to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.
Harrison, John Gordon Cuthbert, of Italy	19,705	16,000	Residue of estate to Benedictine Abbey, Fort Augustus, Scotland.

	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	
	£	£	
Petty, Miss Anne Eliza, of Harrogate	22,777	16,00	£8,000 specifically to church and charitable purposes, including £1,000 Church Missionary Society, and residue to Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses and other ladies in reduced circumstances
Battersea, Lady, of Overstrand, Norfolk		16,000	Bequests include £10,000 equally between Cromer Hospital, Metropolitan Hospital Kingsland Road Jewish Association for Protection of Girls and Women Jewish Board of Guardians, and £250 to British Women's Total Abstinence Union
Smythe, Mrs Beatrice Emily of Chelsea	61,071	16 000	Bequests include £1 000 Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital £500 Officers' Branch of Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Families Association and £1 000 National Benevolent Institution, and one half of revenue for reduction of National Debt
Lowthian, Thomas Henry of Buxton	120,048	15 500	Among other bequests left £1 000 Devonshire Hospital Buxton, £1 000 Manchester Royal Infirmary, and one fourth of residue subject to life interest to Manchester Royal Infirmary, Devonshire Hospital Buxton and Buxton Cottage Hospital
Hagen, Miss Marianne Sophia of Ropley	6 408	15 000	Residue of estate (subject to specific bequests to charities amounting to about £4 000) to King Edward's Hospital Fund
Horn William Phillips of Abingdon Berks	18 443	15 000	Residue of estate to wife for life and then to Dr Barnardo's Homes
Atkinson Henry, of Birkenhead	110 877	15 000	About £15 000 in specific proportions to various church and charitable institutions in Liverpool and district
Steele, Miss Katharine Elizabeth, of Tunbridge Wells	26 697	15 000	Bequests include £2 000 Zenana Bible and Medical Mission £1 000 Church of England Zenana Missionary Society £500 China Inland Mission, £200 Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society £200 Royal Hospital for Incurable and residue to Zenana Bible and Medical Mission and Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society
Audley, George of Southport	55 911	15 000	£10 000 to Liverpool Cathedral Committee and residue of the property to Dr Barnardo's Homes
Jarvis, Thomas of Hastings	28 943	15 000	£250 each to 34 hospitals and charitable institutions, including Convalescent Home for Railway Men St Leonards and School for Indigent Blind Southwark and residue to St Dunstan's Hotel King Edward's Fund (Hospital) for London and Dr Barnardo's Homes
Goldberg, Mrs Rose Mary Coyne of Park Lane W	25 089	15 000	Bequests include £2 000 Hospital for Sick Children Great Ormond Street, and residue to Royal Hospital for Incurables, London Hospital, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton Guy's Hospital, and St Thomas's Hospital
Abbey Mrs Mary Gertrude of Chelsea, S W (in this country)	24 000	15 000	100 000 dollars and six elevenths of residue to National Academy of Design New York, two elevenths of residue to National Academy of New York for Professorships and Advancement of Fine Arts and three elevenths to Royal Academy of Arts, London, towards upkeep of Chelsea Lodge
Symons, Mrs Catharine Jane, of Dumfries (personal estate)	28,355	15,000	£2 500 to Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary and residue of estate to Royal Society for Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen of Scotland
Thomas, Percy, of Croydon	19,061	15,000	Residue of estate to St Bartholomew's Hospital
Richardson, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, of Leeds	61,046	15,000	Subject to life interests, one third of residue to Leeds Public Dispensary, Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Institution, and Leeds Branch of National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children

	Approx.		
Dalgish, Thomas Bell, of Streatham S W	£1 392	£5 000	Subject to life interest three sixths of residue specifically to Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and King Edward's Hospital Fund for London
Wrigley, Miss Evelyn Emma of Kew	27 890	15 000	£3 700 specifically to charitable institutions, including £500 each to Southwark Girls Friendly Diocesan Lodge £500 Sir Frederick Milner Fund for Village Settlements, and residue to such charitable institutions in England as trustees think fit
Lees, Miss Geraldine, of Threadneedle Street E C	21 834	14 000	Residue to National Benevolent Institution, Governesses Benevolent Institution Royal Hospital for Incurables Putney and Royal Scottish Corporation Crane Court E C
Hoyle, Edwin of Buxton	21 665	14 000	Bequests include £1 500 to Ancoat Hospital, £1 000 St Mary's Hospital Manchester, £1,000 each to Dr Barnardo's Homes and Salvation Army and other institutions in Manchester and district and residue one fifth to Royal National Lifeboat Institution and four fifths to Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary
Dyer, Henry Thomas of Torquay	62 660	13 500	£1 300 specifically to six charitable institutions in England and on death of wife £1 000 stock each to Dr Barnardo's Homes and South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital and one fiftieth of residue specifically to Royal Cornwall Infirmary Lord Milner's Home for Disabled Soldiers Dr Barnardo's Homes South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital and Torbay Hospital
Crombie, James Edward of Dyce, Aberdeen (personal estate)	304 417	13 500	Bequests include £9 000 Aberdeen Maternity Hospital and £1 000 to Seismological Committee of the British Association
Maxwell, Colonel Warden Robertson of Glasgow (personal estate)	51 232	12 750	£12 750 in specific amounts to hospitals and charitable institutions in Glasgow and district
Riordan, James of Dundrum Co Dublin (personal estate)	38 039	12 000	Residue of estate to Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh and Bishops of Clogher and Derry to found at Irish College in Rome free or restricted places for students
Marshall, Edwin Walter of Lincoln	46 001	12 000	Bequests include £5 000 Lincoln County Hospital £2 000 United Methodist Free Church for Home and Foreign Missions and residue to Dr Stephenson's Home and Orphanage, and Sir William Hillary's Home for Cripples
Hart John William, of Neston Cheshire	28,161	12 000	Bequests include £500 to Dr Barnardo's Homes £2 000 (subject to life interest) to Stanley Hospital Liverpool Royal Infirmary, Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital Liverpool Children's Rest and School of Recovery, Liverpool and Bluecoat Hospital, Wavertree, and residue for charities mentioned in will in proportion to legacies left to them respectively
Leeds, Dame Charlotte Augusta, of Cheltenham	48,626	12 000	£2 000 each to British and Foreign Bible Society Church Missionary Society Colonial and Continental Church Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society Barbican Mission to Jews, and East London Mission to Jews.
Howard, John Burgess, of Braintree	15 380	12,000	Bequests include £10 000 to St Mary Lodge of Freemasons, Braintree, and residue to Cancer Hospital, Fulham
Bennett, Miss Edith Anne, of Dorset	20,037		Residue of estate to English Church Union, Society for Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Additional Curates Society, and "Holy Family" Church House, Westminster.
Barton, Mrs Margaret Kate, of London (personal)	16,478	12,00	About £12,000 in specific amounts for Roman Catholic purposes in England and Ireland.

	Gross value of Estate	Approx Amount	
Chidlaw, James Gittins, of Edgbaston	£7 721		£1 000 to the Church of the Messiah Domestic Mission £1 000 to National Lifeboat Institution, and residue to Birmingham University for Scholarship
Crandall, Richard, of Sevenoaks	19 399	12 000	Residue as to two thirds for benefit of persons resident at Chiddingstone Kent and one third to persons resident at Leigh Kent, in want of assistance owing to illness age, physical incapacity or infirmity,
Smith, James of Bethnal Row, W C	44 354	2 000	£12 000 to 15 church and charitable institutions including Charing Cross Hospital the Italian Hospital, the University College Hospital and St Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden
Bevan, Thomas Montague of Glamorgan	16 899	12 000	Residue of property to St Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind and Dr Barnardo's Homes
Clegg, Richard of Hertford	18 393		Residue on death of wife, to Dr Barnardo's Homes Salvation Army and Church Army
Horniman Emslie John of Burford	317,603	11 500	£10 000 London County Council for providing an extension at Horniman Museum, Forest Hill S E £1 000 Burford (Oxon) Grammar School £500 to National Art Collection Fund for completion of collection of photographs at Victoria and Albert Museum Library
Harvey Mrs Ellen, of Kensington, S W	17 376	11 000	Residue to Cancer Hospital Fulham, and St Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow
Saltmarsh, Miss Eleanor of Dunmow, Essex	15 587	11 000	Residue of property to Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society Chelmsford and Essex Hospital Clacton Convalescent Home, Salvation Army Essex County Hospital, East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, St Andrew's Waterside Children's Mission, Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, Battersea Dogs Home and Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Butler, James William of Hendon, N W	11,698	11 000	Subject to life interest estate for Congregational Church purposes
Chadwick, Mrs Constance Ada, of Bath	27 993	11 000	£1 000 to British Israel World Federation, and £10 000 to Colonial and Continental Church Society
Perkins, Richard Harry of Southampton	78 523	10 600	Subject to life interests bequests include £4 000 Royal Southampton and South Hants Hospital £1 500 to Rector of St Mary, Southampton for Poor, and £1,100 to Municipal Charities of Southampton
Gorell Miss Sarah Jane of Coltishall, Norfolk	226 588	10 500	Bequests include £3 000 to Church Missionary Society £1 000 London Society for Promoting Christianity among Jews £2 000 British and Foreign Bible Society £1,000 each Dr Barnardo's Homes and Dame Agnes Weston's Work for Sailors
Markel, Karl Emil of Kensington, W.	83 563	10 350	£10 000 to Markel Stiftung Charity Stuttgart, Germany, £100 German Society of Benevolence, London, and £250 to German Hospital, Dalston
De Carteret, Right Rev Frederic Cecil, of Lancaster Gate, W	22,430		£7 000 for a "De Carteret Fund for making allowances to widows and spinsters in England whose income is not less than £80 or more than £120 per annum, and other bequests include £2 250 to Church of England in Jamaica and £100 to Jamaica Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Taylor, Mrs Jane Eliza, of Eastbourne	13,575		Bequests include £1 000 each to various hospitals and church institutions in Eastbourne and district, and £200 to St Dunstan's Hostel
Wilkinson, Henry, of Handsworth	17,540	10,000	Residue of estate to Dr Barnardo's Homes.

	Gross Value of Estate	Approx.	Objects
	£	£	
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul, of Weybridge	764 049	10,000	£5 000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London and £5 000 to Field Marshal Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal
Fitzpatrick, Rev Thomas Cecil, of Queens College Cambs	47,814		£10,000 to Queens College Cambridge, for Fellowships at Queens College Cambridge
Briscoe, Mrs Sophia Gertrude of Diss	28 017	10,000	Residue to Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association
Carrocieio Rocco of Bishopsgate, E C	12,045	10,000	Subject to life interests residue to St Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden
Cowley Sir Arthur Ernest, of Oxford	15 402	10 000	Residue of estate to Chancellor Masters and Scholars of University of Oxford for the Bodleian Library Oxford
Fowler, John Henry of Bristol	16,612	10 000	Residue to National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty
Crowley, Rev Canon, of Fulham S W	12 812	10 000	Bequests include £100 to Converts Aid Society, £200 to Nazareth House Hammersmith, £200 to St Joseph's Hospice for the Dying, and residue for education of ecclesiastical students in Archdiocese of Westminster
Montgomerie Lady Sybil of Bournemouth	16 615	10,000	Residue subject to life interest to National Crime Defence League and Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Murdoch John of Eastbourne	42 022	10 000	Subject to life interest £10 000 to Borough of Stirling for poor and needy of the borough, in memory of his father
Atkinson Henry of Birkenhead	110 877	10 000	£10 000 to specific amounts for church and charitable purposes principally in Liverpool and district
Ward Albert of Alderley Edge Cheshire	14 614	10,000	Residue to Henshaw's Blind Inst Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary Alderley Edge Cottage Hospital Manchester and Salford Boys and Girl Refuges Manchester Workhousemen and Clerks Orphan Schools, British and Foreign Bible Society National Children's Home and Orphanage Wesleyan Meth Inst Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association Wesleyan Methodist Worn Out Ministers and Ministers Widow Auxiliary Fund
Foley, John of Dublin (personal estate)	16 575	10 000	£10 000 specifically for Roman Catholic Church and charitable purposes in Ireland
Jones Hiram of Bolton Lancs	13 149	10 000	Residue of estate to Dr Barnardo's Homes and Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary
Grant Ald William of Coventry	23 491	10 000	Subject to life interest residue of estate to Alderman Randle Nursing Inst Foleshill Coventry and District Crippled Children's Guild Coventry and Coventry Warwickshire Hospital
Smith, Rev Wharton of Cape Town (in England)	245	10 000	About £10 000 for church purposes in Cape Town and district
Steel, William, of Braintree	200,582	10,000	£5 000 each to National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Carmichael, Mrs Isabella, of Perth (personal estate)	20,213		Bequests include Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and National Lifeboat Institution, and residue to Hillside Homes, Perth, and Royal Infirmary Perth
Greene, Thomas Whitcombe, of Bath	53 457	10,000	Residue to University of Oxford for prizes for classical art and archæology and for furtherance of historical culture
Coudet, Charles Henry, of Eastbourne	19,477	10,000	Subject to life interests £1,000 each Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne, White Cross League, £500 Salvation Army, and residue to St Dunstan's Hostel, Field-Marshal Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal, Dr Barnardo's Homes, Muller's Orphan Homes St. Bartholomew's Hospital, British Home for Incurables, and Middlesex Cancer Hospital
Brown, Hugh, of Guildford, Surrey	17,824		Residue to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

	Gr ss v lue f Est te	Ap r x Am nt	Objects
	£	£	
Caldecott, Mis Marian, of Tunbridge Wells	13 834	9 000	Residue to Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital and Miss Shepherd's Annuitants Homes Ossington Street W
Ratcliff, Mis Florence Anne of Buckfast Devon	25 246	9,000	About £9,000 specifically to Roman Catholic charities in Birmingham and Devon
Agar Mis Berenice Ellen of Portland Place W	116 633	9 000	£2 000 to Incorporated Homes for Ladies of Small Means Wandsworth, £1,500 Royal Hospital for Incurables £1 500 St Dunstan's Hostel £1 500 Earl Haig's Legion Fund, £1,000 each Dr Barnardo's Homes, St Mary's Hospital, Paddington and £500 Women's Exchange Buenos Aires
Micklethwaite Miss Ada of Kensington, W	19 980	9 000	Bequests include £6 000 to Westminster Abbey for upkeep of the Museum in the Norman Undercroft at the Abbey and residue to Incorporated Church Building Society for preservation or partial rebuilding of buildings of an old and interesting character
Green Mis Mary Caroline, of Hanwell W	15 184		£1 000 each Spurgeon's Orphanage St Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, and Dr Barnardo's Homes and residue to Spurgeon's Orphanage St Dunstan's Hostel, Dr Barnardo's Homes National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, National Institute for the Blind, and Hospital for Sick Children
Wilson, George Thorp, of Folkestone	103 773	9 000	Subject to life interest one fifth of residue to Dr Barnardo's Homes
McCulloch, James of Bangor County Down (personal estate)	9 014	9 000	Subject to life interest, estate specifically for various Presbyterian Church purposes and hospitals principally in Belfast
Hall Allan Francis of Ottery St Mary Devon	15 253	9 000	Bequests include £500 to Devon Territorial Association and residue to National Rifle Association and Devon County Rifle Association
Damell, Mis Emily of Torquay	14 126	9 000	£2 500 to Hope Street Mission "founded by me" and residue of property in specific parts for various Baptist Church and charitable societies
Lowe, Miss Jane, of Denbigh	27 297	9 0 0	Residue of estate to Society of Jesus in England
Trodd, Thomas William of Clapham	18 277	9 000	Bequests include £500 Spurgeon's Orphanage, £300 Dr Barnardo's Homes £300 Belgrave Hospital for Children £100 Lambeth Pension Society and on death of residuary legatee, £500 each to Hospital for Women Clapham, Home for Dying Clapham and Home for Incurables Streatham and residue to Spurgeon's Orphanage Dr Barnardo's Homes, Waifs and Strays Society Belgrave Hospital for Children Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Royal Band Pension Society Dogs Home, and Brompton Consumption Hospital
Murray, Miss Nellie of Bloomsbury, W C	12 791	9 000	Residue to Cancer Hospital, Fulham, S W
Coe, Mis Serena Marie, of Bideford	14 469	9 000	£900 for pensions for poor old persons of Bideford and residue to Dr Barnardo's Homes, Ragged School Union, and Royal National Lifeboat Institution
Sargent, John Thomas, of Pocklington	14,702	9 000	Residue of estate to British and Foreign Bible Society and Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Rutherford, Col. Sir John, of Blackburn	528 556	8 950	Bequests include £5,000 Blackburn and East Lancs Royal Infirmary, and £2,000 Blackburn Nursing Association.
Deacon, Sir Henry Wade, of Liverpool	75 357	8,500	Subject to life-interests, £1,000 to King's College, London £4,000 Liverpool University, £2,000 to Liverpool Infirmary, £500 to Liverpool School for Blind, and £2,000 University of Liverpool for scholarship

	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Rezin, Mrs Matilda, of Aberdeen (personal estate)	26 866	8,100	£2 000 each Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Royal Hospital Aberdeen (for Sick Children) and University of Aberdeen, and other smaller bequests for church and charitable purposes in Aberdeen
Ashworth, Charles Edward, of Blundellsands	26,154	8,000	Subject to life interests £1 000 National Benevolent Institution and residue for such charitable institutions as the executors may determine
Jones, John, of Liverpool		8,000	Subject to life interests residue of estate to Royal Liverpool Hospital for Sick Children, Dr Barnardos Homes (Liverpool Branch), Hospital for Cancer Myrtle Street, Liverpool, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Myrtle Street, Liverpool
Stephens Dame Emily, of Manchester	12,038	8 000	£2 0 0 Salford Royal Hospital, and residue to Bethesda Home for Crippled and Incurable Children Broughton Greengate Hospital and Open Air School and Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks Orphan Schools, Manchester.
Ash, Miss Clara, of Plymouth		8,000	Bequests include £1 000 National Lifeboat Institution and £500 Sheen Child Welfare and Social Section of South London Mission, and residue to St Dunstans Hostel
Cox William Thomas, of Boscombe	35,837		Subject to life interest £2 000 Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital and residue to Royal Victoria Home for Crippled Children, Bournemouth and Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton
Hilton Francis Harpur, of Buttermere	17,066	8 000	Residue as to two ninths each to British and Foreign Bible Society National Children's Home and Orphanage Wesleyan Local Preachers Mutual Aid Society, and one ninth each to Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society and Medical Section of said Society and Womens Auxiliary thereof

The Hospitals and Institutions given in the following Section deserve the heartiest and most generous support it is possible to give.

The Proprietors of "Whitaker."

DO NOT FORGET THE CHILDREN—THEY MUST COME FIRST

Please help us to bring Happiness into the lives of 1,100 poor Boys and Girls taken from poverty, some fatherless, some motherless, some total orphans.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

(Founded 1843)

PLEAD MOST EARNESTLY FOR IMMEDIATE FUNDS

Please Help Us

THE CHILDREN WILL THANK YOU

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C. 2

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

Helps the blind of all ages and throughout the whole country in their fight against darkness. A continual flow of donations is required to maintain the many services of the Institute, and gifts will be warmly welcomed by the Honorary Treasurers.

224, Great Portland Street, W.1

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

Haverstock Hill, LONDON, N.W. 3.

Founded 1758.

Patrons: **Their Majesties The King and Queen.**
President: **H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.**
Treasurer **(since 1897): The Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.**

The Orphanage is unsectarian and helps fatherless and other necessitous children from all parts of the country and the Dominion without restriction as to class or creed. Boys and girls are admitted at all ages between infancy and 11 years of age, and are cared for until 15. Then education fits them for useful positions in after life. Opportunity for suitable children to have a secondary education. During the past 174 years 3,400 have been received. 370 are now resident and other applications vacancies.

More annual subscribers are needed. £10,000 required (by voluntary donations) each year above the assured income. The balance must be raised by donations. Legacies are a useful means of helping. Please include the School in your Will. Annual Report sent on request, and the School may be visited by interested friends.

Forms of application for the admission of children and all needful information may be had of the SECRETARY, FRED J. ROBINSON, F.C.I.S., 34-40, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

A Society which every Man and Woman should join.

Membership subscription 10/6 per annum

Associates 2/6 „ „

The Centenary of British Abolition of Slavery, 1833-1834 will be celebrated in 1933.

Literature, Lantern Slides and Pageant Play may be obtained from the Offices:

Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

NATIONAL INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION.

CHARTER

NO DESTITUTE CHILD EVER REFUSED ADMISSION

MOTTO FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

WORTH SAVING FOR THE NATION AND EMPIRE.

113,000 children have been admitted
16,628 children and young people dealt with last year
8,200 boys and girls being supported, of whom
1,124 are under industrial and technical instruction,
447 are crippled or afflicted in various ways, and
1,319 are babies and toddlers under 5
5 (on an average) come in daily
30,509 young people have been migrated to the Overseas Dominions

---

24,000 meals have to be provided every day for the Barnardo family of 8,200 boys and girls and babies

10/-

will feed one child for ten days

Cheques and Orders payable "Dr Barnardo's Homes" and crossed "Barclays Bank Ltd., a/c Dr Barnardo's Homes," should be sent to Dr Barnardo's Homes, 233 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

CW. 1933

Miss SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

Under Royal Patronage

AN URGENT APPEAL

LEGACIES

"Their works do follow them."

There are many people who, alas cannot give to this Society during their lifetime but we shall be glad if they will remember that a Legacy large or small, will be very useful and gratefully received The need of help is greater than ever

New Annual Subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Please make cheques payable to Miss Smallwood's Society –

LANCASTER HOUSE, MALVERN.

10 MILLION LEPERS IN THE WORLD?

OF THIS NUMBER THERE ARE MORE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE THAN IN ANY OTHER POLITICAL GROUPING. WE ARE FIGHTING LEPROSY WITH TIED HANDS.

Will you help to Free them?

Money is needed to control the world's worst scourge Grants to governments missionaries and others engaged in the fight exceeding £20,000 have already been given Much more is needed if the Empire's million sufferers are to be adequately helped

Donations however small will be gratefully received by the Hon Treasurer

SIR FRANK CARTER, C I E

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association

29, DORSET SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.1.

FOUNDED 1851. # The Cancer Hospital (FREE) RESEARCH INSTITUTE BUILT 1911.

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The first Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this disease, who are admitted free and without letters of recommendation. A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life. Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m

HELP BY

LEGACY, SUBSCRIPTION, OR DONATION

is earnestly solicited

Please send Cheques, crossed COUTTS & CO, to the Secretary, J COURTNEY BUCHANAN, C.B E.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) *situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of £ (free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."*

THE ELDER LAD FOR THE CHURCH

Carry on your boy's work in Sunday School and Catechism by forming a Company of the

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE,
THE BEST AND
OLDEST CHURCH ORGANISATION

for the elder lads 14 to 21 years of age

The Church Lads' Brigade stops the leakage and develops Christian Citizens and Loyal Churchmen

Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary Church Lads Brigade Aldwych House, Catherine Street, London W C 2 and all information on "How to Start a Company will be gladly given

THE MOTHERS' CLINIC

The First Birth Control Clinic in the British Empire.

OPEN DAILY (except Saturday) Hours 10 a.m to 6 p m FREE.

Telephone MUSEUM **9528**

"Preliminary Notes on Ten Thousand Cases."

By Dr MARIE STOPES

Giving unique Statistical Medical and other Information about 10,000 Birth Control Cases attending the Mothers' Clinic

A heart gripping story of the sufferings of Women for Lack of Birth Control Knowledge

Price **6d.** net. Order from your Bookseller or direct from the Publishers

Address **108, Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road London, W. 1.**

Why we need
LEGACIES and BEQUESTS

THE need of ex-Servicemen including the Widows and Children dependants and the care of those left behind by men who fell in action are ever present in the ceaseless work of the Legion. Its work in these directions is dependent upon the sale of Poppies—a slender support for so great a work that must go on indefinitely. Every year since the inception of the Fund the expenditure has increased, and it is vitally necessary that the Fund should be strengthened and fortified against any possible diminution of income in the future by means of Legacies and Bequests.

EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND

Full particulars and Forms of Bequest can be obtained from the Organising Secretary,

Capt. W. G. WILLCOX, M.B.E., Haig House, 26, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

The Cry of the SICK CHILD

HELP is desperately needed by the

Dockland's very poor sick little ones are being cared for by the East London Hospital for Children. Many thousands of little lives have been re-made. To-day the Hospital is in urgent need. Will *you* help relieve the strain? Donations gratefully received by Secretary, Shadwell, London, E.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E.1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patron—**H.M. The Queen.**

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or MISS LILY HEARN, *the Secretary, at the Hospital* 1246

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING *Vice Patron*—H.M. THE QUEEN

Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, between BAGSHOT and BISLEY.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys chosen from the necessitous classes between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training up to the age of 17 or thereabouts which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Mercantile Marine

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy or, for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £45 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. HERBERT, O.B.E.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop. 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This Hospital, established in 1841, was the first and for many years the only one of its kind established in the United Kingdom. Donations and Subscriptions are urgently desired in order to re-open its beds for In-patients. Since its foundation no less than 610,000 patients have been treated, and the scientific equipment of the Institution has always been kept thoroughly abreast of modern developments in research and treatment. The Light Department is provided with X-rays, radium and ultra-violet light apparatus. It is a centre both of dermatological therapeutics and education, and welcomes at its clinics medical practitioners and students. Patients should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m. They are expected to contribute to the funds of the hospital according to their means and position.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary*.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1725 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament 11th George 1st ch. xii. and 31st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital) notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS	IN PATIENTS (1931)	OUT PATIENTS (1931)
648	**12,068**	**122,867**

Expenditure: £192,138. · **Income from Endowments £68,910**

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is only about £6,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over **£120,000 per annum.**

To form a permanent Memorial if desired a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund or an Annual Subscription of £50 will respectively endow or support a Bed over which a brass tablet inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1080.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Treasurer: F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Patron—**HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.**

President—**His Grace the Duke of Bedford.**

Hon. Treasurers—**Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B.**
Sir Percy Sargent, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director—**Dr. J. A. Murray, F.R.S.**

The object of the Research is for the good not only of the whole British Empire but of the whole world. The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer in every part of the Empire as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom. Our recent researches have undoubtedly advanced our knowledge of Cancer, and it is not too much to hope that the further prosecution of the investigations will ultimately yield results of the greatest importance on the nature and treatment of the disease.

Donations and Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurers, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, 8 Queen Square, London, W.C. 1, or may be paid to the Westminster Bank, Marylebone Branch, 1 Stratford Place, London, W. 1, A/c. Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I hereby bequeath the sum of £ to the Treasurers of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 8/11, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1, for the purpose of Scientific Research, and I direct that their receipt shall be a good discharge for such legacy.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
LONDON, S.E.5.

The Hospital providing for the poor in the heart of South London.

Private Beds available for middle-class patients.

Please send a subscription or donation to the Treasurer,
C. P. SEROCOLD, Esq.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL
LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1

Patron H M KING GEORGE V

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED TO CONTINUE THE WORK OF THE ONLY VOLUNTARY FEVER HOSPITAL IN, OR AROUND, LONDON.

Contributions to the Honorary Treasurer.

London Lock Hospital and Home.
Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 187 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life

£30,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are greatly needed now, and will be gratefully received by —

J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P. and THE LORD KINNAIRD, Hon. Treasurers.
Bankers: Barclays Bank, Ltd.
Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

JUNIUS S. MORGAN BENEVOLENT FUND

The chief object of the Fund is to afford pecuniary or other relief to **Nurses** in distress who are policy-holders in the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, and to assist them in keeping up their payments for annuities on policies taken out in the Pension Fund.

All information may be had on application to the **Secretary, Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.**

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O
Treasurer—SIR ROBERT W. DIBDIN, J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£22,480** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-Three,** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£1,041,000.**

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 1.

HENRY C. HATFIELD, *Secretary.*

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1. [164

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

(THE OLDEST ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY IN THE WORLD)
92, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

President—LORD LEIGH. *Director and Treasurer*—The Rt. Hon. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

ITS POLICY.

The Society advocates the total abolition of scientific torture of animals and seeks to attain this object by every possible means. The Society does not oppose but on the contrary, supports, any and every measure for the amelioration of the present condition of vivisected animals.

All humane people who approve of these reasons, tactics, and all desirous of seeing something practical done to save tortured animals are earnestly invited to support the National Anti-Vivisection Society. Members' Annual Subscription **10/-**; Life Membership, **£5**.

Subscription to **"The Animals' Defender and Zoophilist,"** the Organ of the Society, **1/6** per annum, post free. Cheque (crossed Bank of England) and P.O.'s should be made payable to

The National Anti-Vivisection Society.

Telephone—VICTORIA **4705.** *Telegraphic Address*—ZOOPHILIST SOWEST, LONDON.

The Deaf and Dumb and the Deafened

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

(*President* LORD CHARNWOOD)

URGENTLY NEEDS SUPPORT.

Its objects are to promote the prevention of deafness, the suitable education of deaf children, the industrial preparation of deaf youths and girls, the social and industrial care of deaf adults, the higher education and technical training of the deaf and all that concerns the welfare of the entire class of the deaf.

Funds are needed for the Institute's Home for Deaf and Dumb Women, Hostel for Working Deaf Boys, Centre of Instruction in Lip-reading, and to establish provision for the Higher Education of the Deaf.

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